# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. 214. MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1892—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## LEO ON COLUMBUS.

### The Pope Reviews the Life of the Discoverer.

### RELIGION MOVED HIM.

### He Sought to Carry Enlightenment to Barbarians.

### CHURCH MUST NOT BE SILENT.

### To the Bishops of Spain, Italy, and the Two Americas.

### OCT. 12 SHOULD BE OBSERVED.

ROME, July 31.—The following is the text of the letter addressed by Leo XIII. to the Archbishops and Bishops of Spain, Italy, and the two Americas, on the subject of Christopher Columbus:

"Letter of Our Very Holy Father, Leo XIII., Pope by Divine Providence, to the Archbishops and Bishops of Spain, Italy, and of the two Americas, upon Christopher Columbus.

"To the Archbishops and Bishops of Spain, and Italy, and of the two Americas. Leo XIII., Pope.

"Venerable Brothers: Greeting and Apostolic benediction.

"From the end of the fifteenth century, since a man from Liguria first landed, under the auspices of God, on the transatlantic shores, humanity has been strongly inclined to celebrate with gratitude the recollection of this event. It would certainly not be an easy matter to find a more worthy cause to touch their hearts and to inflame their zeal. The event, in effect, is such in itself that no other epoch has seen a grander and more beautiful one accomplished by man.

"As to who accomplished it, there are few who can be compared to him in greatness of soul and genius. By his work a new world flashed forth from the unexplored ocean, thousands upon thousands of mortals were returned to the common society of the human race, led from their barbarous life to peacefulness and civilization, and, which is of much more importance, recalled from perdition to eternal life by the bestowal of the gifts which Jesus Christ brought to the world.

"Europe, astonished alike by the novelty and the prodigiousness of this unexpected event, understood little by little in due course of time what she owed to Columbus, when, by sending colonies to America, by frequent communications, by exchange of services, by the resources confided to the sea and received in return, there was discovered an accession of the most favorable nature possible to the knowledge of nature, to the reciprocal abundance of riches, with the result that the prestige of Europe increased enormously.

**Church Cannot Be Silent.**

"Therefore, it would not be fitting, amid these numerous testimonials on honor and in these concerts of felicitations, that the church should maintain complete silence, since, in accordance with her character and her institution, she willingly approves and endeavors to favor all that appears, wherever it is, to be worthy of honor and praise. Undoubtedly she receives particular and supreme honors to the virtues preëminent in regard to morality, inasmuch as they are united to the eternal salvation of souls; nevertheless, she does not despise the rest, neither does she abstain from esteeming them as they deserve; it is even her habit to favor with all her power and to always have in honor those who have well merited of human society and who have passed to posterity.

"Certainly, God is admirable in his saints, but the vestiges of his divine virtues appear as imprinted in those in whom shines a superior force of soul and mind, for this elevation of heart and this spark of genius could only come from God, their author and protector.

"It is in addition an entirely special reason, for which we believe we should commemorate in a grateful spirit this immortal event. It is that Columbus is one of us. When one considers with what motive above all he undertook the plan of exploring the Dark Sea, and with what object he endeavored to realize this plan, one cannot doubt that the Catholic faith superlatively inspired the enterprise and its execution, so that by this title, also, humanity is not a little indebted to the church.

"There are without doubt many men of hardihood and full of experience, who, before Christopher Columbus and after him, explored with persevering efforts, unknown lands across seas still more unknown. Their memory is celebrated, and will be so by the renown and the recollection of their good deeds, seeing that they have extended the frontiers of science and of civilization, and that, not at the price of slight efforts, but with an exalted ardor of spirit, and often through extreme perils. It is not the less true that there is a great difference between them and him of whom we speak.

**His Object the Grandest.**

"The eminently distinctive point in Columbus is that, in crossing the immense expanses of the ocean, he followed an object more grand and more elevated than the others. This does not say, doubtless, that he was not in any way influenced by the very praiseworthy desire to be master of science, to well deserve the approval of society, or that he despised the glory whose stimulant is ordinarily more sensitive to elevated minds, or that he was not at all looking to his own personal interests. But above all these human reasons, that of religion was uppermost by a great deal in him, and it was this, without any doubt, which sustained his spirit and his will, and which frequently, in the midst of extreme difficulties, filled him with consolation. He learned in reality that his plan, his resolution profoundly carved in his heart, was to open access to the gospel in new lands and in new seas.

"This may seem hardly probable to those who, concentrating all their care, all their thoughts in the present nature of things, as it is perceived by the senses, refuse to look upon greater benefits. But, on the other hand, it is the characteristic of eminent minds to prefer to elevate themselves higher, for they are better disposed than all others to seize the impulses and the inspirations of the divine faith. Certainly, Columbus had united the study of nature to the study of religion, and he had conformed his mind to the precepts intimately drawn from the Catholic faith.

"It is thus that, having learned by astronomy and ancient documents that beyond the limits of the known world there were, in addition, towards the west large tracts of territory unexplored up to that time by anybody, he considered in his mind the immense multitude of those who were plunged in lamentable darkness, subject to insensate rites and to the superstitions of senseless divinities. He considered that they miserably led a savage life with ferocious customs; that, more miserably still, they were wanting in all notion of the most important things, and that they were plunged in ignorance of the only true God.

**Aimed to Propagate Christianity.**

"Thus, in considering this in himself, he aimed first of all to propagate the name of Christianity and the benefits of Christian charity in the West. As a fact, as soon as he presented himself to the sovereigns of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella, he explained the cause for which they were not to fear taking a warm interest in the enterprise, as their glory would increase to the point of becoming immortal if they decided to carry the name and the doctrine of Jesus Christ into such distant regions. And when, not long afterwards, his prayers were granted, he called to witness that he wished to obtain from God that these sovereigns, sustained by his help and his mercy, should persevere in causing the gospel to penetrate upon new shores and in new lands.

"He conceived in the same manner the plan of asking Alexander VI. for apostolic men by a letter in which these words are found: 'I hope that it will some day be given to me with the help of God to propagate afar the very holy name of Jesus Christ and his gospel.' Also can one imagine him all filled with joy when he wrote to Raphael Sanchez, the first who from the Indies had returned to Lisbon, that immortal actions of grace must be rendered to God in that he had deigned to cause to prosper the enterprise so well, and that Jesus Christ could rejoice and triumph upon earth and in heaven for the coming salvation of innumerable people who previously had been going to their ruin. That, if Columbus also asks of Ferdinand and Isabella to permit only Catholic Christians to go to the New World, there to accelerate trade with the natives, he supports this motive by the fact that by his enterprise and efforts he has not sought for anything else than the glory and the development of the Christian religion.

"This was what was perfectly known to Isabella, who, better than any other person, had penetrated the mind of such a great man; much more, it appears that this same plan was fully adopted by this very pious woman of great heart and manly mind. She bore witness, in effect, of Columbus that in courageously giving himself up to the vast ocean he realized, for the divine glory, a most signal enterprise, and to Columbus himself, when he had happily returned, she wrote that she esteemed as having been highly employed the resources which she had consecrated and which she would still consecrate to the expeditions in the Indies in view of the fact that the propagation of Catholicism would result from them.

**Inspired Beyond Human Interests.**

"Also, if he had not inspired himself from a cause superior to human interests, where then would he have drawn the constancy and the strength of soul to support what he was obliged to the end to endure and to submit to; that is to say, the unpropitious advice of the learned people, the repulses of Princes, the tempests of the furious ocean, the continual watches, during which he more than once risked losing his sight?

"To that add the combats sustained against the barbarians, the infidelities of his friends, of his companions, the villainous conspiracies, the perfidiousness of the envious, the calumnies of the traducers, the chains with which, after all, though innocent, he was loaded. It was inevitable that a man overwhelmed with a burden of trials so great and so intense would have succumbed had he not sustained himself by the consciousness of fulfilling a very noble enterprise which he conjectured would be glorious for the Christian name and salutary for an infinite multitude.

"And the enterprise so carried out is admirably illustrated by the events of that time. In effect, Columbus discovered America at about the period when a great tempest was going to unchain itself against the church. Inasmuch as it is permitted by the course of events to appreciate the ways of Divine Providence, it really seems that the man for whom the Liguria honors herself was destined by special plan of God to compensate Catholicism for the injury which it was going to suffer in Europe.

"To call the Indian race to Christianity—this was without doubt the mission and the work of the church in this mission. From the beginning she continued to fulfill it with an uninterrupted course of charity, and she still continues it, having advanced herself recently so far as the extremities of Patagonia.

**Matured the Plan in a Convent.**

"Thus, when compelled by the Portuguese, by the Genoese, to leave without having obtained any result, he went to Spain. He matured the grand plan of the projected discovery in the midst of the walls of a convent, with the knowledge of and with the advice of a Monk of the order of St. Francis d'Assisi after seven years had revolved. When at last he goes to dare the ocean he takes care that the expedition shall comply with the acts of spiritual expiation; he prays to the Queen of Heaven to assist the enterprise and to direct its course, and before giving the order to make sail he invokes the August Divine Trinity. Then, once fairly at sea, while the waters agitate themselves, while the crew murmurs, he maintains under God's care a calm constancy of mind.

"His plan manifests itself in the very names which he imposes on the new islands, and each time that he is called upon to land upon one of them he worships the Almighty God and only takes possession of it in the name of Jesus Christ. At whatever coast he approaches he has nothing more as his first idea than the planting on the shore of the sacred sign of the cross, and the divine name of the Redeemer, which he had sung so frequently on the open sea to the sound of the murmuring waves, he is the first to make it reverberate in the new islands in the same way. When he institutes the Spanish colony he causes it to be commenced by the construction of a temple, where he first provides that the popular fetes shall be celebrated by august ceremonies.

**Here Is What He Accomplished.**

"Here, then, is what Columbus aimed at and what he accomplished when he went in search, over so great an expanse of sea and of land, of regions up to that time unexplored and uncultivated, but whose civilization, renown and riches were to rapidly attain that immense development which we see today.

"In all this, the magnitude of the event, the efficacy and the variety of the benefits which have resulted from it, tend assuredly to celebrate he who was the author of it, by a grateful remembrance and by all sorts of testimonials of honor; but, in the first place, we must recognize and venerate particularly the divine project to which the discoverer of the New World was subservient and which he knowingly obeyed.

"In order to celebrate worthily and in a manner suitable to the truth of the facts the solemn anniversary of Columbus, the sacredness of religion must be united to the splendor of the civil pomp. This is why, as previously, at the first announcement of the event, public actions of grace were rendered to the providence of the immortal God, upon the example which the Supreme Pontiff gave; the same also now, in celebrating the recollection of the auspicious event, we esteem that we must do as much.

"We decree to this effect that the day of Oct. 12 or the following Sunday, if the respective Diocesan Bishops judge it to be opportune, that, after the office of the day, the solemn mass of the very Holy Trinity shall be celebrated in the Cathedral and collegial churches of Spain, Italy, and the two Americas. In addition to these countries, we hope that upon the initiative of the Bishops, as much may be done in the others, for it is fitting that all should concur in celebrating with piety and gratitude an event which has been profitable to all.

"In the meanwhile, as a pledge of the celestial favors and in testimony of our fraternal good will, we affectionately accord in the Lord the Apostolic benediction to you, venerable brothers, to your clergy, and to your people.

"Given at Rome, near St. Peter's, July 16 of the year 1892, the fifteenth of our Pontificate. LEO XIII., Pope."

## HE RENDS THE VEIL.

### IT ONLY COSTS TWO DOLLARS TO PEEP INTO THE FUTURE.

**Prof. Crane, Alias "Moses the Prophet," Doing a Thriving Business in Assuring Callers That Wealth Is Theirs if They Will but Buy One of His Amulets Which Only Cost $10 or $12—How He Answers Questions Written on Pieces of Paper—Letter from a Caller.**

Prof. J. M. Crane, No. 3330 Wabash avenue, who pretends to be a Hebrew mind-reader and medium, has been the subject of much complaint to THE TRIBUNE.

He advertised to cure fits, rheumatism, deafness, catarrh, consumption, cancer, incurable diseases, to bring separated persons together, to tell the price of stocks, bonds, and grain away ahead of market quotations.

He calls himself "Moses the Prophet," and advertises that he was born in Cairo, Egypt, in 1843; that at the age of 4 years this foresight gift came to him naturally; that he was adopted by the Emperor of Russia and foretold every battle he would win or lose.

Among complaints received at THE TRIBUNE office was a letter from A. C. Pitkin, No. 669 West Monroe street, which reads as follows:

**Experiences of a Caller.**

I went to Moses the Prophet to ask him of my future. He asked me to write any question on one piece of a pile of small square bits of paper. I did so, and folded it closely as he directed.

He asked me to hand it to him. I did so. He placed it on his forehead, had me press my finger against it, trembled visibly as if doing the mind-reading act, took the paper from his forehead, handed it to me, then got a match, lighted and burned the paper before my eyes. Then he retired to the corner of the room, beat on his forehead awhile, and came back and gave an answer to my question.

I went again to see him. He tried the same test. I wrote on the square piece of paper the question, "Will wheat advance in five days?" He took the piece of paper. He changed it in his hand for a blank piece before he put the paper to his forehead. The blank was the one he placed to his forehead. I know this because after he placed the paper to his forehead, and handed it to me, I exchanged a blank piece of paper for it. Then he brought the match and burned in my sight the blank piece of paper I had exchanged for the one he handed me from his forehead.

The result was he held in his hand the paper on which my question was written. He had burned the bit of blank paper which I had transferred for the bit of paper he handed me to burn and I held in my hands the bit of paper he had handed me from his forehead, which, by the way was blank.

He had amulets to sell, too, which bring luck to any calling.

**Anxious to Learn Their Future.**

Two reporters for THE TRIBUNE called yesterday afternoon on the professor. They wanted to know of their future. Evidently Prof. Crane is a man who had considerable wealth before he went into the amulet business, or else his trade has yielded him a comfortable income. The furnishings of the room where the sitting was held are luxurious. The carpet is of the softest texture, and the chairs, sofas, and ottomans are as fine as money can purchase. A well-stocked library occupies the north end of the room. The library shelves contained volumes of poems in old tongues, volumes of scientific writings, and directories of Chicago's prominent citizens, including the Blue Book.

Such were the furnishings of the room in which the professor tears open the veil of the future at $2 a tear. The professor thought and said that he had seen one of his visitors before. He was anxious to learn their business.

"I am employed in a liquor house," said one, "and I want to know whether if I leave that business and go out lecturing on physiognomy I will be able to make a living."

**Could Make $7 a Day.**

"What wages do you receive?"

"Eighteen dollars a week."

"If you start out lecturing you will clear $7 a day. But you must have a preliminary training. Now, for that preliminary training I have amulets to sell. They will cost from $10 to $12 each. They are endowed with magnetic properties and will bring good luck to you. You can carry them in your pockets and they will insure good luck. Without them you may fail."

"Ought I to lecture on both phrenology and physiognomy to make a fortune?"

"Yes."

"What good would the $12 amulet do me?"

"It would assist you in reading up on the sciences you speak of; it would accellerate the working of your brain in preparing yourself for the work. Buy a $12 amulet and you will be lucky."

"Can you tell the price of wheat on the Board of Trade next Thursday?"

"You do not want to know it."

"Or give me the quotation on West Division Street railway stock next Friday?"

"That's of no interest to you."

"Will you try that paper test on the forehead?"

"It is unnecessary. I have told you all I know. The paper test I cannot give today."

**He Also Had a Scheme.**

The other reporter, who had been contemplating for some time a scheme for issuing a World's Fair hotel directory, sought Prof. Crane to ask him to look into the future and tell him what success the scheme was likely to meet. Prof. Crane said it was not necessary to examine the reporter's head. Upon being pressed to go through the usual ceremonies the professor requested the reporter to state his case frankly.

As briefly as possible it was explained that the plan was to publish a book giving the names, location, and rates of all the hotels and boarding-houses in the city, so that strangers coming here during the World's Fair could know where to go. The directories were to be placed on hotel counters and in other public places. The financial returns from the scheme were to come from the advertisements that were to appear in the closing pages of the book.

The professor grew enthusiastic over the scheme. He rubbed his hands and smiled gleefully. The only weak point in the enterprise was regarding the advertisements, which might not come in, the professor said, as fast as expected. To secure the necessary influx of advertisements he must receive a run of good luck, and this good luck would come only when the reporter purchased one of the professor's lucky amulets.

**Would Only Cost $10.**

The amulet would cheerfully be furnished by the professor for the insignificant sum of $10. With the amulet in his pocket the fortune of the purchaser was assured. Without it his success was doubtful, although the scheme was a fairly good one in itself. When once the amulet was purchased the Palmer House, the professor said, could be prevailed upon to purchase one page, at least, of advertisements at $500. The Auditorium, he thought, with the amulet as an earnest of luck, would easily be secured as an advertiser to the extent of a page or two. If the visitor would act according to the professor's instructions $2,500 could be realized from the scheme.

However, the would-be directory publisher was a trifle doubtful about risking his earnings in an enterprise that might fail, because the money required must be staked on the efficacy of an amulet furnished by Prof. Crane. To dispel any such skepticism the professor said he was willing to explain the workings of the amulet. It was to possess a secret and magnetic power. When soliciting advertisements the amulet would act magnetically on the person from whom the advertisement was to come. He was to be strangely drawn towards the advertising solicitor in a way that would win.

**The Professor Was Wary.**

The reporter again asked the professor if he did not think it necessary to place his hands on his visitor's head and give a forecast of the future in response to a question formally written on paper, but the professor said that in the case of a brilliant young man the placing of hands on the head in response to a written question was not necessary. He said he must politely but firmly decline to answer a written question because it was not necessary.

"I have another trouble," explained the reporter to Prof. Crane, "that I would like to have you prescribe for."

"What is it?" inquired the professor solicitously.

"I can't sleep nights."

"State your case to me," replied Prof. Crane.

"Will it not be necessary for me to write out the question so that you can experiment on my head?"

"Tell me your symptons and I can answer."

He was told that his visitor was unable to sleep for several hours after retiring, and that he often lay awake till nearly morning.

Prof. Crane wanted to know what time his visitor retired. When this point was cleared up the professor explained that it would require considerable time to produce the desired cure, and that more money would have to be paid before the treatment could be administered. It would cost something like $10 or $12.

Extended solicitation failed to secure a further revelation from the professor.

## BUNKOED BY THREE-CARD MONTE MEN.

**An Indiana Farmer Caught for $4,500 and Learns the Truth Too Late.**

ATTICA, Ind., July 31.—[Special.]—Benjamin Marlatt, a farmer living four miles south of Attica, was bunkoed out of $4,500 yesterday afternoon. For three days the confidence men had been looking for him and yesterday one of them, who introduced himself as the nephew of C. J. Green, Cashier of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of this city, met Marlatt in the road. He was looking for a farm and Mr. Marlatt had one to sell. They got into the stranger's buggy and were soon making an inspection. In their journey they met the nephew's accomplice, who sprang the three-card monte on them. The nephew said to Marlatt confidentially: "I guess I will try that." He did, and won $500. He then induced Marlatt to put in $4,500, and he added the $500 just won. Marlatt picked the right card, and the stranger counted out $5,000 and gave it to him. Then, as though the thought had come to him suddenly, the card man suggested to Marlatt that he had not put up any money and, of course, it would not be the square thing for him to take that big pile on a bluff. Marlatt protested that while he had no money with him he could get it, and so the $5,000 was placed in a tin box and given in charge of Marlatt's companion and the two latter drove to Attica, where Marlatt left his note in the Farmers and Merchants' Bank and took back with him $4,500. The card man counted it, and being satisfied put the money in the box with his $5,000 and passed what purported to be the same box to Marlatt. The two strangers bade their friend good-by and departed, Marlatt returned home and brought the box to Attica to deposit it. Finding the bank closed he went to Mr. Green's residence, and that gentleman at once told him he had been bunkoed. Marlatt refused to believe it, however, until he had pried the box open and found it contained only a picture of a man throwing three-card monte. Marlatt owns 300 acres of land on which he had just made the last payment. Though uneducated he is a man of good common sense. For thirty years he has been a patron of fairs and other places where he has opportunity to learn the ways of the sporting world.

## QUARANTINE ISSUED AGAINST MANITOBA.

**Gov. Burke of North Dakota Takes Precautions on Account of Small-Pox.**

PEMBINA, N. D., July 31.—Owing to the danger arising from small-pox at Gretna and other points in Manitoba Gov. Burke has issued his proclamation absolutely quarantining against Manitoba. State Superintendent of Health Devaux and Dr. Musgrove were here today conferring with other members of the Board of Health regarding regulations. Guards will be stationed one mile apart along the boundary line, who will allow no one to cross to this side until the quarantine is raised. All trains will be stopped at the boundary after today. Such people as are in Winnipeg and other points in Manitoba, who wish to come home, will have to remain there until the quarantine is raised. When passengers on the north-bound train today found out the state of affairs many stopped and took the return train south. There are no cases on this side of the line. Premier Greenway and Manitoba officials are aiding all they can to make the quarantine effective.

## WAS HUNTING A RUNAWAY DAUGHTER.

**A Jefferson County Mother Finds Her Child Has Become a Wife.**

COLUMBUS, Ind., July 31.—[Special.]—The morning train on the Pennsylvania line brought to this city an enraged Jefferson County woman. She came here in search of her runaway daughter, Lulu Michael, who had left her home in company with an aunt Saturday, ostensibly for a visit. On the same train with Lulu was Andrew Harmes, a young Kentucky horseman, and the two were married an hour after their arrival. The aunt personated the mother of the young bride when the license was procured and gave her consent. The mother found her daughter at 2 o'clock today and attempted to take legal steps to take her home, but learning that she could not do so left. The bride and groom remain here during the races this week.

## HIS SKULL NO THICKER THAN PAPER.

**A San Francisco Saloonkeeper Dies from a Blow—His Brother's Strange Case.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—[Special.]—The murder of George H. Maynard, a South Side saloonkeeper, who died this morning from a beating received last night, was the result of a drunken brawl, but it is of interest because of a peculiar circumstance.

Some months ago Maynard's brother was struck on the head in a saloon fight. It was but a trifling blow, but it killed him. At the autopsy it was found that his skull was little thicker than a sheet of paper.

George Maynard was warned by the physician then, after a superficial examination of his head, that he might expect a similar fate, and was advised to look out for his head. He did not heed the warning and died.

## ONE OF AN EXCURSION PARTY DROWNED.

**The Back of a Chair Broke and He Fell Into the Mississippi.**

MUSCATINE, Ia., July 31.—[Special.]—By the breaking of a chair back on board the excursion steamboat J. C. Atlee, running from Burlington to Muscatine, this afternoon, an excursionist named Walter Maroney fell overboard and was drowned. The boat was heavily loaded and when the crowd rushed to the side it came so near capsizing that its lower decks were flooded. Maroney's family was on board.

**St. Louis' Death Rate Increased.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30.—During the last week there were 259 deaths in this city, an increase over the previous week of sixty-five. Of the total twelve were directly due to the excessive heat, and probably a hundred more were caused by the hot spell.

## BARK RUNS ON A REEF.

### LOSS OF THE AMERICAN VESSEL NEHEMIAH GIBSON.

**The Chronometer Fails to Work and a Wreck Occurs Off the Coast of Brazil—One Hundred Half-Breed Indians Board the Sinking Craft and Pillage It—Sharp Encounter with the Crew—Capt. Risley Escapes in a Small Boat and Reaches New York After a Month.**

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—On the coral reefs of Conceicao, off the north coast of Brazil, lies the American bark Nehemiah Gibson, broken and dismantled. At least it was lying there when Capt. Ezra B. Risley and his crew of nine men left it in two boats June 29 last, having saved what little was left after a marauding band of half-breed Indians from the coast had plundered the wreck.

After traveling thirty-five miles in open boats, the unfortunate men reached Povoaco, at the mouth of the Mossoro River, where the boats and their contents were seized by Customs officials and the men made prisoners. It was not until after great difficulty that the Captain secured enough to take himself and crew to Pernambuco, where they took passage for New York on the United States and Brazil mail steamship Seguerana, which arrived here today.

The Nehemiah Gibson was an American ship, and was under an American commander and manned by an American crew.

Capt. Risley gave a graphic description of his experiences. The bark was on its way from Pensacola, Fla., to Rio Janeiro, with a cargo of lumber. The Captain, after leaving Pensacola, laid his course to the eastward to catch the trade winds.

When he changed to the southward after passing the Rocas his chronometer played him false, and, instead of running down the eastward of Brazil, as he intended, his vessel struck on the sharp reef of Conceicao on the evening of June 28. The tough oak planking of the bark was speedily perforated with holes and it filled rapidly. All night the crew remained on board while the sea made a clean breach over it.

Just before morning the wind fell and the sea abated somewhat. Dawn showed that the ship was a hopeless wreck and proved also the utter futility of attempting to save any of its cargo. The sailors began preparations to save such articles as the boats would carry.

**Pillaged by Half-Breed Indians.**

Hardly had they got to work, however, when more than 100 half-breed Indians were seen in their catamarans close to the vessel. In spite of a determined resistance by the crew, scores of them clambered on board. The crew, seeing the utter folly of fighting against such tremendous odds, retreated aft, and the half breeds began their work of pillage. They left nothing that they could carry away. They first removed everything movable from the decks to the big sea canoes.

Then, while some of them stripped the bark of its sails and all of the rigging they could get away with, others broke in the cabin doors, smashed open lockers, and literally stripped the interior of everything valuable, including the Captain's instruments.

Meantime, the Captain and crew had not been idle, and such articles as they had managed to carry away before the Indians ransacked the cabin had been stowed away in two of the bark's boats, which were moored on the lee side of the wreck.

The savages did not offer again to injure the crew, although some of the heads of the sailors were sore from the fight when the robbers boarded the vessel. The crew had saved a part of their clothing and provisions enough for one boat. The Indians, having secured nearly everything worth taking, began to cast covetous eyes on the two boats, and Capt. Risley at 11:30, June 29, ordered the crew to give way.

There was a brisk wind blowing from the eastward and a short, choppy sea. Capt. Risley laid his course westward, to strike, if possible, some town along the coast where there was an American Consul. The wind kept increasing, and at 5 p. m. the boats were taking in water as fast as the men could bail them out.

**Rescued by a Norwegian Ship.**

Off shore, for the coast had been kept in sight, the Norwegian bark Louis was seen at anchor on the ballast grounds, nearly out of sight of Marita Conception. The boats ran alongside of the Louis and the mate, in the absence of the Captain, kindly received the shipwrecked crew.

Capt. Risley was told that there was an American Consul at Maria Conception. The night was spent comfortably on the Louis and the next morning Capt. Risley and his men continued their trip.

A barkentine was sighted at 4 p. m. and the boats ran alongside of it. Its mate volunteered the information that the Town of Pavoacao was on the west bank of the River Mossoro, which emptied into the sea nearly opposite the point where the barkentine was lying, and that a representative of Messrs. Abe Stern & Co., agents of the Nehemiah Gibson at Philadelphia, was there.

When the shipwrecked men reached the little port, however, customs officials seized their boats and effects and the police made them prisoners. In spite of their protests and explanations the Captain and his men were kept under guard on board their own boats until the next morning, when they were liberated.

Capt. Risley was disappointed in not finding the representative of his agents, but he succeeded in sending a telegram to the American Consul at Pernambuco. The Consul cabled to Abe Stern & Co. to furnish the crew with money to keep them until a steamer could take them to Pernambuco, and also to pay their passage to that port. This was done, and after a detention of twelve days in Pavoacao, Capt. Risley and the crew left for Pernambuco. During the twelve days, the Captain says, he frequently asked permission to sell the boats and their contents, but the customs officers refused to allow it. The boats were left there.

The Nehemiah Gibson was built in East Boston, Mass., by Smith & Townsend in 1868. It was of oak and yellow pine with iron and copper fastenings and of 704 tons register. It measured 147 feet long, 32.6 feet beam, and 19.4 feet depth of hold. It hailed from Philadelphia and Capt. Risley, its commander, was part owner of the bark.

## FATAL ACCIDENT TO REV. T. A. AMES.

**His Skull Crushed in and His Leg Broken—Formerly Lived in Chicago.**

PHŒNIX, Ariz., July 31.—[Special.]—While driving to church this morning a horse became frightened at a traction engine and ran away. The buggy collided with an electric light post, and the occupant, the Rev. T. A. Ames, pastor of the First Baptist church, was thrown out and his skull crushed in and his leg broken. The Rev. Ames recently came to Phœnix from Chicago.

**Decreased Supply of Natural Gas.**

CLEVELAND, July 31.—The Northwestern Gas company is putting in an immense pumping plant near Van Buren, a few miles north of Findlay, for the purpose of forcing gas to their customers in Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, and other towns supplied by them. The pressure from the wells has become so low that the gas will no longer deliver itself through long pipe lines, and this step has become necessary in order to keep these places supplied.

**Pines' Condition Serious.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—[Special.]—Jockey Pines, who yesterday rode Futurity in the steeplechase on the Saratoga track, and who fractured a collarbone and a rib, is tonight reported to be in a serious condition.

## BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, AUG. 1, 1892.

*Weather for this vicinity: Fair, variable winds.*


Pages.

1 Pope Leo XIII.'s Letter on Columbus.
Prof. Crane and His Amulets.
American Bark Wrecked and Pillaged.
Filibusters Will Renew the Fight.

2 Homestead Arbitration Papers Prepared.
New Race Track in Indiana.
Chicago People Hurt in a Milwaukee Wreck.

3 The Tug Chicago's Submarine Journey.
Eleven Injured in a Street-Car Accident.
Van Ornum Harangues Against Authority.

5 Bismarck Will Continue to Talk.
One Saloon a Ward Not Sufficient.

6 Canadians Are Alarmed.
People's Investment Company Trouble.
Iron Hall Not in His Jurisdiction.
Hill Disgusted with Congress.

7 First Session of Congress a Failure.
West-Siders Against Garfield Park Races.
Denver Ready for the Templar Conclave.

8 Interest in Yacht Racing Reviving.
Lord Barclay Wants the Fair Open.

9 London Town Gossip.
Bismarck's Star Is on the Wane.
May Sell the Wabash Road.

10 Murat Halstead on the Race Question.
Liverpool's Great Water Supply.

12 England's Great Colt Orme Winning.
The Great Chicago Trotter, Jack.
Club Standing in the City League.


## DRIVING WHITES OFF A RESERVATION.

**Indians Set Fire to the Grass in the Colville Tract.**

SPOKANE, Wash., July 30.—There is trouble brewing among the Indians on the Colville Reservation, and in all probability United States troops may be called out to quell the threatened uprising. The Indians are in arms against the white invaders, and have fired the reservation in order to drive them off. T. C. Chaplin, who arrived in Spokane today from Marus, brings startling news. He says prospectors have been clubbed and driven out. One party was stoned Tuesday and driven clear to the Columbia River ferry. Large fires are raging over the reservation, and it is believed the Indians have turned incendiaries to compel the white men to leave the coveted land. The Indians are sullen and are said to be holding a powwow which will possibly lead to trouble. Chief Arpacken has gone towards Fort Spokane with twenty-five tribes, and has expressed the determination of clearing the reservation of all intruders.

## ALL DENOUNCED MAYOR NIEMAN.

**Freeport Ministers Score the Executive, While the Latter Attends a Ball Game.**

FREEPORT, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—Thousands of people attended the leading churches of Freeport today with the expectations of hearing something sensational. Their wishes were gratified, as nearly all of the ministers delivered sermons regarding the lawlessness that is supposed to exist in Freeport. Mayor Nieman was denounced in language that could not be misunderstood. One of the ministers—the Rev. Edgar P. Hill of the First Presbyterian Church—accused him of protecting the gamblers, etc. At many churches the following resolutions were introduced and adopted:

We, the undersigned, in view of the flagrant violation of the laws in our city do hereby constitute ourselves a committee of 100 for the purpose of securing the enforcement of the law, and we do hereby hold ourselves liable in case of necessity to an assessment not to exceed the sum of $10 to carry out the object of the movement.

Mayor Nieman pays but little attention to the uprising of the ministers and today had charge of a game of baseball between the Freeport and Belvidere nines. Hundreds of people were at the game. It was expected that the Mayor and players would be arrested, but the game was not disturbed by the authorities.

## FAILURE OF A COTTON COMMISSION FIRM.

**Bickham & Moore of New Orleans Assign for Over $250,000.**

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 31.—[Special.]—It became known late tonight that the large cotton factorage and commission firm of Bickham & Moore failed yesterday for over $250,000. The house was founded many years ago by Richard Pritchard, then President of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroad, now the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans railroad and part of the Illinois Central system. After Mr. Pritchard's death his widow continued the business in partnership with her sister, Mrs. A. M. Brickman, widow of a former member of the firm, and her son-in-law, John V. Moore. The affairs of the firm have, since Mr. Pritchard's death, been entirely in Mr. Moore's hands. He is now critically ill and unable to furnish any particulars. The failure will be publicly announced tomorrow and until then no one can say what the assets are.

## JUMPS THREE THOUSAND FEET TO DEATH.

**An Amateur Aeronaut at St. Paul Fails to Open His Parachute.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—[Special.]—Ferdinand Hole, aged 25, an amateur aeronaut of this city, fell from a balloon this afternoon and lost his life. He made an ascension from Inver Grove, a suburb. It was his second attempt. At the height of 3,000 feet he leaped from the balloon with a parachute. Hole was not familiar with the workings of the parachute, and could not open it in time to break the force of his fall. He came down like a bullet and landed in an inlet of the Mississippi River, where, if not dead when he struck the water, he must have been drowned. The balloon fell in the river half a mile below and was carried down stream. Hole lived with a German girl, with whom he seemed to have trouble. Before making the ascension he told a friend that he did not care whether he came down alive or not.

## GRANTS SOUSA'S DISCHARGE.

**The Leader of the Marine Band Is Now at Liberty to Come to Chicago.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Col. Charles Heywood, Commandant United States Marine Corps, has addressed a letter to John Philip Sousa, the leader of the United States Marine Band, granting, at the latter's request, his discharge from the corps. Col. Heywood says it is a matter of extreme regret to him that Mr. Sousa desires to sever his connection with the band, but the reasons he stated in his application for discharge and the knowledge of the advantages offered to him to improve his condition leave no other course open to him but to grant the request.

**Manitoba Wins Its School Case.**

WINNIPEG, Man., July 30.—The Hon. Joseph Martin, who is in London arguing the school case on behalf of the government, sent the following cable to the Manitoba Government from London: "Strong Judgment in our favor by the Privy Council in the school case, adopting our arguments and controverting the Superior Court's judgment in every point."

**Also Wanted in Chicago.**

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—[Special.]—"Bill" Stetson, alias "Bill the Bute," the notorious crook arrested here several days ago and held awaiting the arrival of requisition papers from Philadelphia, is said at police headquarters to be also wanted by the Chicago police.

## LAST EDITION.

## ISSUE IS JOINED.

### Sundry Civil Bill Hangs on the Fair Amendments.

### CRISIS CAN'T BE PUT OFF.

### Obstructionists Will Continue Their Tactics.

### NO TALK OF COMPROMISE.

### Holman Still Holds the Democratic Speaker.

### VOTE IS POSSIBLE TOMORROW.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—[Special.]—The black flag of the Congressional pirates who are bent on striking down the Fair has not been furled. They are still bent on ruining this great enterprise. The most they might do is to consent to treat on their own terms with the World's Fair members if the latter might strike their colors. Speaker Crisp will not use his rightful power as Speaker to stop the filibustering, and the filibusters give out tonight that there are still twenty of them who will see every wheel of the government blocked sooner than let Chicago get the appropriation which has been voted to it.

To these threats the Speaker's response is that it is a question of endurance unless a compromise is made. So long as none of the great appropriations for carrying on the government was involved this might be accepted for a while.

But when it comes to the fraction of a majority—less than a score of members—saying that the appropriations shall stop, it is a pretty grave responsibility for the political party which controls the House and for the Speaker who guides it.

The pirates themselves do not even talk compromise, but they let it be done by others for them. Tomorrow any one of several so-called "compromise" propositions is liable to be sprung on the House under suspension of rules.

One is to get the Durborow committee together, have it report the Sham Souvenir Coin bill introduced into the House yesterday by Terry of Arkansas at Holman's instigation, and let the bill be passed. If such a measure ever should become a law the ultimate amount which the Exposition would receive could not be more than $1,500,000.

**Could Not Pass the Senate.**

But the bill couldn't get through the Senate and become a law. The scheme is urged simply to free the majority in the House from its plight. The favorite proposition with the compromisers is that of postponement.

A paper has been drawn and the threat is made that it will have the signatures of many Democratic members if the World's Fair people do not "come to terms." This paper pledges the signers to seek to have the World's Fair appropriation taken out of the Sundry Civil bill and made a special order for Dec. 15, the Sundry Civil then to be passed.

If the supporters of the Exposition are not ready to accept these conditions then the signers are to help get the bill passed with the World's Fair simply eliminated. It is needless to say that the men who have done the fighting for the Exposition in Congress do not encourage this talk, nor do they let themselves be influenced by threats.

The fact that there is such a multiplicity of "compromise" propositions shows that the enemies of the Fair recognize their weakness. Neither Director-General Davis, Commissioner St. Clair, nor President Palmer has shown any disposition to weaken.

The Illinois Congressmen, on whom the brunt of the fight falls, have but one idea. Both Senate and House having voted the World's Fair appropriation as a part of the Sundry Civil bill they propose that it shall stay there and that the bill shall be passed.

**Crisis Cannot Be Delayed.**

The best opinion is that the crisis cannot be put off more than two or three days longer. A solution will force itself. The country at large has not yet waked up to the far-reaching consequences of the filibustering that has been allowed to go on in the House.

When that body meets at 11 o'clock tomorrow there will be 3,000 printers in the Government Printing office idle, and other important functions will be at a standstill. The House may take up and pass the Senate joint resolution extending the Sundry Civil appropriation of last year through Aug. 3.

The Senate by passing the resolution Saturday showed that it was fully alive to the emergency. Further than this, it took special means to insure the attendance of a quorum for the further emergencies which may arise this week.

Fears are uttered that there may not be a quorum in the House tomorrow. It was part of the program of the filibusters to keep up their tactics until the quorum melted away. The intense heat which lasted until today drove many members away from the city sick, and these will hardly be back for a few days. Yet it is believed that a bare quorum can be mustered.

If the House Appropriations committee is bent on standing on its dignity as to the right to originate revenue legislation it may ignore the Senate's resolution and have offered one of its own. In that case the time may be placed at five days more.

Last Saturday the plan of the Holmanites was to get a five-day resolution before the House, and then have it extended so as to run till Dec. 31. Tomorrow no such trick can be played, because the resolution will be offered under suspension of the rules, which requires a two-thirds vote.

The Illinois delegation and the supporters of the Fair generally will be governed in their action by circumstances. If it seems likely that a further extension of a few days will bring the Speaker and the governing influences of the House to their senses so that the Sundry Civil list will be passed, the extension resolution will go through.

**Must Face a Square Issue.**

If nothing definite can be had on these points it may become the duty of the supporters of the Fair to leave it to Holman and his select squad of filibusters to make provision for carrying on the government. As the issue must be met squarely it may be that tomorrow would be the best occasion.

By that time the country will be pretty well informed of the meaning of the struggle that has been going on and if the stoppage in public business becomes widespread there will be no trouble in fixing the responsibility.

The filibusters started out to beat the World's Fair appropriation by causing the entire Sundry Civil bill to fail. It is a question of expediency whether any move should be made to stop the early fruition of their plans.

It happens that the controversy has taken on a much wider range than the mere appropriation for the Exposition or for any special

object. The right of representative government is at stake.

The fundamental question is the right of the majority to rule. After the Senate had put the World's Fair amendment in the Sundry Civil bill the House by a majority vote concurred in the amendment.

Thus far the matter of a quorum has cut no figure. The Speaker has held that quorum or no quorum half a dozen members can alternate dilatory motions to the end of time, and he can't stop them.

He has on a previous occasion said that the right of recognition rests with the Chair, but he now undertakes to hold that it doesn't, and that a filibustering minority has rights higher than the majority. So it might be just as well to have this principle settled along with the World's Fair.

**Will Call It Up Today.**

Holman, in an interview tonight, said that he would call up his resolution extending the Sundry Civil Appropriation through to Aug. 4, ignoring the Senate resolution. He disclaimed any purpose of seeking to have the time extended till December.

He didn't know positively that there would be a quorum in the House or that his resolution would secure the two-thirds vote necessary to its passage, but he seemed to think that it would go through.

He was doubtful whether there would be a quorum later than Wednesday, and believed the crisis would come Tuesday, which might bring about an understanding or an agreement.

Holman has veered off to some extent from sham souvenir coin "compromise" and tonight was talking loan. The foxy originator of filibustering professed that he couldn't undertake to speak for the filibusters, yet he believed that if a loan were proposed instead of an appropriation they might content themselves with merely voting against it.

This persistent talk of a loan instead of an appropriation is the most dangerous scheme with which the friends of the Fair have to contend. It is much more plausible than the plan to postpone the whole subject till December. The directors of the Exposition should be on their guard against it.

**Believes in Immediate Action.**

A. J. Hopkins, who took the lead yesterday in objecting to Holman's resolution, said this evening that he did not know what course would be pursued tomorrow. The friends of the Exposition would be governed by circumstances. Personally he was inclined to think that as the crisis forced by the filibusters must be faced, the sooner this was done the better it would be. Said Mr. Hopkins:

"The way out of the tangle is simple enough. Members have staid here for weeks knowing that just such a crisis was coming, and they proposed to help the Fair by their presence and their votes. Many of them cannot stay much longer. As we are bound to meet the issue raised by the filibusters whether certain branches of the government shall go on I don't know why it won't be as well to meet it squarely tomorrow as to wait until the end of the week.

"There ought to be no need of any more extension resolutions. The pending order is Gen. Bingham's motion to table Holman's reconsideration of the vote by which the World's Fair appropriation was made a part of the Sundry Civil bill. The Speaker can direct the roll to be called on that motion, then if Mr. Holman has made any converts against the appropriation they can vote down Bingham's motion, reconsider and vote the World's Fair appropriation out of the bill.

"The friends of the Fair are perfectly willing to give them this chance. But if they have not the votes then the Sundry Civil bill with the World's Fair provision should be passed. All we ask is that the Speaker direct the roll-call to go forward. There is no other question at issue. The House has made the World's Fair appropriation part of the bill and we are entitled to have it passed. The compromise propositions are merely schemes for defeating the appropriation and not one of them should be entertained."

Col. Davis, President Palmer, Secretary Dickinson, and Commissioner St. Clair were all out of the city today. Gen. St. Clair went over to New York to see if the Democratic leaders there could be made to understand that the House is on the verge of revolution and their party is responsible for it.

The cost of the filibustering which is now going on is $28,000 a day to the taxpayers of the country.

## DEATH OF SENATOR ANTHONY KENNEDY.

**He Was the Only Man Elected to the Senate as a Know-Nothing.**

BALTIMORE, Md., July 31.—[Special.]—Anthony Kennedy, the only man ever elected to the United States as a Know-nothing, died here today. He was born in Baltimore Dec. 21, 1810, and when quite young moved to Virginia, where he entered politics, serving several terms in the State Legislature. After an unsuccessful effort to get to Congress he removed to Baltimore. In 1857 he was elected as a Know-nothing to the Maryland House of Delegates and made a strong fight to secure the election of his brother to the United States Senate. Among others contesting was Henry Winter Davis, then in the zenith of his glory. After a hot fight he was himself elected. After serving a time he became dissatisfied with the manner in which the Know-nothings behaved and joined the Democrats, voting with them. After his term expired he retired from politics, but consented to serve as delegate to the State Convention which framed the constitution won in force. Death resulted from old age.

## FOURTH REGIMENT ARRIVES IN CAMP.

**Six Hundred Militiamen Ready for Duty at Camp Lincoln.**

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—The main body of the Fourth Regiment arrived at Camp Lincoln this afternoon. The towns represented by the companies are Champaign, Mattoon, Effingham, Arcola, Paris, Newton, Carbondale, Greenville, Vandalia, Centralia, Olney, and Marion. There are about 600 men here ready for instructions in the new military tactics. Having arrived late nothing was done today, but the regular routine will be begun early in the morning and will continue through the week. Twenty-five men were detailed to represent the regiment at the funeral of First-Lieut. A. T. Seitz of Company G, Effingham, who was accidentally killed in jumping from a moving freight train near Greenup.

## EAGLE CREEK BRIDGE GIVES WAY.

**A Big Four Freight Train Wrecked Near Indianapolis—No Lives Lost.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31.—[Special.]—A small bridge over Eagle Creek on the Peoria division of the Big Four road gave way this evening under a freight train in bond causing nine freight cars to be piled up one on another. The line is blocked for all night, passengers having to be transferred. A draw bar or axle is supposed to have broken, thus causing the bridge to leave its buttresses. There were no lives lost. The damage done will amount to $5,000.

## MEXICAN PAUPERS FLOODING TEXAS.

**Sufferers from Drought Agree to Work for Their Board.**

EL PASO, Tex., July 31.—Sufferers from the drought-stricken districts of Mexico are coming into the United States at this point in great numbers and are offering their labor for board, or 25 cents a day. They have built little mud houses in the river bottom and subsist on what they can pick up. County Judge Becker has called the attention of the Federal officials here to the influx of pauper labor and they have promised to check it.

## SHOT HIS BROTHER THROUGH THE HEAD.

**A Cincinnati Boy's Careless Handling of a Rifle Causes Death—Arrested for Murder.**

CINCINNATI, O., July 31.—Shortly before sunset in this city Frank Swisher, a boy of 16 years, shot and killed his brother Willie, aged 13. He was arrested for murder. Frank was at home sitting at a second-story window with a Flobert rifle in his hand. Willie entered the front yard. Frank shouted, "Willie, hold up your hands." Willie obeyed. Just then the rifle was discharged and Willie fell dead, shot in the head. Frank says the rifle went off while lying in his lap.

# PAPERS ARE READY.

## HOMESTEAD WORKMEN ASK FOR A TRADE TRIBUNAL.

**They Will Proceed Under the Law of 1883 in an Effort to Settle Their Troubles by Arbitration—Carnegie's Union Mills to Be Started Again Today—Locked-Out Men Will Offer No Assistance—Non-Union Men Attend Religious Services in the Big Steel Mill.**

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 31.—[Special.]—A new move will be made tomorrow looking toward an adjudication of the trouble at Homestead. It will be a petition presented to the court under the act of 1883 asking for the authority for the establishing of a voluntary trade tribunal to settle the disputes. The petition will be presented in Common Pleas, Division No. 2, by Attorney W. J. Brennef, representing the workmen. The petition is as follows:

In the Court of Common Pleas No 2 of Allegheny County, in re petition for establishing a voluntary trade tribunal under the act of 1883.

To the presiding Judge of Court of Common Pleas No. 2 of Allegheny County. Whereas, a series of disputes exist at Homestead, in the County of Allegheny, between the Carnegie Steel company (limited) and their employés, in which force has been resorted to and the peace and good order of the community are violated and are still further threatened; therefore the subscribers hereto, citizens of said Allegheny County and of the said judicial district and of the United States, being of the number of employés, and with the qualifications required by the act known as the Voluntary Trade Tribunal Act of 1883, being desirous of establishing a tribunal under such an act for the settlement of disputes in the steel trade, pray that a license shall issue for the creation of such tribunal, conditioned upon the assent and agreement of the necessary number, in writing, of employés, as required by the said act.

The petition is signed by sixty-seven persons, giving their names, residences, and by whom employed. Following the signatures is an affidavit made by two of the signers, attesting that the facts set forth are true and that at least fifty workmen signing the petition have each been resident in the said judicial district for at least two years and have been employed at the places named in the signatures to the petition and in such trade.

**Will Start Up Today.**

The Carnegies will make an effort in the morning to resume operations at the Thirty-third street, or upper Union mills, in this city. Everything is in readiness, and they expect to start work at 4 o'clock in the morning.

To prevent trouble or interference with their men they have requested the police authorities to detail a squad of officers to guard the plant. The strikers, however, say that a guard is not necessary, as they do not intend to commit any breach of the peace.

It is probable that an attempt will also be made to start the Duquesne plant tomorrow. At all events, the company is preparing to resume in a short time.

This was one of the dullest Sundays that Pittsburg has experienced for weeks. The strikers at the City mills and the workers, who are awaiting the signing of the iron scale, generally kept in doors or made excursions to the country, and as a result the streets were almost deserted.

The imprisoned Anarchists, Berkmann, Mollick, Bauer, and Knold, spent a quiet day in their cells. An effort was made to see them, but the warden refused admission to the jail.

H. C. Frick is rapidly recovering from the effects of the wounds inflicted by the Anarchist Berkmann, and will be at his office within a week. He declared yesterday that he would be down at his office Monday, but his physicians will not permit it. Meanwhile he continues to direct the movements of his lieutenants from his home.

## WORSHIPED IN THE MILL.

**Chaplain Adams Preaches to the Non-Union Workmen at Homestead.**

HOMESTEAD, Pa., July 31.—With a ponderous mill for a church, protected by 150 watchmen, a strong fence, and 1,000 soldiers in easy reach, the non-union men in the great Homestead steel plant worshiped God this morning. The services were unusual and under such circumstances as made them singularly impressive.

In the immense new beam mill were gathered about 400 of the new men. A few occupied rough benches, the rest stood around in respectful attitudes or were seated on huge steel beams, cranes, and rolls weighing many tons.

In lieu of an organ a stringed orchestra from Pittsburg rendered sacred music, and in front, his commanding military form arrayed in blue and white, while the sunbeams glistened from his epaulettes, the Chaplain of the Sixteenth Regiment, Dr. Clarence A. Adams, earnestly and tenderly told the story of a workingman for Christ—Saul of Tarsus.

There were 400 workingmen, but in that huge mill they seemed a handful, and they listened in strained silence as though they expected the chaplain to decide for them the ethics of their position, which held out on one hand the promise of steady employment and on the other sure hatred of the men whose positions they had taken.

The services opened with the singing of "Nearer, My God, to Thee," in which the men joined. Chaplain Adams' text was: "I am ready to preach the gospel to you also, for I am not afraid of the Gospel of Christ."

At the conclusion of the sermon the workingmen sang "America."

The day was almost featureless, so far as any change in the labor struggle is concerned. Another man left the mill in the evening, and was assisted to Pittsburg by the locked-out men. Most of these latter left town for the day and picnicked in the woods.

## THEY DENOUNCED COL. STREATOR.

**Central Labor Union Call on Workmen to Leave the National Guard.**

NEW YORK, July 31.—At today's meeting of the Central Labor Union the miscellaneous section offered resolutions denouncing Col. Streator for the barbarous treatment of Private Iams at Homestead and indorsing the manifesto of the Advisory Board declaring that workmen have a right to the mills in which they are working and producing wealth for monopolists.

The resolutions also called upon all workmen to resign from the National Guard, as that military machinery is now only being used by capitalists to oppress workmen who assert their rights. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Law and Legislation.

In a discussion which followed several delegates declared that organized labor should take important political action to prevent capitalists from oppressing their workmen in the future.

The Central Labor Federation delegates to the Pittsburg conference for establishing an international labor bureau denounced Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, Harry White and Secretary Reiders of the United Garment Workers for intriguing against the bureau.

Resolutions were adopted embodying the sentiments of the delegates. The latter also gave an interesting description of a trip made by them to Homestead, which they said "did not look like the paradise painted by the protection papers, but like a town of shanties populated by oppressed wage slavers."

## RAILWAY MEN ON THE PINKERTONS.

**Strong Resolutions Passed Denouncing Military Interference.**

WILKESBARRE, Pa., July 31.—Several of the orders of railroad employés of the New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware met here today in general session to discuss the benefit and advisability of combining under one head. A mass-meeting was held later, attended by 5,000 non-brotherhood men. Addresses were made by prominent members of the various branches. Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor T. V. Powderly spoke vigorously of the outrages of the Pinkertons at Homestead and submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

*Resolved*, That we regard the interference of the Pinkertons in labor troubles as unpatriotic and un-American. We have confidence in the power of the law to keep the peace, and therefore demand the abolition by the law of the practice of throwing standing armies of irresponsible men around our mills and factories and upon our railroads in times of labor disputes.

**Cruiser Charleston at San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—The United States cruiser Charleston arrived here today from Port Orchard on the way to Mare Island for repairs.

## OBSERVING THE OPPOSITION OF MARS.

**Some Startling Revelations Made by the Great Lick Telescope.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 31.—The giant telescope presented to the University of California by James Lick is making a record for itself during the present opposition of Mars. For several days observations of the most valuable character have been obtained by Mount Hamilton astronomers. The near approach of the planet and its consequent brilliancy and size at this time have enabled observers to utilize the full powers of the instrument with most interesting results. Drawings by all the astronomers exhibit numerous changes in the principal characteristics since the celebrated sketches made by the Milanese astronomer, Schiaparelli. Many on his almost fanciful details are shown to have no existence in reality. None of the so-called "canals" are doubled or geminated as he depicted them. All of these curious streaks, whatever they may be, are broad stripes and not narrow lines, just as they were seen through the Lick telescope two years ago. This will be a bitter disappointment to many visionary theorists who have found in the existence of these "canals," and particularly in the announcement that all were seen to be doubled, most indisputable evidence that Mars was inhabited by human beings.

The most startling of all Mount Hamilton observations are those made on two tiny moons of the planet which were first discovered by Asap Hall in Washington during the opposition of 1877 and which have since been seen at brief intervals and only in the largest telescopes.

Not only have these little attendants, by long odds the faintest planetary bodies to be seen anywhere in the sky, been in plain view for the best part of the month, but of late astronomers have been regularly observing their eclipses in the shadow of Mars. News of this work will be received with the greatest astonishment at all those observatories which possess telescopes large and powerful enough to show moons, for at most of them it has only been possible to glimpse tiny bodies by the most persistent efforts, and astronomers are loath to believe that the Lick telescope enables these minute specks of light to be steadily followed right up to limb of the planet.

The director of the observatory states that the satellites are seen to disappear in eclipse upon reaching the line of shadow with almost the same instantaneous effect which is seen when the dark limb of the moon passes over a bright star in the sky. Within the space of only two-tenths of a second the whole body of the moon is seen to be immersed in the shadow cast out into space by the globe of Mars.

It is almost impossible to convey a proper idea of the insignificant size of these little satellites or the extraordinarily small scale upon which their orbits are drawn. The inner satellite is probably about eight miles in diameter, the outer one about twenty. The first is less than 4,000 miles from the surface of the planet and the other about three times that distance. They revolve so rapidly about the planet that the inner one appears to move through the sky from west to east and consequently rises in the west.

It completes one revolution in less than eight hours, so that it seems to be "new" three times a day. In one evening this little attendant passes through all four "quarters of the moon." The light which they give the planet at night must be insignificant. As seen through the giant reflector, they appear to be were points of light with no sensible disk.

It has only been possible heretofore to estimate the size of these bodies by comparing the amount of light reflected by them with that reflected from the planet Mars itself, whose size is known, but now by means of these "eclipse" observations there is a direct measure of size, since it is found that each of the satellites moves its own diameter in about two-tenths of a second. It is quite certain that the Lick observatory studies of the planet Mars during the opposition of 1892 will pass into history.

## WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF A YEAR.

**Trinity Reformed Mission Dedicates Its New Church—Some of the Speakers.**

One year ago yesterday the Rev. Mr. Moerdyke, formerly of Grand Rapids, Mich., took charge of the Trinity Reformed Mission, which for six or eight months had been holding meetings in Netherwood's Hall, Marshfield avenue and Taylor street. The Mission had twenty-two members.

Yesterday the congregation dedicated a church building at Nos. 432 to 440 Marshfield avenue worth $15,000, and had the satisfaction of knowing that its property, valued at $25,000, was free from indebtedness with the exception of $1,000. Three hundred persons listened to the dedicatory sermon and liturgy. Of these eighty-five were members and communicants, and represented forty families.

The site was purchased several months ago for $8,500. The corner-stone of the church was laid New Year's day of this year. The church is romanesque in style, of pressed brick, and rain-drop stone, with ninety-five feet frontage on Marshfield avenue and a depth of seventy feet. A temporary partition divides the auditorium into two portions, of which one, as yet unfinished, is designed for a Sunday school room. Stained glass windows furnish ample illumination, and the interior is tastefully frescoed.

The Rev. J. P. Searle of Summerville, N. J., a member of the Board of Home Missions, preached the dedicatory sermon. The pastor then addressed the congregation and exhorted it to still greater activity and devotion. The Rev. W. H. Williamson, formerly of this city, also delivered a congratulatory address. The evening service was in the nature of a jubilee. Informal addresses were made by the pastor, the Rev. J. S. Goralman of Norwood Park, the Rev. E. S. Fairchild of Irving Park, J. P. Searle, D. D., the Rev. Mr. Bloomendal of the parent church, the Rev. J. Van den Hoek of the Holland Church, the Rev. Mr. Williamson, and others.

## STEADY INCREASE IN OIL OPERATIONS.

**A Summary Covering the Most Extensive Fields Shows New Production.**

OIL CITY, Pa., July 31.—A summary of the oil operations of the various producing districts of New York, Pennsylvania and Southeastern Ohio show 179 wells completed in July, forty-one of which were dry, and 10,069 barrels new production. This is an increase of eighteen wells, ten dry holes, and 491 barrels production over June. The new work shows a decline of fifty-one drilling wells, with an increase of seven new rigs. There were ninety-six rigs and 203 drilling wells under way July 31. In the Ohio and Indiana fields 151 wells were completed with 12,403 barrels production and 18 dry holes, an increase of 9 wells and 3,374 barrels production over June. On the last day of the month there are 114 drilling wells and 144 rigs, an increase of 3 drilling wells and 19 rigs over the preceding month's figures.

## HENRY E. PHILLIPS PASSES AWAY.

**He Dies at His Residence from Heart Trouble—Funeral Tomorrow.**

Henry E. Phillips, who had been a resident of this city for thirty-five years, died at his home, No. 3989 Drexel boulevard, at 4:30 yesterday morning. Mr. Phillips' death was caused by heart troubles. Last Thursday he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never rallied.

Mr. Phillips came to Chicago from Quakertown, Pa., and engaged in the live-stock commission business near the old Stock-Yards at Twenty-second street. His partner was Mr. Webb, the firm being Webb & Phillips. He continued in the live-stock commission business until last April.

Mr. Phillips leaves a wife—Mrs. Emeline Phillips. The funeral will be held from the family residence at 2 p. m. tomorrow.

## INFLICTED PROBABLY FATAL INJURIES.

**A Connersville Man Assaults His Father—Has Disappeared.**

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., July 31.—[Special.]—Jesse Wilson went home at 2 o'clock this morning and found his father abusing his mother. He picked up the first thing handy and struck him, giving him such injuries, coupled with his age, that they are at present considered fatal. Seeing the damage done Jesse borrowed $100 of his brother and has not been seen since. It is supposed he went to Chicago.

# WILL RACE IN INDIANA

## NEW TRACK TO BE IMMEDIATELY CONSTRUCTED AT ROBY.

**The Land Is Only a Mile from the Southern City Limits, Is Accessible by Rail and Water, and Is an Ideal Spot for a Track—Its Cost Said to Be $420,000—Extensive Improvements to Be Made—Races May Be Run This Fall—Men Who Are Behind the Scheme.**

A big project for a new race track has been definitely arranged, and a number of those interested in it visited the location yesterday preparatory to breaking ground.

"What if Chief McClaughry and his police do close up the Garfield Park track? Chicago will very soon have a new and finer course, but it will not be in Illinois," said one of the promoters, at the Rock Island Depot at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He and about a score of others were preparing to board a Lake Shore train going southward.

"Where is the track to be?"

"Just across the line in Indiana, but so close to the city that if the fence were down all you would have to do would be to step across the imaginary boundary line out of enlarged Chicago and into the big race track grounds."

"Who are at the bottom, or rather at the head, of this new project?"

The promotor would not say, but the following were among those who got off the train at Roby, where the new track is to be built:

J. A. Webb, John Condon, George Middleton, Paddy Ryan, Edward Fuller, H. A. Varnell, John Morris, J. Franks, Charles Gross, Ike Lansing, Charles Crane, and Supt. Maxwell.

At the little station they were met by E. T. Davis, agent of the Roby estate; Mr. Hammond, Mayor of the City of Hammond, Ind.; and Robert Gregory, City Attorney of the same town. Shortly after Robert Roby, who sold the land for the race grounds, joined the party. Then a tour of the track was made and all present expressed themselves as delighted with the location, and in the sunshine and breezes of yesterday it did look as if it were just the desired spot.

**Its Exact Location.**

The plat purchased for the race grounds embraces 120 acres, and its western boundary is the State and city line, from One Hundred and Seventh to One Hundred and Twelfth streets. Its northern point is less than a mile from the city, while all but adjoining it on the east are the Fort Wayne and Indiana, the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad tracks. Just a little farther east is Lake Michigan. It is in Lake County, Ind., 4½ miles from Hammond and about 6 miles from Whiting. After the track is built the backstretch will be the dividing line between Chicago and the Hoosier Commonwealth.

The purchase money makes a good-sized fortune, and probably no acre property in Indiana ever before brought a better figure. Until a few days ago it was owned by Robert Roby, the lawyer of this city and attorney for the Fort Wayne road. The price paid is $3,500 an acre, making a total for the 120 acres of $420,000. It seems that the idea of this purchase is no new or sudden one. The ground has been looked over and considered for some time past, and other lands in the neighborhood have also been examined. Plenty of locations for a track were offered in the neighborhood, and at figures that by comparison seemed ridiculous. Two miles nearer Hammond a tract of land was offered for $300 an acre. But for accessibility, excellence of location, and character of soil nothing could be found compared to this.

From what could be gathered from conversations yesterday it appears that the Washington Park club had also had its eyes on this place, and at one time, it is said, had secured an option on it.

"It can and will be made the great and ideal track of the West," said one of the enthusiastic promoters. "It is fifteen miles by rail from the City Hall and about sixteen miles by water. One of its great attractions in summer time will be that it can be reached by steam and sail.

**To Make Extensive Improvements.**

"There is already a pier 600 feet long built out from its shore at the mouth of Fox River. The water at the end of this pier is sixteen feet deep. From the lake to the track is but a short walk, and the intention is to build an elevated covered walk from the shore across to the several railroad tracks and into the grand stand on the grounds. Stairways from this walk will lead to the depot platform and the pier. From this elevated walk a splendid view of the lake and surrounding country will be had. The facilities for reaching the grounds will be superior to those of any track in the country—according to arrangements which are said to be under consideration. In addition to that delightful summer highway, the lake, the grounds can now be reached directly by three of the great railroads leaving the city—the Lake Shore, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Fort Wayne. All of these run by the northeastern point of the track, and a station is to be built near the entrance to the race course. To the west of the grounds, about three-fourths of a mile away, run the Nickel-Plate, the Chicago and Atlantic and New Albany roads over the Indiana Belt line, and it is expected that those roads will in time stretch a spur to the track."

"When will the track be ready for racing?" was asked.

"This fall," was the ready answer. "You see how beautifully adapted the grounds are naturally, and the soil is such that it will take but little time and improvement to make a first-class track. In sixty days everything could be ready for running, if necessary, but there is no particular hurry. By November however, it is expected to have races. That is about one of the best months in the year."

"Will you have winter races?"

"That has not been much thought of yet, and will, probably, depend on the weather. The racing, however, will doubtless run into December.

"It will be as easy to reach this track as any in the city, and from a greater number of depots. The run by train will not take over half an hour, and the fare will be only 25 cents for a round trip ticket."

It is also spoken of as the intention to build a large summer hotel just below the mouth of Fox River, and fronting a stretch of bending shore where the surf dashes up with perpetual music on sand as fine and white as sugar. Near the hotel, when it is ready, it is expected that many will build summer cottages.

"With its races and its summer hotel and excursion steamers we will make the place the Coney Island of the West," said another enthusiast.

"Where will you get your clams?"

"We'll plant some in the lake and feed them salt."

## INDIANA LAW ON POOL-SELLING.

**It Is Declared a Misdemeanor and a $500 Fine Is Provided.**

The Indiana law on the subject of pool-selling at races, Sec. 2,084, Revised Statutes, says:

Any person who shall keep any room or building or occupy any place or public or private ground within the State with apparatus, books, or other devices for the purpose of recording or registering bets or wagers or of selling pools; or any person who shall record or register bets or wagers or sell pools upon the result of a contest of skill, speed, or power of endurance of man or beast; or shall be the owner, lessee, or occupant of any building, room, on grounds used for such purposes; or shall keep, exhibit, or employ any devices for such purposes; or shall become the custodian of any money, property, or stake wagered or pledged upon such results, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be fined not more than $500 nor less than $5, or imprisoned not more than six months nor less than ten days.

The Indiana statutes do not define pool-selling and the Legislature has never dealt with it explicitly. It has not until recently become a question of public interest. The police of Indianapolis have recently made several efforts to close pool rooms where pools were sold on races reported by telegraph in other cities. The defense was that the money was not bet or wagered in Indiana, but was placed in another State by telegraph. In one case the defendant was found guilty and fined $300 in the Criminal Court, and in the other in the Police Court the jury disagreed. The Indianapolis pool rooms are now running undisturbed.

**Consolidation of Colorado Companies.**

DENVER, Colo., July 31.—It is said that the announcement of the long talked of consolidation of the Colorado Coal and Iron company and the Colorado Fuel company will be made tomorrow. The mines and the works of these two big companies will be under the same management, but separate accounts will be kept of their respective production.

## NEBRASKA'S CEREAL CROP ENORMOUS.

**Everything Indicates That the Corn Crops Will Be Equal to the Average.**

OMAHA, Neb., July 31.—The *Bee* will tomorrow print crop reports from 100 points in the State, covering fifty-five counties. In making their estimates the correspondents have used last year's enormous crop as a basis for comparison and the statement that the season will yield two-thirds to three-fourths of a corn crop means that the corn will crib from fifty to sixty bushels to the acre.

It is safe to say that the Nebraska corn crop will be quite up to the average. From only one county does there come a discouraging report. Thayer County seems to have decidedly the worst of the bargain.

There is an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of winter wheat as a profitable crop.

It has been sown by the majority of the farmers more as an experiment than as a certainty. The wonderful yields reported even from counties that have suffered severely from dry weather are encouraging. The average yield of this cereal throughout the State as indicated by the counties reporting will be thirty bushels to the acre and the acreage is large.

Oats have suffered considerably from the weather. The wet, cold spring delayed seeding for this grain and retarded its growth. Then June was dry and cold, and the first week of July was extremely hot, thus giving the most favorable conditions for rust and the poorest for development. Yet in spite of these discouraging circumstances oats will yield a fair crop, generally 65 to 75 per cent of last year's yields, which were enormous.

Rye, like winter wheat, has given an enormous yield on a largely increased acreage. Barley, where it is cultivated, has returned a fair yield. Flax has suffered much, the conditions of the spring being especially unfavorable, yet a fair yield is reported, the estimates ranging from 50 to 56 per cent of last year's yield.

Potatoes have suffered only in quantity. There will not be quite so bountiful a yield as was anticipated. Late rains have insured a good crop of late potatoes, as in only one or two exceptions had growth advanced so far that the hot wave did serious damage. Several counties report the quality of early potatoes greatly improved by the dry weather. Other vegetables, though, have suffered greatly from the heat.

## ENGINE AND HOSE-CART COLLIDE.

**Three Milwaukee Firemen Seriously Hurt—News of the Cream City.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.—[Special.]—In responding to a fire-alarm this afternoon Chemical Engine No. 1 and Hose-cart No. 4 collided at the corner of Broadway and Huron streets, resulting in the serious injury of three firemen:

YEO, JOHN.
EIMER, OTTO.
ROE, JOHN.

The body of Sylvester Hearl was found hanging by a clothesline at his home, No. 568 Scott street, this afternoon. No cause is known for his suicide. The deceased leaves a wife and six children.

The body of a man taken from the lake near the government breakwater today is supposed to be that of Walter Green of Buffalo, mate of the steamer E. P. Wilbur, who was lost overboard off this port some weeks ago.

John W. McGregor of Chicago, one of the oldest engineers on the Chicago and Northwestern, died at the Ricketson House in this city today at the age of 59 years. He was prostrated during the hot weather last week. Mr. McGregor had been with the Northwestern company since 1856 and was one of the best known engineers in Chicago. He leaves a wife but no children. His remains will be taken to Chicago tomorrow for interment.

A large number of Chicago printers attended the Milwaukee printers' picnic at Shooting Park today, the Chicago printers participating in the various athletic exercises, G. Stang and J. H. Webster carrying off most of the prizes. The Chicago *Herald* team won the baseball game by a score of 8 to 5, while the Milwaukee team defeated the Chicagos in the tug of war. Gov. Peck was present and made an address, in which he told of some of his experiences at the case. Accompanying Gov. Peck to the picnic were a number of old printers from Madison, who have worked with the Governor before the war.

## THEY CLAIM TO BE HOLDING JUDGE MARR

**Chief Gaster of the New Orleans Police Receives a Singular Letter.**

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 31.—Chief of Police Gaster yesterday received a letter from what is supposed to be the Mafia. The letter was inclosed in an old envelope, with a skul and cross-bones on it. It was sent from the New Orleans postoffice, and an air of mystery hangs about it.

The writer is not known, but investigations will be set on foot to find him and matters will be pushed until he is discovered. Nunnez, the writer, appears to live in this city. He has connections in St. Louis. Following is the letter:

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 26, 1892.—To Chief of Police Gaster—Sir: We have in our possession Judge Marr. Will deliver him in your hands for $500, or will liberate him for $100. We will send you his old clothes, etc., such as we found on his person, but bear in mind for one bad break unauthorized by you his body will be riddled with shot, then sent you for a present. This money must reach us before twenty days unless you will have his right ear. For further information address, General Delivery, Postoffice, Chicago, St. Louis, or New Orleans. Respectfully,
P. J. NUNNEZ.

It will be remembered that Judge Marr of the Criminal District Court in this city mysteriously disappeared last April. He was old and feeble and was last seen walking along the levee. The impression of his friends was that he had fallen into the river and was drowned and that impression still prevails.

## BOTH CASES WILL BE DISMISSED.

**The Men Charged with Robbing President Moffatt to Be Released—Sawyer's Escape.**

DENVER, Colo., July 31.—The case against J. H. Gross and A. G. McDaniels, who were arrested by Private Detective W. T. Sawyer on the charge of having robbed President Moffatt of the First National Bank of $21,000, will be dismissed when it is called tomorrow. District Attorney Steele and D. H. Moffatt had a consultation, and the latter declared that he could not identify Cross as the robber. McDaniels is charged as an accessory, and there is no way of proving that he had any connection with the crime. He will be discharged.

Detective Sawyer had a narrow escape from being lynched yesterday. He went to Tibert Cross' home and searched the place for money or anything else that might criminate Cross. The citizens of the town learned what he was after and a mob gathered to lynch him and for a time things looked stormy. Finally the Marshal of the town succeeded in quieting the mob and Sawyer quickly boarded the train and came to Denver.

## HIS SKULL FOUND TO BE FRACTURED.

**The Body of the Man Found in the River at Detroit Identified.**

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—The body of a man found in the river yesterday has been identified as that of Peter Zurbichen, a Swiss, aged 45. He had suffered a fracture of the skull before being placed in the water, and from what can be learned it is thought that the wound was inflicted by a neighbor named Adolph Obasser. Zurbichen had been in the habit of receiving calls at all hours of the day and night from Obasser's wife. This led to frequent quarrels between the two men. Saturday morning Zurbichen left home, and nothing more was seen of him until his dead body was found in the river. Obasser is still at large.

## DROWNED BY OVERTURNING OF A SKIFF.

**Six Boys Find Death in the Kentucky River Near Winchester.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—Near Winchester today six boys were drowned in the Kentucky River by the overturning of a skiff. Their names are:

FARNEY, KELLEY, aged 15.
FARNEY, CLAUDE, 13.
FARNEY, WALTER, 11.
FARNEY, CHARLES, 9.
All sons of James H. Farney.
BROCK, ALGIN, aged 16.
BROCK, WINER, 12.
Sons of the Rev. Henry Brock.

The boys were bathing in the river, climbing in and out of the boat, and were thrown into a panic by the boat overturning with some of the smaller boys.

## COLD EAST WIND AT LONG BRANCH.

**It Does Not Affect the Sunday Crowd—Senator Hill Visits Col. Cockerell.**

LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 31.—[Special.]—The cold wave struck Long Branch today in the shape of a chilling east wind but that did not interfere in the least with the usual Sunday crowd at the swimming pool where the water was crowded with bathers and the galleries with spectators. The band rendered a semi-opera bouffe sacred concert in the afternoon.

Senator Hill, Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan, Gen. Earle and Wyllis Hollis drove over from Normandie-by-the-Sea to spend the afternoon at Hollywood. They were received by Col. John Cockerill, John Hoey, Police Commissioner James J. Martin, Col. O'Brien, and John Kelly. After walking all over the place they sat down for a friendly talk, the women of Col. Cockerill's party joining in.

The Senator looks remarkably well. He says that he has no idea of resigning, but will not return to Washington during this session of Congress. He intends to start on Gen. Earle's yacht Tuesday or Wednesday for a cruise combined with fishing.

It was a cause of much regret that Mayor Grant was not here to receive Senator Hill. But he has taken a run up to Watertown to visit friends, and then goes on to Richfield Springs for a few days, returning to Hollywood at the end of the week. The Senator and party returned to Normandie at 6 o'clock.

Col. and Mrs. Cockerell are giving a dinner party tonight. The guests include Miss Cromwell, J. Seaver Page, John Kelly, and Commissioner Martin.

The pigeon shooting tomorrow promises to be of unusual interest. There is to be a match between Fred Hoey and Capt. Money at 100 birds, thirty yards rise.

Another, the third of the series between Dr. Wilson and Clarence Dolan, 100 birds, thirty yards rise, for $500 a side.

Mrs. George Alfred Townsend's condition is rather worse today. The doctors now fear her disease will end in a lesion of the brain.

Late arrivals today at the West End Hotel are W. Walter and wife, J. S. Walter, E. F. Cragin, J. F. Palmer, and Frank Benton, all of Chicago.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 31.—[Special.]—Chicago arrivals include P. Insley, D. S. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Swan, P. Kuppenheimer, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Corbin, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Spaulding, S. H. Harrison and family, S. P. Wetherill and family, William Carlisle, E. S. Bailey, C. W. Snow, S. M. Sutherland, Mr. and Mrs. J. Halloran, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hesslip, D. W. Winnie, P. N. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones.

## MINNESOTA AND SOUTH DAKOTA CROPS.

**Large Yield Assured in Both States—North Dakota Not So Good.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—[Special.]—The next two weeks will be anxious weeks for all concerned, and, if safely passed, the general opinion of the experts is that the Northwest is assured of a bountiful crop. As far as Minnesota and South Dakota are concerned, this is already as good as assured. The consensus of all the reports received the last few days by the elevator companies in Minneapolis is that, barring hail and some other unusual disturbances of the elements, this State and South Dakota will market a more than average crop. Indeed, from the fact of the increased acreage in the two States, the companies operating elevators in them are looking for an aggregate in bushels equal to that of last year, and from their present knowledge of the situation will be disappointed if it does not materialize. What is true of these two States can also be said of some portions of North Dakota. That State, however, has been all along and is now the chief source of anxiety to the grain men. They look for a material reduction from the returns of last year's harvest. In the first place, unlike the conditions in the other two States, there is a reduction in acreage, owing to the late spring and the inability of the farmers to either plow all their land last fall or sow it this spring. The backward season necessitating unusually late sowing, the long-continued rains retarding the growth of the grain, and stimulating the growth of the weeds, the drowning out of so much grain and other kindred influences, have all worked to give the farmers of North Dakota, and particularly those of the famous Red River Valley, the worst of it. In addition to these depressing features is the fact that the season is fully two weeks behind last year, which adds the additional factor of danger from frost. About 60 per cent of last year's crop is expected in North Dakota. The wheat yield in Minnesota and South Dakota, owing to an increase in acreage, will probably be equal to that of 1891.

EMPORIA, Kas., July 31.—[Special.]—The corn crop is assured in this vicinity. A heavy rain fell today.

## DEATH OF MORRIS C. TOWNE AT ELGIN.

**One of the Earliest Settlers Passes Away—Identified with Two Banks.**

ELGIN, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—Morris C. Towne died this afternoon, aged 74. He came here in 1847. He was a director of the Elgin National Watch company, president of the First National Bank of Elgin, and of the Elgin City Savings Bank. He was also one of the directors of the Elgin Academy and was one of those who established it. The funeral occurs Tuesday.

**Col. John G. Lowe.**

DAYTON, O., July 31.—Col. John G. Lowe died suddenly at his home this evening. Col. Lowe was 75 years old, and leaves an aged widow and family of married children. Gen. Gates P. Thurston of Nashville is a step-son, and the wife of George W. Houk, Congressman from this district, is a step-daughter.

**Dr. John C. Martin.**

RAMSEY, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—Dr. John C. Martin died here today. He was a surgeon in the late war and G. A. R. man. He was severely wounded in the head and breast, and drew a pension of $30 a month. His funeral will be held tomorrow.

**Vice-Counsel Laplgaard.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—[Special.]—Hogbarth Laplgaard, for the past twenty-two years Vice-Consul of Sweden and Norway in this city, died today of spinal trouble. He was 48 years of age.

## MUST PAY THE FULL VALUE OF LUMBER.

**Decision of the Michigan Court in a Fire Claim Against an Insurance Company.**

LANSING, Mich., July 31.—One of the most important decisions relative to the liability of insurance companies ever rendered has been filed in the Supreme Court in the case of Mitchell vs. the St. Paul German Insurance company. Mitchell was engaged in the manufacture and sale of lumber at Crooked Lake, Mecosta county, when a fire destroyed his manufactured lumber, valued at $176,000, upon which he carried an insurance of $133,000 under concurrent policies. The market value of the lumber was $10.64 a thousand, but the adjusters would allow only the actual cost of production, inasmuch as Mitchell was a manufacturer, or $3.65 a thousand less than the market value, claiming that he was not entitled to recover on the profits. Justice Long, who wrote the opinion, maintained that the contract must be construed the same as though the insured had no stumpage or mill of their own and would have to go into the open market to replace the lumber destroyed.

## CHICAGO SINGING SOCIETIES PICNIC.

**Thousands of People Enjoy a Pleasant Day in Schlitz Park, Milwaukee.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.—[Special.]—About 2,000 persons arrived from Chicago this morning to attend the picnic of the combined singing societies of Chicago, which was held at Schlitz Park. The Chicago excursionists were met at the depot by the several Männerchor Societies of the city and escorted to the park. A fine musical program had been arranged for the occasion, 600 voices besides the several bands participating. The following Chicago societies participated:

Concordia Männerchor, Frohsinn Fidelia, Gross Park Liederkranz, Hungarian Sängerbund, Harmonia Männerchor, Humboldt Sänger club, Junger Männerchor, Liedertafel Vorwaerts, Liederkranz Eintracht, North Chicago Liederkranz, Orpheus Männerchor, Swiss Männerchor, Sennelder Liederkranz, and Teutonia Männerchor.

**A Shot at Chicago Water.**

The Richmond, Va., *Times* complains that it is "a great deal of trouble to boil water before drinking it." Then don't boil it. Run it through a sausage cutter, as they do in Chicago.—*New York Herald.*

# ONE MAN WAS KILLED.

## EIGHT OTHERS INJURED IN A WRECK AT MILWAUKEE.

**Union Stock-Yards Switchmen Excursion Train Collides with the Regular Passenger in the Depot—Several of the Injured May Die—All of Them Were from Chicago—Engine and Several Cars Badly Damaged—The Accident Caused by a Yard Man's Blunder.**

MILWAUKEE, Wis., July 31.—[Special.]—The blunder of a switchman in sending a train into the depot on an already occupied track resulted today in the death of one man and the injury of eight others, two probably fatally, through a collision which occurred in the Union depot in this city at 11:30 this forenoon. All of the victims are residents of Chicago, who had joined in the Union Stock-Yards Switchmen's excursion to this city.

**The Dead.**

FABIAN, OTTO, aged 21 years, single, carriage painter, living at No. 110 Orchard street.

**The Injured.**

BARTHOLOMEW, JOSEPH, aged 22 years, single, molder, living at No. 69 Churchill street; left arm bruised.

BEAR, CHARLES, aged 20 years, single, horseshoer, living at No. 1553 Milwaukee avenue; left leg amputated, left hand badly crushed, internal injuries, condition critical.

CARL, EDMUND, aged 25 years, single, carriage painter, living at No. 168 Sangamon street; right arm broken, right hand crushed, left leg bruised.

GILL, JOHN, single, brushmaker, living at No. 86 Lytle street; left leg broken, injured internally, condition critical.

HAGERTY, DENNIS, aged 28 years, single, molder, living at No. 69 Churchill street, right leg broken, left leg badly bruised.

KOMESKA, MATT, aged 19 years, single, molder, living at No. 152 Milwaukee avenue, left leg broken in two places.

MOSHER, H. C., aged 29 years, married, brakeman, living at No. 55 Moffat street, left leg crushed.

STUART, JOHN, aged 17, single, molder, living at No. 970 Dudley street, right arm and right leg broken.

**Went Out as Second Section.**

The Switchmen's excursion train left Chicago over the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad at 8:45 o'clock this morning, as a second section of the regular passenger train leaving Chicago at 8:30 o'clock. The switchmen had arranged for a picnic to be held at National Park, in this city today, and, attracted by the cheap rates, many other Chicagoans besides the Switchmen's Union joined in the excursion, the train containing eleven coaches.

At the National avenue station on the South Side most of the switchmen left the train to go direct to the picnic grounds, while the others remained abroad. As Engineer Albert Klumb of the locomotive pulling the excursion train came around the second street curve leading into the Union depot he saw another train standing in the depot on the same track and not more than 250 feet ahead of him.

Realizing the danger at first glance he reversed his engine and applied the air brakes. There was not enough room to stop, for the locomotive had considerable speed in pulling the long train around the curve, and Engineer Klumb knew that a collision was inevitable. He knew his own danger, too, but, nevertheless, remained at his post, although he had time to jump, as his fireman, J. P. McPherson, had done. Klumb was badly shaken up, but received no injuries.

The train standing on the track in the depot was the first section or regular passenger train, which had arrived from Chicago fifteen minutes earlier. After being vacated the cars, consisting of three day coaches and a chair car, were locked and attached to the rear of a west-bound train, to be taken to Watertown to accommodate the excursionists returning to Milwaukee from intermediate points tonight. There were three other occupied coaches in the front of the west-bound train, which was preparing to pull out as the Chicago excursion train came around the curve into the depot.

**Crashed Into the First Section.**

A moment later the locomotive of the excursion train crashed into the chair car in the rear of the west-bound train. For a few moments there was a crushing and grinding of iron and timbers and the work of destruction was complete. Then followed the piteous moans and calls of the injured, which were promptly answered by many willing hands.

All of the injured were taken from a combination smoking and baggage car of the excursion train, the smoking compartment adjoining the locomotive, with the exception of three who were riding on a tool box in the rear of the locomotive tender.

The smoking car was badly wrecked, the end next to the engine being completely torn out, while the sides and seats for some distance back were crushed and piled up in pieces which it was necessary to remove to rescue some of the victims.

One by one the bleeding and mangled forms were taken out and laid beside the track until removed in ambulances and patrol-wagons to the Emergency Hospital, where half a dozen surgeons dressed the wounds, and a corps of priests tended to the spiritual wants of the victims.

Fabian was so badly crushed and mangled as to be beyond all hope and died at 1:15 o'clock. Charles Bear and John Gill are in a critical condition, but all of the others will probably recover.

On the first section only the platforms of the parlor car were wrecked, but that car was driven with such force against the ordinary coaches that two of them were telescoped half the length of each. Seats in the two coaches were ripped from the floor and piled to the ceiling.

The passengers in the forward cars all received considerable of a shaking-up and some of them were slightly bruised in being thrown from their seat.

The locomotive of the excursion train sustained considerable damage, the pilot being knocked off and the head of the smoke-box smashed in.

**Which Man Is to Blame?**

An investigation made by Supt. McKenna this afternoon indicates that Peter Huber, in charge of the switches leading into the depot from Fowler street, is responsible for the accident, although Huber claims he had followed the orders of Martin Furey, the assistant station master, which is denied by Furey.

According to Furey's story he telephoned a few minutes before the accident occurred to Huber that the excursion train was coming and to hold it until he had orders that the west-bound train had pulled out. Huber claims that Furey said nothing about the west-bound train being on the track.

"So it simply resolves itself now into a question of veracity between the two men," said Supt. McKenna, who continued, "although it was clearly the duty of the switchman to have stopped the train and held it until he had specific instructions as to which track to put it on."

## ONE KILLED AT CINCINNATI.

**A Big Four Special Collides with a Freight Engine on Evans Street.**

CINCINNATI, O., July 31.—A front collision occurred late this afternoon near Evans street on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad between an incoming special passenger-train and a switch-engine of the Big Four road. M. Downs, the engineer of the switch-engine, was killed and Samuel Powers, the fireman of the same, was badly scalded. Of ninety passengers on the special only one is reported hurt, and that only by a sprained ankle. The engines were pretty badly used up and a platform of one passenger-car was crushed.

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Of perfect purity—
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# HALF WAY TO PORT.

## THE TUG CHICAGO MAKES A SUBMARINE JOURNEY.

**Six Tugs and a Pile-Driver Make Up the Motive Power—A Diver Brings Up the Body of Oscar Page, the Cook—Thrilling Experiences on the Way to the City—Bicyclists Have a Tussle with the Cicero Police Force—Robbed by Three Highwaymen.**

A strange naval procession was formed off the World's Fair grounds yesterday afternoon and moved toward the harbor entrance. It seemed like a demonstration to escort an ungainly piledriver into a haven of safety. Six tugs were gathered about the piledriver. Two lay on each side of it, two were 300 feet away with hawsers or great ropes running to it, and a fifth tug was pulling on one of the latter craft. The sixth tug was going from one end to the other of the procession. On the bottom of the lake, forty-two feet below the surface, lay the wreck of the tug Chicago, which was sent to Davy Jones' locker Thursday morning by the steamer City of Concord. After several days' unremitting effort the tug had been found, and was now being dragged along the bottom of the lake into shallow water.

Wrecking operations were resumed at daybreak yesterday morning. The diver was at once sent down to the wreck, and brought up with him the body of Oscar Page, the cook, who was carried down by the tug. Page had been awakened by the shock and had made an effort to escape from the cabin in the hold, where he was imprisoned by the inrush of waters. This was apparent, because his body was found nearly under the stairway leading to the deck, one hand grasping a rail. The body was frightfully cramped, and it was all the diver could do to get it through the narrow companionway. It was immediately sent to the city and taken to Wright's morgue, where the inquest will be held today.

The diver endeavored to find the body of William Kopfer, the linesman, who was also imprisoned in the tug's cabin. He could not locate it and it will not be found until the tug is in shallow water.

**Getting Ready to Start.**

Chains were placed around the stern of the boat by the diver, just inside of the rudderstock. They were then run to the piledriver above and attached to the machinery which works inside the standard for lifting the hammer. Another chain was placed around the iron post in the bow of the tug used for towing. The plan was to lift the stern of the Chicago by the pile-driver and then with a half-dozen tugs drag her bow along the bottom. The norther had washed the sand from under the sunken boat and she lay in a pocket, with her rail on one side imbedded in the sand.

As soon as the heavy strain of five tugs came upon the towing post it gave away, and new methods had to be taken. Capt. J. S. Dunham, who was personally superintending the work, decided that it would be better to drag the tug stern first than to plow her bow along the bottom for several miles. The pile-driver made an extra effort, and the sunken boat came up bodily.

"There she is, I can feel her," said Capt. Johnson, as he poked a rod into the water below the pile-driver. "She is within ten feet of the surface."

The two tugs on each side united in a heroic endeavor to keep the pile-driver headed right, while the three powerful tugs violated all the smoke ordinances as they pulled away. A linesman held the lead line over the side to see if the procession moved. For full five minutes the tugs puffed and snorted. Then the linesman exclaimed: "She moves." The next instant the men on the pile-driver were waving their hands frantically to stop. The sunken tug was dancing a jig on the bottom of the lake and they feared their boat would be upset. Then a stop was called and a general survey of the situation made.

"Start up again," said Capt. Dunham.

Once more the procession moved. This time there was no further trouble, the crew of the pile-driver becoming accustomed to the peculiar movement of the Chicago over the bowlders and rocks below.

After going out into the lake a few hundred feet in order to reach deeper water, the boats were headed toward the four-mile crib. They came along at the rate of a mile or two an hour, the tugs being frequently slowed down when it was found that they were going too fast for the pile-driver and its queer load.

**Narrow Escape for Twelve Men.**

After the sunken tug had been towed 1,000 feet or more with a pile driver holding it up she struck an unusually large bowlder or edge of a reef, and as it dropped down on the other side of it it seemed for an instant as if it would take the pile-driver with her. The men on the pile-driver became so frightened, and the fear was shared by the crews of the tug alongside, that this mode of conveyance for sunken tugs had to be given up and some other ambulance brought into use. It had been in fact a most narrow escape for the dozen men on the pile-driver, as two or three inches more would have sent it to the bottom of the lake on top of the Chicago.

Although it was now dark the diver was sent down and rigged up chains and lines, which were run directly to the tugs, which were to hold the Chicago by main force. This plan worked well for a time and several hundred more feet were covered. Once in a while a streak of mud would be found on the bottom of the lake and then four or five miles an hour would be made. Just as everything seemed all right the Chicago would strike a bowlder or a reef, and then the great six-inch hawser would snap as if it had been common twine. This necessitated sending the diver down again to attach new hawsers.

Once more the procession started, and again as the sunken tug was brought up by the rocks the hawsers for the third time snapped. The supply of hawsers was getting rather limited. It was after 10 o'clock when the last hawser on the fleet of tugs was attached to the Chicago. The start was made slowly, and everything seemed to be well for some 200 or 300 feet. Without warning the last line parted, and its ends shot over the tugs like cannon-balls.

Then the diver endeavored to arrange chains, as Capt. Dunham was determined to get the tug into shallow water if possible before morning. This took up a long time, and in the end the diver was compelled to give up the task. It was then 1 o'clock and the wreckers had been at work without rest and with hardly time to eat for twenty-one hours. It was determined to give up the work of rescue until daybreak this morning. One of the tugs came in to the city to get a new supply of provisions, while the rest remained on the field of battle.

"We succeeded in getting the Chicago," Capt. Dunham said this morning, "nearly half way to the harbor. I am afraid that she will be badly broken to pieces on the rocks. We had to give up the spile driver for fear of drowning her entire crew. The trouble is in wrecking operations that there are never two jobs alike, and there is no telling until we have tried it what is the best way."

### ROUGH RIDING IN CICERO.

**Bicycle Riders Charge the Rural Police with Unwarranted Brutality.**

Members of the League of American Wheelmen say that a damage suit against the Town of Cicero will probably be the outcome of an alleged uncalled-for assault made upon one of its young men at Clyde yesterday. A party of six wheelmen made up of C. A. W. Platt, William Herrick, Joseph Guinea, C. H. Blake, O. J. Lee and Dr. O. W. McMichael were spinning along the road near Clyde, when a bolt in Platt's machine became loosened.

The party stopped and drew up at one side of the road. A wagon, in which were several men and women, passed and, it is claimed, the driver attempted to run over Platt's wheel. Words and threats were exchanged, and as one of the men on the wagon was climbing down, two police officers arrived.

It is claimed that they assaulted Guinea without justification, and when Platt interfered they marched him off to the station and locked him up. He was later released through the influence of Trustee John Miller of Cicero.

"The police attacked Guinea without any cause whatever," said Dr. McMichael last night. "The Sergeant and officer No. 26 both clubbed him without mercy and after he was on the ground the officer kicked him."

Mr. Platt's arrest, he said, was made because he offered an explanation of the trouble. Handcuffs, he said, were used by the officer in taking him to the station. The case will be heard at Clyde this morning, and Mr. Platt said last night that it was not improbable a suit for false arrest would be brought. One of the men in the wagon was also arrested.

### ROBBED BY THREE HIGHWAYMEN.

**Fred Neith Loses His Watch and Money—Two of the Thieves Arrested.**

Fred Neith, No. 417 North avenue, was held up and robbed Friday night at North and La Salle avenues by three men, who stole from him a gold watch and $12. Officer Wally gave chase to the thieves and overtook two of them in a neighboring alley. One broke away from the policeman, fired a shot at him, and ran again. He was caught by Officer Burn. The two men who were arrested gave their names as Frank Howard and Henry Green. The latter said that he and Howard came to town together to go into the business of robbing people. They met the third man, who escaped with the watch and money, on the Lake-Front and only knew him as "Shorty." Their first venture in a new line of business resulted disastrously for the strangers.

### GOOD RIFLE-SHOOTING AT SHERIDAN.

**Recruits Showing Up Well—Preparing for the Fort Leavenworth Contest.**

The rifle-shooting at Fort Sheridan has improved considerably during the week of practice just closed. The regiment has in the last nine months been filled with new recruits, most of whom were unused to handling guns, but with the fine weather and good ranges they have of late been making some fine records. The regular regimental shooting closed the week before last, but those desiring to compete in the annual army shoot at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will continue in practice this week for the home preliminary contest. They would have worked last week but through the kindness of Col. Crofton were allowed to rest on account of the heat, which, on the unshaded ranges, was almost unbearable.

The regular rifle-shooting as conducted this year is as follows:

Each old soldier is required to fire ten preliminary shots, two sighting shots, and ten record shots. The recruit is allowed twenty preliminary shots instead of ten, and then the regular ten record shots. Some averages as high as 90 have been made and not a few of 80.

**Held for Advices from Milwaukee.**

"We are still holding Samuel Freeman," said Lieut. Kelly of the Desplaines Street Station last night, "and do not intend to release him until we hear from Milwaukee. I have telegraphed to the authorities there to ascertain whether he is wanted." Freeman was arrested Saturday night, when he made complaint to the police that he had been robbed of diamonds valued at $1,700. Lieut. Wheeler recognized him, when he entered the station, as the man arrested here two months ago for having counterfeit money in his possession. The Lieutenant searched him and found twenty diamonds valued at $2,500 in his pocket. The man said a certain Milwaukee woman had intrusted the gems to his care, but the police locked him up. L. Erwin, whom he charges with having taken $1,700 worth of stones from him in McConley's saloon on Madison street, is also under arrest.

**Shattered the Window Pane.**

A man with only one leg, who carried a pair of crutches to aid his locomotion, rounded the corner of Dale & Sempill's drug store last night, turning from Madison street into Clark. He was going at a pretty lively rate, and just as he got by the entrance one of his crutches slipped on the sidewalk. He was thrown violently against one of the big plate glass windows. The force of his fall was sufficient to shatter the glass, all the lower portion being broken completely out of the frame. The strangest part of the accident was that the man was not injured in the least. The glass was six and one-half feet wide and between ten and twelve feet high and one-third of an inch in thickness. The man did not even stop to leave his name.

**Spotke Nakler's Narrow Escape.**

Spotke Nakler, whose home is at No. 143 West Division street, was almost killed by a State street cable train yesterday afternoon. He was riding north, and got off the car at Peck court. Coming in the opposite direction was another grip. Nakler got off in front of the approaching train, and before he could get out of the way he found himself under the grip. It was fully ten minutes before he could be got from under the car, and those who saw the accident thought his life was crushed out. He was taken to the County Hospital, where it was found that he had escaped with the fracture of a leg and slight injuries about the head.

**Found Lying in a Barn.**

Last night the attention of Officer Slavin of the Warren Avenue Station was called to an old man who had been discovered lying in a barn in the rear of No. 548 West Adams street. The man was taken to the County Hospital, where he gave his name as Joseph Gagel. He said that last Thursday he was overcome by the heat, and that he had been in the barn ever since without food or water. The physicians at the hospital thought he would recover. Gagel said that he had no permanent residence or means of gaining a livelihood. He is 57 years old.

**Lively Blaze on Aberdeen Street.**

Aberdeen street was the scene of a lively blaze at 1:50 o'clock yesterday morning. A belated pedestrian sounded an alarm, and when the department arrived flames were found issuing from the frame sheds in the rear of Nos. 120 and 122. The fire was soon put out. The sheds were owned by Simon Greenbaum, and were completely destroyed, entailing a loss of $500. I. Dukes, who occupied the premises, lost $600. William Foley's blacksmith shop in the front of No. 122 was also partially destroyed, entailing a loss of $800.

**Music for South-Siders.**

The Pullman Military Band, under the direction of J. S. Hostrawser, will render the following program in Arcade Park this evening:

| | |
|---|---|
| March—Occidental | Sousa |
| Overture—"Rienzi" | Wagner |
| Descriptive piece—"Chase of the Butterfly" | Kelar Bela |
| Italian Waltz—"La Serenta" | Darcy Jaxone |
| Potpourri—"Ten Minutes with the Mintrels" | Bowren |
| "Patrol of the Gnomes" | Eilenberg |
| Galop—"The Rifle" | Farmer |

**A Case of Destitution.**

The Englewood police yesterday found a bad case of destitution at No. 7003 Wood street. At that number live John Hilbron, a laboring man, and his seven children, the oldest 12 years and the youngest 5 months of age. The father is sick and without means to pay for a doctor or even get sufficient food. He is said by his neighbors to be an honest, sober, and industrious man. The proper authorities have been notified.

**For St. John's Sufferers.**

At the instance of Prof. Oscar Schmell a vocal and instrumental concert will be given by the Hungari Sängerbund Aug. 13 at 8 p. m. at the Germania Garden, Clark street and North avenue, for the benefit of the St. Johns sufferers. The Committee on Arrangements is making every preparation possible to make the event a financial success.

**Early Closing Movement Succeeds.**

The West Side Retail Clerks' Association is meeting with success in its efforts to secure the closing of stores in the evenings and Sundays during the warm weather. Nearly all the business houses on Milwaukee avenue were closed yesterday. The West Side jewelers, with one exception, have agreed to close at 7 p. m. throughout August.

**Items.**

Howard W. Mosher, City—Your best course would be to inquire at the offices of the railroads running into Minnesota. You can doubtless there get the information you wish.

Ida Smith, a young woman, until a few days ago a domestic in the employ of Mrs. J. Johnson, No. 6203 Wentworth avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $68 from her employer.

In alighting from a State street cable train at Harrison street last evening Henry Martin of No. 342 Dearborn street was thrown to the ground and dragged some distance. His head was cut in two places. He was taken to his home by friends.

Andrew Murphy and Joseph Condon engaged in a quarrel at No. 394 Austin avenue Sunday morning, and when the fracas ended officers found Condon bleeding profusely from a cut in the abdomen. Cuts were also inflicted on his left arm and across the right hip. Condon was taken to the County Hospital. Murphy was arrested.

# DUMPED IN A DITCH.

## ELEVEN PASSENGERS ON AN ELECTRIC CAR ARE INJURED.

**A Train on the Calumet Railway Parts at Ninety-fourth Street and Stony Island Avenue—A Coupling-Pin Breaks and the Trailer Flies the Track—Occupants of the Car Thrown Into a Muddy Drain—No One Seriously Hurt—List of Those Who Were Injured.**

A train on the Calumet Electric railway broke in two at Ninety-fourth street and Stony Island avenue. The rear car was thrown into a ditch and eleven passengers were injured. Following are their names:

**The Injured.**

ADALS, M. C., No. 6540 Drexel boulevard, bruised about shoulders.

BENTLY, W. W., No. 4244 Champlain avenue, right arm bruised.

GADRAIL, T., No. 6540 Drexel boulevard, right shoulder bruised.

GADRAIL, MRS. T., No. 6540 Drexel boulevard, shoulders bruised.

LUCKEY, H., No. 4032 Dearborn street, slightly cut about left hand and arm.

SMITH, C. J., No. 3933 Drexel boulevard, bruised about right arm.

TINGSLAND, MRS. T. S., No. 3933 Drexel boulevard, left shoulder bruised.

TINGSLANLD, T. S., No. 3933 Drexel boulevard, bruised about right arm.

TINGSLAND, GEORGE E., No. 3933 Drexel boulevard, contusion of left shoulder and right leg bruised.

WESSELS, R., No. 5637 Union avenue, right leg bruised.

WESSELS, MRS. R., No. 5637 Union avenue, right arm slightly sprained.

The train consisted of a motor car and trailer in charge of A. Nickerson and Conductor George Brown. It left South Chicago at 4 o'clock bound for Seventy-first street. Few passengers were on board when the start was made, but by the time Ninety-fourth street was reached the motor was crowded and thirty persons were in the trailer. The train had lost time and Nickerson turned on a full current. The usual rate of speed was increased, it is said, although some claim that when the accident occurred the train was going only twelve miles an hour. For nearly a mile on Ninety-fourth street, before the curve at Stony Island avenue is reached, is a straight stretch of track, and as the train glided along, westward bound, it seemed to be under perfect control.

At Stony Island avenue the track makes a curve, the course being changed toward the northwest. Parallel with and on the west side of Stony Island avenue at that point is a ditch five feet deep, over which is a wooden bridge. It is over this that the road crosses in order to get a straight line to Seventy-first street. The bridge stands two feet above the banks of the ditch, at the bottom of which was three feet of water.

**The Coupling Broke.**

As the train approached the curve, so some of the passengers say, the speed was not checked. With a violent jerk the trailer swept around. There was a sharp, quick sound that was heard by all on board. The coupling pin joining the two cars had snapped, and the trailer left the track. The motor car had by this time rounded the curve, and it shot ahead on the straight track 200 feet before it could be stopped. The trailer, parted from the other car before it had passed the curve, bounded along for a few feet, suddenly left the track, and plunged into the ditch.

Many of the passengers saved themselves from injury and a drenching by jumping. The trailer was an open car, and well provided with exits.

Many women were on board, and three fainted. Men seized children from their mothers' arms, and, jumping, saved them from injury. When the car reached the bottom of the ditch, it careened to its side, and, with a splash, settled down in the mud.

The motor had in the meantime been stopped and the conductor, with all the men on board, hastened back to render such assistance as they could. Some passengers were bruised about the head and shoulders, others about the arms, and many received minor cuts and scratches. The eleven whose names are given were all that were left on the car as it struck the bottom of the ditch.

All of the injured were able to extricate themselves from the car, and as they waded out and climbed up the banks of the ditch they were a bedraggled looking group.

George E. Tingsland of No. 3933 Drexel boulevard was the most seriously injured. He received a bad contusion of his left shoulder and his right leg was so injured that he walked with difficulty. "The train did not slow up," he said last night, "before the curve was reached. We were going about twelve miles an hour, I should think, and nothing could have saved the trailer after the coupling broke."

### ELKS ARE READY FOR THE FUN.

**All Preparations Made for Tomorrow's Picnic at Burlington Park.**

Tomorrow will be a gala day in the history of the Elks, and it is expected that fully 12,000 picnickers will attend the picnic at Burlington Park. For three weeks active preparations have been going on for the production of the burlesque of "Babes in the Woods."

Mrs. Benton-Barnes has entire charge of the production of the piece, being assisted by William Parry, late of the Chicago Opera House. Among those who will take part in the production are Francis Leon, Harry Norman, Joe Doner, W. S. Battis, Ed Foy, Al Fuley, Will Murray, Ed Lawrence, Charles Hartley, Joe McCarthy, and the Misses Kitty Mitchel, Madge Mackin, Myrtle Hanck, Mattie Banford, Emma Warde, Hattie Willis, May Magin.

Incidental to the play many new and pretty songs will be introduced. One will be a pretty balled written for the occasion, entitled the "Babes in the Woods," and sung by little Hattie Willis. A harp solo by Miss Mabel Messinger will also be heard. Messrs. Doner, Norman, and Leon will also introduce some character songs.

The day's entertainment will be opened by a laughable farce, entitled the "Babes in the Wood Pile," by several of J. H. Haverly's best comedians, including Banks Winters, Charles Ernest, Will Lollins, and Heber Woolley. The circus scene from "A Trip to the Circus" will also be introduced. Gov. George Peck will be the orator of the day.

### COLUMBIA YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

**Second Race of the Season to Be Sailed Next Saturday.**

The Columbia Yacht club yesterday made arrangements for its second race, to be held next Saturday. The Burlington cup, which will go to the winner in these races, has been finished and will be on exhibition until the time of the races.

In the next contest the ten yachts which are to compete will not be divided into classes but will sail over the same course and under the same conditions, time allowances making up for differences in size. The course was not selected, but it will probably be five miles to windward and return, if the wind is blowing on shore, or leeward and return if off shore.

The following yachts are entered: May B., Growler, Sea Shell, Eileen, Blade, Dragon, American Girl, Lois, Restless, and O. K. The start will be made at 3 o'clock.

**Half Rates to Helena.**

On account of the annual encampment of the Sons of Veterans at Helena, Mont., the North-western Line, which has been selected as the official route, will sell excursion tickets to Helena and return, via Council Bluffs or St. Paul, at one fare for the round trip. Tickets at this rate will be on sale Aug. 1st to 6th inclusive, and will be good for return passage until Oct. 10. For tickets and full information apply at No. 208 Clark street, or Passenger Station, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

**Satisfaction.**

Williams' Root Beer Extract is sold by Charles H. Slack, 122 Wabash avenue.

And those who always drink the best—
The sort "without a peer"—
Will find great satisfaction
While drinking "Williams' Beer."

Excursion to Chautauqua Lake via Erie lines—$14 for the round trip. Tickets on sale Aug. 1, good returning until Sept. 15. Ticket office No. 242 Clark street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

**Advice to Mothers.**

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

### JACK MURRAY'S MURDEROUS TRICK.

**The Long Distance Man-Killer Gets His First Shot.**

St Louis *Republic:* Jack Murray, one of the distinguished citizens of Creede, Col., carries the title of the long distance man-killer. Jack was born in Louisville, Ky. Since coming West he has had a varied career, but has passed his time chiefly as the manager or proprietor of dance-houses and saloons. It is not unlikely that he has been a road agent. He began life in the West very naturally as a stage driver, for he had the Kentuckian's love for good horses and there was a fascination, he says, in the wild gallop and plunge of a six-horse team over the levels and down the cañons along the road, while the huge stage swayed from side to side and the wheels screamed as they ground the dust into the brake blocks.

"It was up North," said Jack. "It was a life to stir the blood, but it couldn't last. Sometimes I used to tie a bit of red ribbon on my whip and sometimes blue, just to make it pretty. Curious about that, but every time I had a red ribbon up the road agents were sure to jump out of ambush somewhere along the road and make me throw up my hands. They generally fired a shot or two my way to make me hurry, but I never got hit. Lucky, wasn't I? That wasn't all. Within a week after that, while I'd be leaning on a bar at the end of the division, some bloke would come up and say:

"'Jack, it's your treat.'

"I says always: 'I know it, pard; but I'm cleaned out.'

"'The deuce you are,' says he. 'You rustle your pockets for a wad pretty quick and set 'em up.'

"Course I was naturally obliged to rustle. Them chaps wouldn't take no nonsense. Say, it's a coincidence, I reckon, for I always found the wad and somehow it would be in the outside coat pocket next to the bilk as was so fresh for a drink."

Jack is called the champion long distance man-killer, but he got his first victim in a duel across a handkerchief.

"I was a great hand to play monte in those days," he said. "I had a system of playing odds and evens, and with hundreds of dollars. One morning I began drinking early, and by 10 o'clock I lose $600. Then I look at the deck and see it was mighty thin. 'Hold on,' says I. 'Pard, let's count that deck.' 'What for?' says he, trying to ring in another deck. 'No you don't,' says I; 'we'll count the deck I lose on.' So he laughed, and says: 'We was joshing you, Jack: we aimed to give you your money back.' But I counted the cards, and there were just thirty-two in the deck. The dealer shoved my money over toward me and wanted to order drinks. I was just drunk enough to refuse the money and pulled out my guns and says: 'You petty larceny vagebonds, I'll kill you both for two straws,' for there was two of them. They were scared and offered $300 or $400 more on top of my $600; but I wouldn't have it. I swore I'd clean out the whole outfit. They did everything to quiet me—brought the girls to try it, for it was a dance-house, but it wasn't any good. Nothing would do but to have the dealer come out and fight—kill or get killed. I didn't care which. I kept it up all day till 6 o'clock, and then the fellow—he was only a kid—he said he'd rather be dead than stand it and he'd go out and be killed.

"So we agreed to fight over a handkerchief. We tossed to see who should hold it and I win. He had to go away ten steps, face about, and while each held a cocked revolver at his side he was to advance, grab a corner of the handkerchief as I held it up, and then we shoot.

"I admit I did wrong. The wind was blowing hard and the handkerchief was fluttering all around and when he reached for it I pulls it away, so he grabs again, and then I plunked him. But it was his life or mine—it was his or mine, and, hang it, do you suppose they would have given me back my money if I hadn't caught them with the thin deck?"

Murray is still under indictment for the killing, but will never be brought to trial.

### KAISER WILHELM, THE RESTLESS.

**His Craving for Notoriety—His Inconsistencies and Perpetual Fidget.**

In the *Contemporary Review* for April an anonymous writer dipped his pen in gall in order to depict the German Emperor, whom he describes as a born actor, eaten up with egotism and consumed with vanity.

The writer, however, says that the story of his heartless conduct to his mother is groundless:

The Emperor is unconsciously in profound awe—yes, of jealousy—for his mother; and if she would only frankly acknowledge the heaven-sent Evangelist—the Great Man—in her son 'Willie' there is nothing she could not do with him. But his mother is a proud and obstinate woman."

The writer has a kind word for Prince Bismarck. He declares that the back of Germany's character and intellect is ominously up, and that the Germans are heartily sick of the phrasiness of their ruler. A very characteristic extract from Carlyle, written fifty years ago, is pressed into the service of describing the young Emperor:

"Examine the man who lives in misery because he does not shine above other men who goes about producing himself, pruriently anxious about his gifts and claims; begging everybody for God's sake to acknowledge him a great man, and set him over the heads of men! Such a creature is among the wretchedest sights seen under the sun. A great man! A poor, prurient, empty man; fitter for the ward of a hospital than for a throne among men. I advise you to keep out of his way. He cannot walk on quiet paths; unless you will look at him, wonder at him, write paragraphs about him, he cannot live. It is the emptiness of the man, not his greatness.

William's restlessness, his love of noisy notoriety, his craving to have constant paragraphs written about him in the newspapers are very unworthy of a man who stands in his position, nor do his subjects pay much regard to his sermons on economy, which contrast very strongly with his personal habits.

"For, on the other hand, they hear of extravagant projects for building an imperial palace in Frankfort-on-the-Main (since abandoned), of expensive pleasure steamers kept up, of sailing yachts, of four million marks thrown out for a special train of carriages picked out in white and gold, and lastly of a brand-new cathedral to enshrine the tombs of the Hohenzollerns, and to cost the trifle of ten million marks."

The Emperor has not read a book for years, and all his time is taken up with trotting round and quickly grasping the outward aspect of many things. He has made after-dinner speeches which arouse resentment and contempt. He has made mischief with his dilettanteism in every department of the State. He is perpetually posing as an earthly providence. His nervous irritability is in danger of degenerating into recklessness, and Germans hear with alarm of his proposed journeys to Copenhagen and Roumania. He has no eye for the true proportion of things, and he is continually irritating those whom he would do well to conciliate. Altogether, the writer would have us believe that, instead of being a heaven-sent ruler, a Napoleon of peace, "Willie" the German is a mere theatricality, a hollow fraud, without either heart or head—bitten by a tarantula of recklessness which leaves him no time for sober thought, and may easily precipitate him into the abyss.

**His School for the Masses.**

Spokane *Spokesman:* This comes from the office of the Western Normal college: A familiar line in all of the advertising sent out from the college reads, "The school for the masses." The line caught the eye of a son of the Emerald isle, who called at the college office yesterday and remarked: "Misther Crane, ye have jist the school Oi've bin lookin' fur. Oi notice that yez advertise 'the school for the masses,' and as Oi've two girruls to put in some good school where their morals will be luked after, the place where they have masses is the place for me."

**Advice to Summer Outers.**

Cover the bottom of your boat with barbed wire before starting. It will be easier to cling to.

Take several extra oars. You will find them better than straws to catch at.

A private gas machine and a small balloon may often come handy. Get a machine that will work under water.

Never wear your best clothes in a boat. Save them to be buried in.—*New York Herald.*

**Musical Cigar.**

A French newspaper is authority for the statement that a cigar is about to be put on the market which enables the possessor to enjoy not only an excellent smoke, but also excellent music. This novel cigar is lit in the usual manner, and as soon as it begins to burn an entrancing melody steals forth from its interior.

**Thirteen for a Dozen.**

The baker's dozen of thirteen is a recognized figure in trade; a publisher's dozen is usually thirteen copies. Among fishermen in Cornwall a long dozen consists of twenty-six.

# DOWN ON AUTHORITY.

## SAID TO BE THE STARTING POINT OF ALL FORMS OF SLAVERY.

**Mr. Van Ornum, at the People's Debating Society, Harangues Against It, Says It Is the Death-Knell of Liberty and That in Law There Are No Rights of Property—Men Whose Money Bears Interest Declared to Be Slave-Owners—Thinks the People's Party a Panacea.**

W. H. Van Ornum delivered the first of a series of four lectures on "The Evolution of Liberty" before the People's Debating club, No. 116 Fifth avenue, last night. Among the 100 people present were several detectives from the Central Detail, who listened attentively to what was said. Mr. Van Ornum at great length gave what he called a review of the world's struggle for liberty, and closed by declaring that he believed the People's party the only one which would result in destroying the present law and giving the people what they have so long been striving for—liberty. Mr. Van Ornum is a candidate for Congress on the People's ticket from the Fourth District. Several of the auditors, however, did not coincide with the speaker's views.

Among other things Mr. Van Ornum said:

"All restrictions upon liberty may be said to arise from one primary source and that is our ignorance. In their practical workings, so far as they affect human action, they come from an entirely different and secondary source—from the will of some men forced upon other men—which we call authority. In the absence of ignorance we would not know authority. Restrictions put upon men by religion resolve themselves ultimately into authority. There is no difference between chattel slavery and other authority. In its earliest history men rebelled against religious authority. The authority of chattel slavery has been replaced by a multitude of slaveries.

**Authority Upheld by Force.**

"All authority is upheld by force. It is force that executes the law. It has been the starting point of every form of slavery. When you give rights to property all who have property have rights, and those who have the most property have the most rights. There is no such thing as rights of property in natural law.

"The man who buys stock in a corporation and sets down and draws the interest earned by his fellowman is a slave owner. There is no difference between him and the man who buys State, government, or municipal bonds. Did any of you ever sign such a bond and bind yourselves to pay a share of this vast indebtedness saddled upon us by our forefathers? And yet the law recognizes the fact that no man can sign away the rights of another. If I sign a note I cannot compel you to pay it. No man has a right to saddle a debt upon his children. The bonded public indebtedness of the world by right of justice is not worth the paper it's written upon."

The speaker thought that the rich will find another class to deal with in the future than the plebeians of the Roman Empire. The war between the North and South did not involve a great principle but the rivalry of authority. He said the slavery of 4,000,000 of blacks has been transferred to the industrial slavery of 40,000,000 whites and blacks. He thought that the Carnegies, Fricks, Jay Goulds, and Pinkertons were only the natural outgrowth of wrong institutions and conditions, and advised leniency and consideration of these facts in dealing with them.

"What good did it do to kill the Pinkertons at Homestead?" asked he.

"A lot of good," answered a voice in the audience.

**People's Party the Panacea.**

The speaker concluded by saying that he believed the success of the People's party would result in destroying the present law.

F. H. Des Riviéres regretted that the speaker had spoiled the address by trying to impose upon an intelligent audience the fact that the People's party would remedy existing conditions.

"The American dollar," said he, "is much too bright for any legislator to close his eyes upon."

Mrs. Lucy Parsons did not consider Mr. Von Ornum's ideas practicable. "It is an utter impossibility for us to love that which pains us. The men like Carnegie who place an electric wire on a fence surrounding their property with the knowledge that it will kill the man who lays hands upon it, and fill their boilers with hot water to scald workingmen who helped to produce their wealth, are not worthy of consideration. Sixty families have been turned out into the rain at Homestead. I have no more love for the Fricks and Carnegies than I have for the two or three detectives who are now in the hall. For my part, I hope that I yet will see the day of a social revolution, and be the engineer who will turn the steam from those boilers upon the enemy."

### BARBERS' ASSOCIATION IS GROWING.

**One Hundred and Fifty Recruits Enrolled Yesterday—Fifteen-Cent Crusade.**

One hundred and fifty barbers joined the West Side Barbers' Protective Association at its meeting held at Fitzgerald's Hall at Halsted and Adams streets yesterday afternoon. The association, although but a few weeks old, claims a membership of 300. A minimum rate of 15 cents for a shave has been agreed on and the five-cent shops, encouraged by the success of the association, have doubled their rate. The members of the association declare that any of the old shops maintain the 10-cent rate rate will be classed with the former 5-cent shops. The association has several committees at work whose duty it is to see that the 15-cent rate is not violated by any of the members. James W. Kelly, a member of one of these committees, said a barber named Larsen is soliciting signatures to an agreement to charge 10 cents on week days and 15 cents on Sundays. Only three shops, it is said, have signed the agreement.

**Labor Leaders After Casualty Insurance Companies.**

The labor unions of Chicago are about to inaugurate a fight against certain casualty insurance companies of Chicago who insure employers against claims for damages because of accidents to employés. The labor leaders say they will ask a pledge of all legislative candidates that they will support a measure to make such class of insurance unlawful.

### ON THE INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

**A Talk with a Nicaraguan on Its Prospects—Trade Outlook.**

"We are eagerly awaiting the action of your Congress in regard to the Nicaragua Canal," said Señor J. Y. de Yriarte of Blue Fields, Nicaragua, at the Palace last night. "I attended the conference in St. Louis two months ago and was greatly pleased and encouraged by the enthusiasm then manifested. Since then our people had taken the matter up with additional zeal, and the subscriptions to the bonds have been large. I do not know whether Californians realize the great advantages the construction of the canal would afford to them. Perhaps no other State in the West would benefit as largely by this work, as it would open up markets for its wheat, flour, and fruit that now are practically closed to it, to say nothing of the thousands of dollars' worth of supplies of all kinds that San Francisco would be called upon to furnish during the time the canal was being built. On its completion it would not be long before a regular line of steamships would be running from here to the Pacific coast ports north and south. I should also mention that we, like other South and Central Americans, are wine-drinkers, taking it at each meal. At present California wines are more costly than the French and German owing to the difficulty and cost of transportation." Señor Yriarte said he was surprised at the bustle and activity of San Francisco, but had had no opportunity of exploring it, owing to the inclement weather. He leaves today for the fruit section.

**His Obituary Ready.**

It is said that in England there are 100 lives of Gladstone in manuscript ready to be rushed to the printer the day the old man dies.

**Pure and Wholesome Quality**

Commends to public approval the California liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste, and by acting gently on the kidneys, liver, and bowels to cleanse the system effectually it promotes the health and comfort of all who use it, and with millions it is the best and only remedy.

### IS A QUEER OPIUM CASE.

**How a Chinese Secured Valuable Stamps on Poor Stuff.**

San Francisco *Chronicle:* A queer opium case has just been determined in the United States District Court and a wily Chinese gets a decided advantage of the government. In February, 1891, the steamer Australia started for Honolulu and China. The customs officers went aboard of her and found eighty-two cans of opium hid away before she got outside the heads. The opium was seized and at the following term of court was condemned, as no claimant appeared to claim the stuff. Preliminary to the usual sale the authorities placed the paid revenue stamps upon the boxes, supposing the stuff to be an imported article. The stamps are to protect the purchaser at the sale and show what the opium is.

Yesterday W. B. Wong appeared by counsel and requested a reopening of that opium case as he had been away when the former proceedings were had. The court opened the case and the government's first witness said the opium was of domestic manufacture. That ruined the government's case, as it had no right to seize domestic opium, and Wong had the goods awarded to him as owner. The stamps are still on the boxes. The government gets no duty charges and is out the costs of two suits. If Wong is as wily as his countrymen he will sell the opium as imported, showing the stamps as evidence, and will clear about $14 a pound upon it, as the imported article is worth $17 in the market and domestic sells at $6 a pound.

**Wise in Medicine.**

Rowley—"Dr. Shrewdly has made his fortune."
Surface—"How?"
Rowley—"He discovered a new disease and advertised himself as a specialist. The disease became a fad."—*New York Herald.*

J. K. Stevens & Son Co., photographers.

### OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Forecast for Monday: Weather conditions and general forecast—The barometer has fallen slowly in the Central Valleys, the lake regions, and on the Atlantic coast south of New England. It has fallen rapidly in Montana and to the northward, where a storm of considerable energy is apparently moving eastward. The pressure has increased over the Dakotas and Minnesota, with cooler northerly winds. Local showers have prevailed on the Atlantic coast north of Virginia, in the lower Mississippi Valley, and in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, and Minnesota. It is cooler in New York and Pennsylvania, and warmer in the Ohio, Central Missouri Valleys, and in the extreme Northwest.

For Illinois, fair, except local showers in northwest portion, north winds, becoming variable.

For Indiana, generally fair.

For Lower Michigan, probably fair, except local showers tonight, followed by clearing weather in southern portion, warmer in northwest portion.

For Upper Michigan, generally fair and warmer west winds.

For Missouri, local showers, followed by clearing weather, north winds, shifting to south.

For Wisconsin, generally fair, north winds, shifting to south, warmer in north and extreme southwest portions.

For Iowa, generally fair, preceded by local showers tonight in south portion, warmer winds, shifting to south.

For Minnesota, generally fair, south winds and warmer.

For Kentucky, fair except local showers in west portions, variable winds.

For Ohio, generally fair, probably followed by local showers during the afternoon or night at lake stations, south to west winds, slightly warmer in north portion.

| Places of observation. | Height of barometer | Thermom'tr | Max'm temperature | Direction of wind | State of weather | Precipit'n for 24 hours |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene, Tex. | 30.04 | 76 | 90 | S. W. | Clear | |
| Bismarck, N. D. | 30.08 | 74 | 76 | N. E. | Clear | |
| Boston, Mass. | 30.06 | 62 | 70 | N. E. | Rain | .94 |
| Buffalo, N. Y. | 29.96 | 72 | 80 | W. | Clear | |
| Cairo, Ill. | 29.98 | 82 | 86 | Calm. | Fair | |
| Charleston, S. C. | 30.00 | 80 | 88 | S. W. | Fair | |
| Cheyenne, Wyo. | 29.98 | 80 | 84 | N. | Fair | |
| Chicago | 29.98 | 74 | 76 | S. | Fair | |
| Cincinnati, O. | 29.98 | 80 | 84 | Calm. | Fair | |
| Dleveland, O. | 30.00 | 74 | 76 | Calm. | Fair | |
| Davenport, Ia. | 30.02 | 74 | 84 | N. | Cl'udy | |
| Denver, Colo. | 30.00 | 84 | 88 | N. E. | Clear | |
| Des Moines, Ia. | 30.04 | 68 | 84 | S. W. | Rain | .36 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 29.98 | 78 | 82 | S. W. | Clear | |
| Dodge City, Kas. | 30.00 | 86 | 92 | S. E. | Clear | |
| Dubuque, Ia. | 29.98 | 70 | 84 | S. | Cl'udy | .04 |
| Euluth, Minn. | 29.98 | 70 | 80 | N. E. | Fair | |
| Crie, Pa. | 29.98 | 70 | 74 | W. | Clear | |
| Galveston, Tex. | | | | | | |
| Gr'd H'v'n, Mich | 29.98 | 70 | 74 | S. | Fair | |
| Green Bay, Wis. | 29.96 | 70 | 76 | S. W. | Cl'udy | .10 |
| Helena, Mont. | 29.86 | 90 | 92 | E. | Clear | |
| Huron, S. D. | 30.04 | 76 | 82 | N. | Clear | Trace |
| Indianap'lis, Ind | 30.00 | 78 | 84 | N. W. | Clear | |
| Jacks'nville, Fla | 30.06 | 82 | 94 | S. E. | Clear | |
| Kansas City, Mo | 30.00 | 82 | 84 | N. E. | Fair | |
| Keokuk, Ia. | 30.02 | 80 | 84 | Calm. | Fair | |
| Knoxville, Tenn | 29.98 | 80 | 90 | Calm. | Clear | |
| La Crosse, Wis. | 29.98 | 76 | 80 | N. W. | Fair | Trace |
| Louisville, Ky. | 30.02 | 80 | 84 | Calm. | Clear | |
| Manistee, Mich. | 29.94 | 68 | 74 | S. W. | Cl'udy | |
| Marquette, Mich | 29.90 | 68 | 74 | N. | Clear | Trace |
| Memphis, Tenn. | 30.00 | 78 | 88 | N. W. | Cl'udy | .02 |
| Miles City | 29.96 | 84 | 86 | N. W. | Fair | |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 29.96 | 76 | 82 | S. E. | Fair | Trace |
| Minnedosa | 30.00 | 70 | 72 | S. E. | Fair | |
| Montreal | 30.00 | 66 | | S. E. | Cl'udy | |
| Montrose | 30.00 | 86 | 88 | N. W. | Clear | |
| Moorhead | 30.06 | 70 | 74 | N. | Clear | |
| New Orleans, La | 30.06 | 78 | 88 | N. | Clear | |
| New York City | 30.00 | 68 | 68 | N. E. | Rain | .01 |
| Omaha, Neb. | 30.06 | 66 | 88 | S. E. | Cl'udy | .34 |
| Oswego, N. Y. | 29.98 | 68 | 74 | S. E. | Clear | |
| Pierre, S. D. | | | | | | |
| Port Huron, Mh. | 30.00 | 74 | 80 | N. E. | Clear | |
| Pueblo, Colo. | 30.00 | 88 | 80 | S. | Clear | |
| Rapid City, S. D. | 30.02 | 80 | 84 | N. | Fair | |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 30.00 | 82 | 84 | N. | Fair | |
| St. Paul, Minn. | 30.02 | 76 | 82 | N. W. | Fair | |
| Sault Ste. Marie. | | | | | | |
| Sioux City, Ia. | 30.02 | 74 | 92 | N. E. | Cl'udy | |
| Springfield, Ill. | 30.00 | 78 | 84 | N. W. | Fair | |
| Springfield, Mo. | 30.00 | 80 | 86 | N. W. | Cl'udy | |
| Toledo, O. | 30.02 | 76 | 82 | N. | Clear | |

**MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.**

New York—Arrived, Runic, Arizona, and Servia, from Liverpool; Fulda, from Genoa; Bellaland, from Antwerp; Seguerana, from St. Thomas and Rio.

Queenstown—Arrived, Alaska, from New York.

Havre—Arrived, La Champagne, from New York.

Liverpool—Arrived, Bostonian and Kansas, from Boston.

Queenstown—Arrived, Lord Clive, from Philadelphia.

Philadelphia—Arrived, Ohio, from Liverpool.

### DEATHS.

BOTHNE—Carl Bothne, at the residence of his father, 212 Fairview-av., Maplewood, aged 23 years 10 months. Funeral notice hereafter.

CAPRONI—July 30, 1892, Agnes, youngest daughter of the late Louis and Mary Caproni, aged 12 years 8 months 13 days. Funeral Aug. 2, at 10 a. m., from late residence, 111 W. Congress-st., to St. Patrick's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

CARNEY—Suddenly July 31, John Carney, brother of ex-Ald. Thomas Carney, aged 69 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

KENNEDY—July 31, at 8:30 p. m., Anna Margaret, daughter of Michael J. and Jane Kennedy (nee O'Donnell), age 2 years 1 month and 27 days. Funeral Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, from parents' residence, 270 North Franklin street; by cars to Calvary via Chicago and Northwestern.

KEATING—At the residence of her parents, Sunday, July 31, Mary, infant daughter of John and Mary Keating, nee Duffin, aged 11 months. Funeral Monday, Aug. 1, from 35 Frank-st., by carriages to Calvary.

LOWRY—Flora Louise, eldest daughter of Louis and Mary D. Lowry, at their residence No. 566 67th-st., Normal Park, aged 17 years, 5 months and 28 days. Funeral private, Monday, Aug. 1, at 1 o'clock. Pasadena (Cal.) papers please copy.

MULROONEY—July 30, 1892, William Mulrooney, son of Bridget and the late Thomas Mulrooney. Funeral from their residence, 1362 Congress-st., Monday, Aug. 1, at 9:30 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

O'BYRNE—Essie, sister of Thomas F. and Tim J. O'Byrne, at her residence, 267 Wells-st. Funeral notice later.

PHILLIPS—Henry E., aged 57 years, Sunday morning, July 31, at his home, 3989 Drexel-blvd. Funeral at 2 p. m. Tuesday from house.

RYAN—At his residence, 3259 Ullman-st., William, the beloved husband of Rose Ryan (nee Sheehy), son of Lawrence and the late Catherine Ryan and brother of Maggie and Mary Ryan, aged 27 years 5 months. Funeral Tuesday at 9 o'clock to St. Bridget's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary. Member of St. Bridget's Court No. 42, C. O. F.

AMPHITHEATER—Cottage Grove-av. & 60th-st

FOR A LIMITED SEASON ONLY.

PAIN'S LAST DAYS OF POMPEII

Tuesday—HERALD Night. Thursday—LADIES' Night. Portrait of Chicago's Most Popular Lady in Fireworks. Saturday—SONS OF ST. GEORGE Night. Exhibition Drill by the Uniformed Rank of the Order.

State-st. and Cottage Grove-av. cars all go to POMPEII

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2 Immaculate, Impeccable Performances Every Day at 2 and 8 p. m. 2

Come where beauty calls thee,
Where lovely woman's song enthralls thee.

Mat. 25c, 50c. Night 25c, 50c, 75c. Nothing But Money Goes. Next week—PARIS GAIETY GIRLS.

COLUMBIA—Special.

WILL REOPEN NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT

With the first presentation here of THE

Junior Partner.

SEAT SALE READY THURSDAY.

BASEBALL TODAY.

Corner Thirty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.

PITTSBURGHS vs. CHICAGOS.

GAME CALLED 3:45 P. M.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison.

Bridgeport Aristocracy. Bum Ta Ra Ra Quadrilles. Every Afternoon and Night. Croitus Comedy Company. Pattaron & Norton's Spanish Dancers.

10c—ADMISSION—10c

OSTRICHES.

A Drove of Genuine African Ostriches, 9 feet high, on temporary exhibition at Libby Prison Museum. No extra charge.

NANA THE ELYSIUM OF ART, BEAUTY, AND ENCHANTMENT, on exhibition daily at 205 STATE STREET.

In Chicago over 55,000 ladies and gentlemen have seen and approved of this marvelous picture.

HOURS 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

GARFIELD PARK CLUB.

RAIN OR SHINE,

6

RACES TODAY

AT THE

Garfield Park Club.

STARTING AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.

$1 ADMISSION INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND. $1

Chicago & Northern Pacific Trains leave Grand Central Passenger Station, corner Fifth-av. and Harrison-st., at 8:20, 10:20 a. m., 12:01, 1:30, 2:15, and 3:15 p. m.

SPECIAL RACE TRAIN AT 1:40 P. M.

Landing passengers at Race Track in 18 MINUTES.

[illegible]son Street Cable to Main Entrance in 30 [illegible]nutes.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION.

CHICAGO RACING ASSOCIATION

(HAWTHORNE TRACK).

Summer Meeting, 1892

RACING EVERY DAY,

RAIN OR SHINE.

5 or More Races Each Day.

Book Made on Foreign Races.

Special Race Trains via Ill. Central and C., B. & Q. Railroads to Grand Stand in 25 minutes.

Ill. Central Trains leave Depot, foot of Randolph-st., at 8:30 a. m., 12:45 p. m., 1:15 p. m., 1:40 p. m., 2 p. m., and 2:15 p. m., stopping at Van Buren-st., Wabash-av. 23d-st., Halsted-st., and Ashland-av. Returning, trains leave the race track at 4:40 p. m. and immediately after the races.

C., B. & Q. Trains leave Union Depot at 11:45 a. m. (Book-makers' Train), 1 p. m., and 1:20 p. m., stopping at all intermediate points. Regular train leaving depot at 2:20 p. m. will transfer passengers for the track at Hawthorne Station. Returning, trains will leave race track at 12:20 p. m. 4:40 p. m., and immediately after the races.

RACING BEGINS AT 2:30 P. M.

ADMISSION, INCLUDING SEAT IN GRAND STAND, 75c

McVICKER'S—Every Night.

SEEING IS BELIEVING

"THE GREATEST SHOW ON EARTH." A Trip To the Circus.

Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.

MR. DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.

ALWAYS COOL. ALWAYS CROWDED.

3d EDITION. Nightly. Mats. Wed. and Sat.

ALI BABA

Or Morgiana and the 40 Thieves.

NEW SONGS. NEW BALLETS. NEW DANCES. NEW FUN. NEW FEATURES.

1,000 Enjoyable Features in One Great Big Entertainment.

50c—General Admission—50c.

LAKE FRONT—Foot of Van Buren-st.

The Old Historical Whaling Bark . . Progress AND Museum

Is now anchored in the basin foot of Van Buren-st. The largest collection of CURIOS ever collected brought home by the old-time whalers is now on exhibition.

OPEN DAY—9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.

Admission 35c, including transportation tickets at dock.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

HARRY L. HAMLIN ... Manager

Every Evening at 8:15, Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2. Preceded by N. Y. Herald prize play, "Chums."

JANE! LAST SIX NIGHTS! LAST TWO MATINEES!

JANE! Last 'Steen Laughs! Last Joyous Shrieks! Good-by to

The people now in sad refrain Bewail the going of pretty Jane! | Merry Jane, Queen of Comedies, Adieu!

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

SUCCESS OF THE NEW PLAY,

ON CHANGE.

JOSEPH HAWORTH And Special Dramatic Company.

Every Evening This Week. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

CYCLORAMA.

CHICAGO FIRE,

MICHIGAN-AV., near MADISON.

A superbly grand and thrilling reproduction of the burning of Chicago. Open 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

LIBBY PRISON,

Wabash-av., bet. 14th and 16th-sts.

The only War Museum in America.

A Wonderful Exhibition of Historical Relics.

Open from 9:30 a. m. to 10 p. m. Sundays include[illegible]

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MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1892.


## THE PEOPLE'S PARTY'S VAGUE IDEA OF "MONOPOLY."

A convention of the People's party of Cook County was held night before last. It was presided over by Mr. C. G. Dixon, for whom a new party every twelve months has an irresistible attraction and who makes a point of joining each new one as soon as it is born. After Mr. Dixon had "scored the press," as usual, for not having discovered the merits of the latest humbug with which he has allied himself, the convention proceeded to adopt a platform, one of the statements of which is:

We denounce the condition that produced those Congressmen who are the fawning and servile implements of monopoly.

According to the People's party the monopolists, of whom Congressmen are the fawning and servile tools, are those who hire others to work for them and pay the market rate of wages for their labor. In the eyes of the members of this People's party Mr. Carnegie is a "monopolist," who has been paying some of his men $14.88 a day for their labor. The owners of the steel mills in and around Chicago are "monopolists," for they pay good wages to over 11,000 men. The persons who run the brickyards, planing mills, boiler shops, wagon-making shops, and packing establishments in this city are all "monopolists," for they hire men and pay them the full commercial rates of wages in money worth 100 cents on the dollar, and are public enemies to be crushed out by the People's party!

Unfortunately, the representatives of the "People's party" do not let the world know at just what point the employer of labor becomes a "monopolist." They would hardly apply the term to a carpenter with one journeyman, or a baker or barber with two. There should be a graduated scale setting forth that he who pays ten men commercial rates of wages is an incipient monopolist, and he who hires fifty a well-grown one; that whoever has 100 men working for him is entitled to be called a beast; while whoever has 500 or 1,000 is a blood-sucking vampire. Then every employer of labor would know just what his status was in the estimate of the People's party, and the more men he furnished with employment, the larger the sum of the wages he paid, and the greater the amount of good he did, the more he deserves to be jumped on and crushed out.

Why the People's partyites should get it into their small heads that a man who pays others the highest wages to work for him, and who furnishes the capital and plant and raw materials and takes on himself the labor of finding a market for the goods, and who shoulders the entire loss if they cannot be disposed of at a profit, should be branded as a "monopolist" and enemy of the people is inexplicable. According to the latest dictionary definition a monopolist is—

One who has *exclusive control or command of any branch of trade or article of commerce; a buyer-up of the whole of a commodity in market* for the purpose of selling at an advanced price; one having a license or privilege granted by authority for the *sole buying or selling of any commodity;* one who obtains, assumes, or occupies anything to the exclusion of others.

But the employers of labor whom the "People's party" denounces as "monopolists" come under none of these definitions, for they monopolize nothing. They do not monopolize labor, for it is free to work where it pleases. They do not monopolize production, for any man who pleases can become an employer.

Perhaps it would be well for the "People's party" of this county to buy a dictionary; meet once a week and study its definitions. The result might be that its platform writers would be more accurate in their use of language.

## TAMMANY TALKS THROUGH THE NEW YORK "SUN."

The New York *Sun* keeps the following italic, double-leaded howl at the head of its editorial columns:

*The Democrats in Congress who helped to pass the World's Fair appropriation have done these three things: They have violated the Constitution, they have put $5,000,000 into the Republican campaign fund, and they have settled finally and adversely the question of Brother Stevenson's ability to carry Illinois for the Democracy this year.*

Tammany, speaking through Mr. Dana, says it is unconstitutional to aid the World's Fair. Neither Tammany nor the Brigadiers raised the cry that the Constitution was violated when aid was given the New Orleans Cotton Exposition. In the spring of 1884 a million dollars was loaned to that concern, because, according to the preamble of the law, by an act passed the year before Congress had declared that "such exposition should be national and international in its character"; because the exposition was under the control of a United States Board of Managers; because the President had invited foreign nations to be present; and because "the preparations are in accordance with the spirit of the act of Congress, and are on a scale creditable to the government and the people of the United States." If those were good reasons for giving aid to the little cotton show at New Orleans, they are excellent ones for giving it to the grand Exposition ordered by Congress to be held here. Southern members who voted to aid the former cannot plead unconstitutionality as an excuse for fighting an appropriation for the great Fair to be held here.

A little later in 1884 Congress voted $300,000 for a government exhibit; and in March, 1885, it appropriated, without objection from the South or Tammany, $335,000 to pay the debts of the exposition to foreigners and to pay for the premiums awarded. Not a cent was ever refunded to the government, and none of those who voted the money expected it ever would be. It was really voted as a gift—through the influence of the Southern Democrats who are now fighting the five million appropriation so outrageously.

The wretched, lying statement that the ten million souvenir half dollars which are to be coined will go into the Republican campaign fund is made at the order of the Tammany boodlers. The souvenir half dollars will be handled by a Board of Directors, about half of whom are Democrats and more than half of whose officers are Democrats. The Democratic directors, who are also large stockholders, will see that every cent of the money is legitimately spent. And over the local board there is a National Commission, half of whose members are Democrats. They will take care that the interests of their party do not suffer.

Furthermore, the government aid will not be used until the close of October, when the political campaign will be practically at an end. It is useless to enlarge on this topic, however, because the *Sun* knows that the statement is as destitute of truth as Tammany Hall is of honesty. When it prints the editor's memoirs he will admit that the charge was made because Mr. Croker and his cronies demanded it.

## ENGLISH DOCTORS' OPPOSITION TO DR. KEELEY.

The London *Lancet* has published the proceedings and discussions which took place at a recent meeting held in England, the purpose of which was to start the bichloride of gold business on a large scale. The outcome of the meeting, it appears, was not favorable to the project, owing to the report of some chemists who were employed to analyze the Keeley remedy for the disease of dipsomania. It was stated upon this authority that it contained no gold and no chlorides, but consisted of water 61 per cent, sugar 6 per cent, alcohol 27 per cent, the remainder being mineral salts, principally lime, the whole being described as "a liquor as intoxicating as port or sherry."

Conceding for the sake of the argument that all this nonsense is true, why did not the doctors who employed these chemists answer the material and all-important question how it is that this ridiculed remedy performs such astonishing cures? If, as they state, the bichloride of gold is not bichloride of gold at all, but a mixture mainly composed of alcohol, water, sugar, lime, and salts, is it not still more wonderful that it continues to cure the worst cases of the liquor habit or disease? The Keeley cure has now been successfully administered for several years. Eighty branches of the main establishment at Dwight are now in operation in various parts of the United States. It has cured tens of thousands of persons and hundreds of them may be found today in Chicago restored to their right minds and reëngaged in business who are ready and eager to testify to its efficiency. With a very small percentage of relapses these thousands of patients discharged cured have remained cured to the delight of themselves and their families. An infinitely greater per cent have found complete restoration to health and usefulness than have been cured by moral suasion, the exertion of will power, or the agencies of the church or prohibition associations. According to the *Lancet* the English medicos have declared that the Keeley remedy is unfit for the medical treatment of inebriates. Is this because they themselves cannot and never have cured a case of inebriety? The nearest they have ever reached a cure is in recovering some cases of delirium tremens by confinement in a padded cell and by the administering of red pepper and bromides or other drugs, the only effect of which has been to overcome the insanity of the delirium itself, but in no case to cure the drunkenness. Instead of condemning the Keeley remedy on the strength of an alleged analysis and denouncing Dr. Keeley himself, why did not these English physicians have the fairness and manliness to say that the Keeley remedy does cure the drink disease? They know that it does. If they want evidence they can have the testimony of thousands of persons in this country in every department of business and walk of life. No matter what this remedy is, it cures. That is the only material fact. If these bigoted and intolerant English doctors can prove that it does not cure, they have made their case. But how are they going to prove it with this great cloud of witnesses who will rise and testify to the virtues of the remedy? No matter what it is composed of. That is of no account. The vital fact is—it cures.

## NO FLUNKING; STAND UP.

The New York *Times*, "Mug." first and then Democratic, has for several years been actively engaged in a "Campaign of Education" in favor of free trade, and has powerfully helped to wean Eastern Democrats away from "Randallism"—or moderate protection—to the straight free trade doctrine. It has greatly aided the radicals of its party in causing the National convention to adopt this free trade plank in their Chicago platform, which reads as follows:

We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to enforce and collect tariff duties except for the purposes of revenue only.

But now comes the chief exponent of the Democratic mugwumps, the New York *Times*, and, with this plain plank before it which it helped to educate its party up to adopting, coolly and calmly declares that the Democratic party is not a party of free trade! Says the *Times:* "Do the Republican campaign speakers and campaign orators really delude "themselves with the hope that, in the face of "the record and the utterances of the Democratic party and the record and the utterances of its candidate, they can make "American voters believe that it is a party of "free trade?"

We should say that in the light of their record the American voters can believe nothing else than that the Democratic party has become a free trade party and nothing short of it. The "record" of the party is found in its platform, which has superseded all other records, and the "utterances of its candidate" are embraced in the carefully prepared address of Cleveland to the National committee who presented him with a certified copy of his nomination for President, together with the platform adopted by the convention. Mr. Cleveland then and there replied with great deliberation as follows:

Turning our eyes to the plain people of the land, we see them burdened as consumers with a tariff *system* [protection] that unjustly and relentlessly demands from them, in the purchase of the necessaries and comforts of life, an amount scarcely met by the wages of hard and steady toil, while the exactions thus wrung from them build up and increase the fortunes of those for whose benefit the injustice is perpetuated.

We oppose earnestly and stubbornly the *theory* [protection] upon which our opponents seek to justify and uphold existing tariff laws. We need not base our attack upon questions of constitutional permission or legislative power. We denounce this theory [protection] upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that in present conditions its operation is unjust, and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair.

Does that sound like upholding the theory of protection, or going back on the theory of free trade and "a tariff for revenue only" laid down in the National Democratic platform?

The Dem.-mug. *Times* is trying to crawl on to a tariff straddle platform and skulk out of the free trade issue, as its party did in 1884 and 1888, but Henry Watterson and the South stopped its retreat by the plank quoted. Says Watterson's paper, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, referring to the evasive plank for which the Neal-Watterson resolution is a substitute: "This is not the first time Cleveland has attempted a straddle on the tariff question, and the magnificent Democratic victory in the convention should be a lesson to him and his many followers."

It has been a lesson to him, and he stands right up and takes his medicine without a grimace, for he, too, has been actively engaged in the "campaign of education" in bringing up the laggards of his party to the doctrine of free trade without any admixture of protection in it. The N. Y. *Times* may as well face the music of its own making. If not prepared to do that then let it beat a retreat to the rear and get out of the battle, which is being fought out on the plain issue of free trade vs. protection.

## BALE THE STABLE MANURE.

A hundred thousand horses in this city make 800 tons of manure daily, including the intermingled straw, and this without counting the thousands and tens of thousands of animals at the Stock Yards. The greater part of this fertilizing material is allowed to accumulate in alleys during the hot season, the winter months being the only ones in which farmers near the city care to haul it away other than in driblets. Some is removed by the railroads in the spring and fall as well as the winter. The heated term, which is just the part of the year when the material is most objectionable to the nostrils and most detrimental to human health, is the period of alley accumulation, the result being a filthy condition that needs not to be described in order to have the magnitude of the evil faintly understood.

The people of Brooklyn have solved the problem for themselves, and we ought to accept the solution as applicable to our own situation. The treatment is to press and bale the stuff. It is thrown into a box and pressed hard, which stops fermentation and bad odors. The stick and wires from the bundles of hay and straw used in the stables are employed to keep the refuse in shape after compression. When these are used it is found that the cost and time in large stables is not more than that required for carting to the manure pile. There is no great addition to that cost in the case of smaller establishments. But the gain is wonderful. The bales occupy far less room than would the uncompressed stuff, and they are easily handled without offense to persons in the neighborhood. They are carted off and find their way by rail to farms on Long Island and vicinity, and there do good by aiding to recuperate the partially exhausted soil.

This disposition of the material is far preferable to cremation, that process being costly on account of contained water, besides being wasteful in destroying a valuable fertilizer. It is infinitely better than the practice of dumping the stable refuse into heaps round the city where it will do no good and much harm, and cannot be compared with that of spreading out the stuff upon the surfaces of the alleys, there to rot and fester, engendering foul smells and breeding disease. An additional advantage may be claimed for the process that if at any time there should be more of the material than wanted by farmers the overplus could be fed into the furnaces of large steam-making plants, and there used as so much fuel. It burns well after having been deprived of superfluous moisture, and can be consumed without the production of smoke if the best form of furnace be used. If the sanitary officers did their duty in reporting all barns from which the manure is not properly removed the owners or renters of those places would soon see their way clear to adopt the Brooklyn plan. As those officers have proven their incompetency for this and other duties they should be disbanded, and give the police a chance to show what they can do towards earning their salaries.

## LUTHERANS WILL CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCES.

Should the Republican Lutherans give the Legislature this fall to the free trade Democrats, it will be impossible for them to recover it back to the Republicans at the next election. The German Republican Lutherans may vote solid for Republican candidates in 1894, but the *Democratic* Legislature of 1893 having gerrymandered the State next winter, it will be Democratic for the next ten years, and so will two-thirds of the Congressmen from Illinois be. That will be the case even though all the Lutherans, Democrats as well as Republicans, vote for Republican legislative candidates. In 1894-'96-'98 it will be impossible for the Lutherans to make good the mischief that would be done by enabling the free trade Democrats to gerrymander the legislative districts, as that apportionment must last for ten years, no matter how the elections may go on the State ticket.

Those German Lutherans who are for free trade will, of course, vote the Democratic ticket from top to bottom. If they are for protection, as most of them declare they are—and there is no doubt of it—they will not vote for free trade Democratic Presidential Electors, free trade Congressmen, free trade Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, or free trade members of the Legislature, for a vote for them is a free trade vote in its consequences. It will not affect the school question one way or the other, for that is practically settled, both parties being pledged to repeal the obnoxious act, but it will affect the tariff policy of the United States for ten years to the extent of the power and influence of the great State of Illinois on the question.

## THE GARFIELD PARK GAMBLERS.

The Mayor has vetoed the disgraceful, vicious ordinance passed by the Council just before its adjournment for the special benefit of the Garfield Park pool-sellers. It was intended to take the granting of licenses for horse races out of his hands and place it in those of the City Collector and City Clerk, ordering them to issue a license to any one who offered the money, no matter what his character might be. It left them no discretion. If the most disreputable individual in Chicago planked down the cash a license could not be refused him.

THE TRIBUNE was confident that the Mayor would veto this immoral ordinance, and he has done so, for the excellent reason that—

It seeks to license an amusement or occupation which unless restricted and unless the license be revocable at any instant might become a serious menace to the good order of the city. All such amusements or occupations should be licensed only in such manner as to keep them at all times under the strictest police surveillance, and so that in the event of disorder and lawlessness a revocation of said license can instantly be secured.

In a few days Judge Baker will give his decision in the mandamus case which has been argued before him. If he decides in favor of the city and public morals and says that the Mayor is not obliged to grant to the Garfield Park gamblers the license they have asked him to grant them, then the matter is entirely in the Mayor's hands. All he has to do is to continue to refuse to grant the license, and arrest the gamblers if they attempt to sell pools. If the court holds that he must grant a license to the gamblers, and that he has no discretion in the premises, and that the State law authorizing the sale of pools on racetrack inclosures is valid, then the case should be taken to the Supreme Court as quickly as possible. That tribunal will decide in favor of the city on the merits of the case, even if the lower one does not.

If Judge Baker should hold that the Garfield Park pool-sellers must be permitted to ply their vicious vocation, the Mayor should not relax the war on city pool-rooms and all other forms of gambling. The corrupting influence of pool-rooms and gambling dens is too well known to need to be dwelt on. They infect the moral system with a poison for which no Keeley has yet discovered an antidote. Two Mayors during the last twenty years have shown that gambling can be practically suppressed in Chicago. Mayor Washburne should be the third to prove it.

THE TRIBUNE has on one or two occasions spoken of the senior Democratic organ of this city as a tariff straddler. That term can hardly be applied to it with justice since Cleveland came out flat-footed for free trade. When the Democratic convention adopted its free trade platform five weeks ago the senior organ, judging Mr. Cleveland by his previous record, was confident that he would not indorse it, but would straddle the tariff question. Hence it took the ground that the tariff plank was adopted by the convention hastily at a night session and that it—the senior organ—would not support that plank, but would take whatever position Mr. Cleveland did when he spoke on the subject as it regarded him as embodying the actual Democratic sentiment on the subject. When that gentleman made his speech of acceptance, however, in which he showed that he had made great progress since 1884 and 1888 toward the British system and was more free trade than the Democratic platform, the *Times* accepted the free trade doctrine of its party and is now vigorously preaching it. It has set the *Staats-Zeitung*, which is still straddling the tariff question, an example which the latter should hasten to imitate. The mugwump *News-Record* has relapsed into silence. The *Evening Pest* flops about like a pea on a hot griddle and dare not take a position. It would like to come out for raw free trade and cheap labor, but fears the consequences, and is therefore acting the part of the donkey in the fable placed between the two bags of oats.

### Reply to a Captious Free Trader.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 27.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Your issue of July 25, replying to the question of George V. Wells upon the tariff question, contains the statement that "THE TRIBUNE does not believe there is any general rule of universal application."

THE TRIBUNE has here voiced a popular belief, namely—That politics and principles have nothing in common; that politics is entirely a matter of expediency, of experiment with which the principles of equity and justice and the laws of economics have nothing whatever to do.

Most of our legislation would seem to indicate that our lawmakers are of the same opinion.

To hold that the construction of a bridge or a locomotive requires a full knowledge of principles of mechanics and the laws relating to the strength of materials is conceded to be most rational; to claim that a delicate surgical operation requires ample knowledge of the science of physiology and of the laws of physical life is thought to be a most sensible and self-evident claim. But to assert that it is necessary to have a knowledge of the principles of economics and of the laws of social development in order to deal intelligently with questions of politics is popularly conceded to be an evidence of crankism. Not only that, but it is denied that *there* ARE any principles or laws of social growth of which we can have any knowledge. Is this not the inference from the statement of THE TRIBUNE quoted above?

There are principles and laws (universal as far as we know) in astronomy, in geology, in physics, in all sciences but in that which most concerns man—sociology. Is it reasonable? Throughout all nature certain laws—orders of action—are discerned, according to which all action in nature is carried on—an orderly sequence from cause to effect. Is it likely that the social development is an exception?

The growing tendency among the most advanced of scientific students is to study history and all social phenomena as an organic growth; a growth according to universal laws, and already such laws are being discerned. That further study may discover new laws is not unlikely, but it is clearly shown that social development proceeds according to general laws. It cannot be otherwise; to doubt it is to doubt that effect follows cause or that action is without its natural consequence.

In regard to the tariff question, it is and ought to be a significant fact that economists are practically agreed that free trade is the correct principle of trade, and there is no fact of history that conflicts with such conception. When scientific students are unanimous in their opinion as to some law of nature we feel bound to accept that as the best result of modern knowledge. But, when they tell us that it is the individual right of each to trade wherever he pleases, that a restriction of that right means an individual loss, and that it is impossible to add up individual losses so as to represent a national gain we are so inconsistent as to allude to them as "idle theorists." We, as a people, manage to carry on an annual trade amongst ourselves of ten times the amount of our foreign trade, making such trade gainful without the interference of government, but we are asked to believe that we cannot have free trade with foreign nations without inflicting great injury upon the country. Is that not somewhat absurd? Does it do justice to the intelligence, the ability for business for which Americans are justly famous?

The evils due to errors of legislation (and they not a few) are not due to the fact that there are no general principles in politics, but because we have in our law-making entirely ignored those principles. We have enacted laws regardless of the principles of economics, regardless of the great principle of ethics, "*Equal and exact justice to all.*" Some day when science has revolutionized politics (as it has many other departments of life), when we have introduced the scientific method in the settlement of political questions we will cease the attempt of "promoting the general welfare" by taxation and bounties; but will place our system of taxation on a scientific and equitable basis of taxing a man according to his ability (his wealth) and *not* according to his necessity. We will have a system of taxation based on the eternal principles of justice and right, which have ever been the principles on which to build a lasting prosperity.

EDWIN MEAD.

What THE TRIBUNE said was:

It has never been asserted by this paper that protection was good for all countries, or that free trade was good for all. It does not believe that there is any general rule applicable all over the universe, any more than that there is some one form of government which is best suited for all peoples.

The reader of ordinary intelligence and fairness of mind would take this as a statement that each country should be governed by its special conditions in deciding whether it would adopt a free trade or a protective policy, just as whether it would own its telegraph lines and railroads, or allow them to be monopolized by private enterprise. And only a person intent on perversion could force on the words of THE TRIBUNE the meaning which this correspondent puts upon them. But THE TRIBUNE often has to deal with cranky and captious persons, who are guilty of this very offense—of willful misconstruction on which they suspend a string of inept conclusions.

As what THE TRIBUNE said applied exclusively to the free trade protection controversy, what Mr. Mead has to say about equity and justice is not germane to the subject concerning which Mr. Wells inquired, and could be stricken out on demurrer as wholly irrelevant and sheer surplusage.

What he has to say about the construction of a bridge, or applied mathematics, astronomy, geology, etc., has nothing whatever to do with the subject matter of Mr. Wells' inquiry, and must be stricken out. So, too, the surgical example, which is an absurd illustration. Ditto the remarks on the laws of social development. They are as much out of place here as they might be in an address which Mr. Mead might deliver to a Justice of the Peace in a suit on a promissory note or on the replevin of a dog.

THE TRIBUNE is aware that there are general laws and exact sciences, but it has yet to learn that political economy, especially that part of it which deals with the tariff question, is one of the latter. THE TRIBUNE sees substantial unanimity among people of equal intelligence regarding the principles of mechanics, of mathematics, and the laws of nature. It sees no such unanimity as regards free trade between this country and Europe. When Mr. Mead says "it is a significant fact that economists are practically agreed that free trade is the correct principle" THE TRIBUNE replies that the fact might be significant if true. But it is not true. Were Mr. Mead acquainted with the mass of literature in this country and on the Continent written by protection economists he would not talk thus: "There are college professors and theorists on both sides" of the question.

It seems to have escaped Mr. Mead's attention that nations are divided as between protection and free trade even as individuals are. The English are admitted to be reasonably intelligent, and have a pretty clear idea as to what is for the interests of their country. A majority are for free trade, but a large minority are for "fair trade"—i. e., retaliatory reciprocity. The Americans, who think protection is best for this country, all things considered, will size up in intelligence and patriotism with the free traders. The Netherlands have free trade. The Belgians have low duties. The Swiss, not an ignorant set of people by any means, abandoned free trade and adopted protection. The people of Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Sweden and Norway, who are people certainly of average ability, prefer protection—sometimes high and sometimes moderate. The French, Italians, and Spaniards, whose leading men are not absolute ignoramuses, prefer protection to free trade. Free trade Englishmen leave their home, go to Australia, Canada, South Africa and become protectionists, because the conditions have changed and no "general tariff rule is of universal application."

The "economists" who are spoken of by Mr. Mead in general terms as in favor of free trade do not agree among themselves. Some are absolute free traders, like Henry George and his school, and favor the abolition of all customhouses and all customs duties. Mr. Mead may be one of them, and may wish foreign commerce to be as free as that between the States of this country. He may favor the free admission of liquors of all kinds, of tobacco, and of luxuries of all kinds. He may believe that all the revenues of the government should be raised by an income tax and a land tax, as some free traders do, and he may object to raising a dollar on imports of any kind, although the Constitution provides in the eighth section of the first article that "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, "*duties, imports*, and excises, to pay the debts "and provide for the common defense and general welfare." He may carry his free trade notions so far as to hold that a man has a right to exchange his money for the cheapest labor he can find in the world's market, and that if he can send to China and get Chinamen to work for him for less than half what will support American laborers Congress should not interfere with his doing so. Why protect American labor by keeping out cheap Chinamen and forbidding the leasing of prison mechanical labor? The late Prof. Bonamy Price, a free trade "economist," of some repute, said: "Shorter hours of labor tax the community with *dearer goods* in order to confer special privileges on the workingman. They protect him, and that is direct repudiation of free trade." Perhaps Mr. Mead is that kind of a free trader. To be consistent with his "universal free trade theory" he should be.

Other free trade "economists" want the ports opened to all goods which compete with American industries only, and are in favor of putting duties on certain non-competitive products which are of general use among the masses. They are "tariff for revenue only" people. Mr. Cleveland is the leader of this school. He hangs on to the customhouses, which Henry George wants abolished, so as to tax the poor man's tea, coffee, and sugar, in order to raise Federal revenue without having a land and income tax.

As regards the "scientific settlement of political questions," they will continue to be settled by the force of majorities in this country, as in all free countries. Politics means *policies of government*, which have to do with the regulation of a Nation or State, with the preservation of its peace and safety, the defense of its existence, the augmentation of its strength and resources, the protection of its citizens in their rights of person and property, and the preservation and improvement of their health and morals. The secondary meaning of politics relates to the management of parties, their contests for office, and regarding public measures of administration.

The concluding sentence of Mead's letter about "taxing a man according to his ability and not according to his necessity" is not relevant to the question asked by Mr. Wells. Probably it indicates that Mr. Mead wants no taxes on anything which is consumed, such as tea, coffee, sugar, molasses, beer, whisky, tobacco, cigars, etc., but wants all money needed for government purposes raised by an income tax; or that he is a disciple of the Democratic free trader Henry George, and wants to confiscate the rental value of the farm and town property of the country. Holding such views it is easy to understand why he is a free trader.

ONE of the latest Southern outrages was the hanging of an editor in Dickson County, Tenn., one day last week by a crowd of exasperated citizens for no other crime than having printed an article denouncing lynchings. If you insist on having the whole terrible story, however, they hung him in effigy.

ZADKIEL, the astrologer, having consulted the stars, announces that "possibly" there will be "trouble in Upper Egypt" during the month of August. The vagueness of the prediction is not Zadkiel's fault, remember. The measly stars themselves are uncertain about it.

A TEXAS exchange says the tendency of cautious people all over the South is to hide their money in a sock as their grandfathers did. How does anybody know where cautious persons hide their money?

IF Senator Hill has quite digested and assimilated his own private and personal dish of crow let him brace up and make as good an imitation as he can of a man earning his salary.

IF Miss Canada thinks she can continue to be on borrowing terms with Uncle Sam while making faces at him over the backyard fence she is making a great mistake.

IT seems too horrible to be true that Col. Streator, who hung Private Iams up by the thumbs, is a leading Pennsylvania Democrat, but it can't be helped.

THE most liberal, the broadest-minded people on the face of the earth today are the people of the Southern Confederacy.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

You mean, of course, the white Democratic people of the Southern Confederacy. Don't lose sight of your liberal, broad-minded Caucasian principles, brother.

YES, that there new steamer of mine, the City of Paris, ruther leads ye a leetle bit, neighbor Bull.—*Uncle Sam.*

IN its mad effort to make political capital out of the Homestead affair the Democratic party has almost gone to the length of denouncing the murderous Anarchist, Berkmann.

WHEN Editor Dana asserts that every Congressman who voted in favor of appropriating $5,000,000 for the Columbian Exposition violated the Constitution he is simply talking through his office cat.

IF the editor of the Philadelphia *Times* ever gets to heaven—and let us charitably hope he will—his first business doubtless will be to hunt up Moses and dispute historical points with him.

A FEW of the Congressmen who are opposing the $5,000,000 appropriation the most bitterly refuse to give any satisfactory reason for their hostility to Chicago and the World's Fair, and we sorrowfully suspect that at some time in their lives they have seen those floral nightmares in South Park.

BY the exercise of a little ingenuity Congressman Watson may get several thousand dollars' worth of advertising for his book in the *Congressional Record* for nothing.

THIRTY howling dervishes from Egypt have landed at New York and will howl at the World's Fair next year. They have come thus early in order fully to test the acoustic properties of the country beforehand.

WHEN the Rev. Sam Jones has filled the measure of his usefulness as an evangelist he should go into politics. We confess we should like to see him in Congress stirring up the animals occasionally.

## PERSONALS.

Judge Shiras is the only Supreme Court Justice who wears whiskers.

Chairman Carter wears a light colored goatee and in many personal features is a respectable reproduction of the traditional Uncle Sam.

Mr. Cleveland writes all his letters between 10 o'clock at night and 2 o'clock in the morning. This habit the ex-President contracted at the White House.

Olive Thorne Miller, the authoress, knows about as much ornithology as a professor. She devotes six months of every year to the study of birds and bird life.

The class of '53 at Yale included Andrew D. White, Wayne MacVeagh, Randall Gibson, Edmund C. Stedman, Isaac H. Bromley, Charlton T. Lewis, George W. Smalley, and Judge Shiras.

Mr. Isaac Pusey Gray of Indiana still has his coat on and is chewing the bitter cud of disappointment. The way he doesn't yell for the ticket is filling the Democratic bosom with pain.

Robert H. Folger of Massillon, O., is claimed to be the oldest practicing attorney in the United States. He was born in Chester County, Pa., 1812, and began the practice of law thirty years thereafter.

Chairman Harrity refuses to resign the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The office has a salary of $4,000, its perquisites amount to about $20,000, and Mr. Harrity wants it understood that he is a Democrat.

Prince Bismarck is partly of Slav origin. His ancestor emigrated to Russia in the eighteenth century and eventually became Governor of Livonia. He was afterwards sent to Siberia, but recalled some years after. His tomb has just been discovered at Poltava.

Mr. George Shiras, the new Supreme Court Justice, is a giant in stature, of dignified yet affable manners, particularly courteous to younger members of the bar, and possesses a fine voice and a ready wit. Until within a few years he showed evidences of a decidedly literary bent, and even yet reads the Greek and Latin classics for entertainment. Addison is his favorite English author. His wife is said to be a woman of fine attainments, and the residence of the family on Stockton avenue, Allegheny City, is the scene of many social gatherings. Mayor Kennedy of that city is her brother.

John H. Littlefield, the well-known lecturer on "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," will take the stump for Harrison and Reid. Mr. Littlefield made his first political speech for Fremont in 1856, and has taken an active part in every Presidential campaign since.

Candidate Bidwell is about the only one of all the candidates whose boomers are not confident of success in November. Can it be that Bidwell is running a still-hunt canvass, the mechanical execution of which is to saw a great deal of wood and say nothing in many dialects?

Count Crispi, ex-Premier of Italy, according to foreign papers, is in danger of losing his sight. His right eye is said to be almost useless, owing to a cataract. He has decided to submit to an operation in the hope of obtaining relief, and with that object in view left Naples recently for Rome.

Mrs. Frick, the wife of the Carnegie manager at Homestead, is the daughter of a Massachusetts gentleman. Her father was Asa P. Childs, who between 1828 and 1838 was engaged in the wholesale shoe business in Pittsburg, making his purchases in Boston, where he and his brother, Harvey Childs, were well known.

Mme. Carnot, wife of the President of France, is the antithesis in physical and mental attractiveness of the preceding mistress of the Elysée, Mme. Grévy, for whereas the latter was a plain and practical old lady, devoid of the graces which the French demand of women in official station, Mme. Carnot is as charming as she is clever.

Ex-Senator Blair's most formidable rival in his contest for a seat in the House of Representatives is Cyrus Sulloway, "Salvation Cy," as he is called for short, because of his affiliation with the Salvation Army. Mr. Sulloway is said to be the tallest man in New Hampshire, and he has a voice that is audible from Mount Washington to the Merrimac.

The late Conrad Jordan of Salisbury, Md., was an eye-witness of some of the great events of the first Napoleon's time. As a lad of 8 years he saw part of the historic battle of Leipsic, and a few years later beheld the "Little Corporal" riding at the head of his army to Waterloo. He was the son of Marshal Jordan, who with Joseph Bonaparte commanded the French forces and their allies at the battle of Vittoria.

Lieut.-Col. James Streator of the Tenth Regiment, N. G. P., whose punishment of Private Iams has occasioned so much comment, is a prominent Democratic politician of Westmoreland County. Col. Streator bears the reputation of being the tallest and one of the strongest men in the Pennsylvania Guard. He was a leading candidate for the Adjutant-Generalship after the death of Gen. McClelland.

## CURRENT NOTES.

Columbia may be "the gem of the ocean," but the City of Paris is the mistress of the seas.—*Boston Traveller.*

"I hain't had no show in life," said the tramp as he jumped into the canal, "but now I'll be dead in it."—*Buffalo Express.*

Perhaps it was a Russian immigrant about whom it was touchingly written, "There's name that's never spoken."—*Washington Star.*

It is the men who go away from home in search of pleasure who envy the men who stay at home to enjoy it.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

He—"Congratulate me. I have just resisted a temptation." She—"What was the temptation?" He—"To propose to you."—*New York Herald.*

The "pace that kills" just now is the dash after a street-car, boat, or suburban train, which is better missed than overtaken by such effort.—*New York World.*

A Roman scientist has demonstrated that tobacco smoke will kill any kind of germ. The scientist is off. It don't kill a Germ-an.—*Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.*

The aged stepfather of Henry M. Stanley is one of the strikers at Homestead. Like his celebrated stepson, he prides himself on not being an American.—*Peoria Transcript.*

Calling names has about as much effect as the barking of a dog. It generally calls attention to the fact that somebody is passing who is worth looking at.—*Baltimore American.*

"Mrs. Porkchops of Chicago must be disgusted with marriage." "Why do you think so?" "Because she is getting a divorce." "She isn't disgusted with marriage for all that." "No?" "No; she is getting divorced to get married again."—*New York Press.*

Mother—"Mary, go up in the attic and get that photograph of Mrs. Grimson and put it in that new frame on the piano." Mary—"Why, mother, what do you wan't to put that homely old thing in there for?" Mother—"She is coming to visit us tomorrow."—*Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.*

It is said that every woman who had an opportunity to speak to Gen. Lew Wallace at the Minneapolis convention made some mention of the chariot race in "Ben Hur." And every woman who didn't have the opportunity would have done the same thing if it had Ben-Hur.—*Rochester Democrat-Chronicle.*

Most people have two kinds of manners. One they use in the kitchen and the other is saved for parlor use. You never know a man until you know his kitchen manners. One reason that marriage brings out so many unpleasant surprises is that the courtship was based on the parlor manners.—*Atchison Globe.*

## SIX OF A KIND.

### Democratic Sentiment on the Tariff Before the War and Now.

I.

[*From the Confederate Constitution of 1861.*]

"*The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, and excises FOR REVENUE ONLY; . . . but no DUTIES OR TAXES ON IMPORTATIONS FROM FOREIGN NATIONS BE LAID TO PROMOTE OR FOSTER ANY BRANCH OF INDUSTRY.*"

II.

[*Speech of Senator McDuffie of South Carolina.*]

"In a free competition for the market of the United States, the wages of manufacturing labor in the Northern States must be reduced at least as low as the wages of labor in England. *The natural price of the manufacturing labor of the Northern States is precisely the same as the manufacturing labor of England, and not a cent more.*"

III.

[*Southern Confederate committee to Lord John Russell.*]

"The principal cause which led the Southern States to secede from the Northern was not slavery, but the high prices which, for the sake of protection, the South was obliged to pay for manufactured goods."

IV.

[*John Quincy Adams' report of House Committee on Manufactures.*]

"The interest of the South is identified with that of the foreign rival and competitor of the Northern manufacturer, and against him and for his ruin the Southern planter and British manufacturer are colleagued."

V.

[*Democratic National Platform of 1892.*]

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has *no constitutional power* to impose and collect tariff duties EXCEPT FOR THE PURPOSES OF REVENUE ONLY, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the government when honestly and economically administered."

VI.

[*Cleveland indorses free trade.*]

"3. We denounce this theory [of protection] upon the highest possible grounds when we contend that in present conditions its operation is unjust, and that laws enacted in accordance with it are inequitable and unfair. . . . We insist that no plan of tariff legislation shall be tolerated which has for its object and purpose a forced contribution from the earnings and income of the mass of our citizens to swell directly the accumulations of a favored few." [Numbering several millions of workingmen and manufacturers.]

### Evanescence of the Millionaire in Congress.

New York *World:* It was noted recently that the Confederate brigadier is fast departing from the public stage, and now it appears the millionaire is becoming far less important a factor in Congress than formerly. The aggregate wealth of members of the Senate and House is at present from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 less than it was a few years ago. Many men of great wealth, such as "Joe" Brown, Hearst, Plumb, Farwell, Spooner, Scott, and Spinola, have died or left Congress, and their successors have for the most part been men of moderate means. What great fortunes remain are to the extent of 75 per cent the possession of members from the Pacific slope or the West. Another curious fact about these great Congressional fortunes is that their owners are mostly men whose names begin with the letter S—Sanger, Stewart, Stanford, Sanders, Sherman, Shoup, Squire, Stockbridge, Stahlnecker, Stevens, and Stephenson.

### Danger Lurks in the Truth.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* "Let us tell the people plainly and honestly what we believe," said Mr. Cleveland in his speech of acceptance. If this advice is acted upon the Democratic party will be a lamentable wreck before the campaign is half over. An exhibition of its real sentiments on almost any public question must certainly result in disaster to the party.

## MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The curtain had not been lifted many minutes at Hooley's last night before the friendly audience discovered that "'On Change"—the new farce by Miss Mary Magin and Mr. John Stapleton—was not going to tax its patience. The piece proved to be fairly interesting from the start, and though it had obvious defects, especially in the second act, it never became positively dull. Indeed, the climax, which came at the end of the third act—the scene being the wheat pit in the Chicago Board of Trade—struck every one as so natural and inspiring that the audience became heartily demonstrative. Miss Magin, escorted by Mr. Haworth, bowed her acknowledgments before the curtain. The extreme modesty of her colaborator, Mr. Stapleton, prevented him from taking his share of the plaudits.

The first thing one notices in the farce is that the characters are familiar types of Chicago life. For instances, the old men are as true to American conditions as are the fathers in Byron's "Our Boys." The attempt at realism is sincere and is prepossessing. The authors are not so happy with the female personages and with the love interest. The first act is satisfactory and promises a pretty love entanglement; but suddenly in the second act the authors unravel the web of the plot they had knitted in the first. Notwithstanding this, the audience is so interested in a certain speculation which touches all the characters that when at the end of the third act the "deal" becomes a triumph for the hero the applause condones all faults and proclaims the farce a local success.

A notable feature of the performance was the admirable scenery of the third act, representing the main chamber of the Board of Trade. The artists are Messrs. Albert Grover and Burridge. They have obtained in their painting an effect which one would think impossible on so small a stage as Hooley's—spaciousness. A suggestion of the proportions of the hall is conveyed, though only a corner is depicted. Bits of detail throughout the action are creditable to the stage-management of Mr. Stapleton; they contributed quite as much as the dialogue to the verisimilitude of the piece, and they must be perfected to a great extent, especially in the Board of Trade scene, if the good impression made by the farce is to be deepened. Both the authors in their respective spheres have done enough not to be discouraged from doing much more.

There was a curious mixture of skilled and unskilled work in the acting. Mr. Haworth, who once played "Cheviot Hill" in this city, has a bent for light comedy, as his admirers know, and he enacted in fine spirits the part of a devoted young clerk. He was in excellent vein, though his manner was streaked here and there with tragedy. Elderly character rôles fell to James Devlin and George W. Walters, both of whom were worthy of praise for their moderation. Miss Olive May looked sweet in an ungrateful character. Miss Lucille La Verne had a compromising part which hardly rewarded her for the pains she took with it. There are, by the way, several more characters in "On 'Change" than are necessary to the telling of the story. These may be eradicated, and so may certain personalities introduced into the board scene which may cause to some an unintended pain. The omission of expletives would be an improvement, because, while these are natural enough and always effective, they happen not to be in good taste.

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"A Trip to the Circus," an entirely new play by E. A. H. Myers and Charles C. Manbury, which aims to combine dramatic work with the feats of the arena, was presented for the first time at McVicker's Theater last evening. Generally speaking it is not at all unlike a similar production which was seen at the same theater several months ago. In incident, however, it has something new to offer, and the circus proper, which comprised the entire third act, was original for a theater, and almost an exact counterpart of a single ring performance in the regular traveling circus.

The melodramatic part of the program told the story of a young child's abduction, and led up to her subsequent discovery in the capacity of a chariot rider in a circus. Col. Israel Towers, a Massachusetts farmer living near Salem, is the father of the lost child. After years of fruitless search, the expense of which has almost ruined him financially, he is about to give up in despair when the advance agent of a country circus, which is to show in the town, drives up and makes arrangements for fodder for the live stock in his show. The agent is deeply in love with the chariot rider who performs in his circus, and in his conversation with Col. Towers talks of his prospective marriage. The Colonel in turn tells the story of his daughter's abduction. While thus speaking a tramp, an ex-convict who had abducted the child, happens to stop at the house, and from a letter which he finds learns that he is at the home of the child's parents. The next day the circus enters the town, the young woman finds that the place seems familiar to her, and by chance is recognized by the tramp who abducted her while he is making an effort to gain employment as one of the circus hands. His first impulse is to escape, but a generous motive seizes him and he follows the child's father to the afternoon performance. When the girl performs her exciting act, the tramp tells his story and the girl is restored to her father.

John Woodward as Col. Israel Towers showed considerable skill in enacting the part of an old man. Charles C. Maubury played the part of the ex-convict fairly well. C. F. Montaine as the circus agent had little to do. The other characters were unimportant. In the second act the dialogue between Agnes, chariot rider, and the ex-convict, and again between the ex-convict and the circus proprietor, is too long drawn out and consequently tiresome. The open advertising of a buggy company is decidedly objectionable.

The scenery is taken from photographs of Forepaugh's circus and is excellent, particularly the interior of the tents. The circus performance, while a close imitation of a real circus, should be livened up. The tiresome wait between acts was due no doubt to inexperience in handling the new scenery, and can easily be remedied. The company will be seen three weeks.

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The benefit which is to be tendered to James P. Cuddy at the Grand Opera-House Friday afternoon, Aug. 5, will subserve a higher purpose than did the latest entertainment of that kind given in Chicago. In the case at hand there is a reason for the undertaking. The beneficiary has suffered business reverses and his misfortunes have been greatly augmented by family sickness. He is a newspaper man, but his connection with amusements as press agent gives him a claim upon the help which the theatrical people have extended to him. Among those who will take part in the program are Joseph Haworth, Miss Johnstone Bennett, Frank M. Wills, Gilbert Sarony, J. W. Kelly, Charles M. Earnest, Ada Melrose, Morris Heath, John Dillon, Agnes Stone, and Lottie Mortimer. "Chums" by members of the "Jane" company and "Why" by members of the De Lange and Rising company will form part of the program.

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George W. Lederer's stock company, under the management of Kirk La Shelle, will produce Mrs. Romualdo Pacheco's latest comedy entitled "Nothing but Money" at the Grand Saturday evening, Aug. 13. The company has been recently organized and the play, which was written especially for its use, is said to be well up to clever productions which have come from Mrs. Pacheco's pen. The engagement will be for two weeks. It is quite possible that the second half of the time will be given up to a comedy translated from the German and adapted to New York life. In the company are E. L. Davenport, Harry Davenport, Louis Mann, J. L. Ottomeyer, William Norris, Julian Steger, Ellen Burg, Clara Lipman (of Chicago), Alice Sheppard, Dell Douglass, Tennye Poole, and Louise Haywood.

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New productions come into being, reach—or don't reach—success, and then die out of memory altogether, but "East Lynne" and Ada Gray keep steadily along at the same old pace. This exponent of the lachrymose old melodrama is just now summering in Massachusetts, but she will be on the road along with the first starters. "New" has been prefixed to the well-worn title of the play.

Thomas Pratt, whose short experience with "The Robber of the Rhine" at the Fifth Avenue Theater in New York a few weeks ago cost him in the neighborhood of $50,000, has been placed, it is said, under a conservator upon application from his mother. He has not yet lost the theatrical fever, and he vows he will start West with a farce comedy company as soon as the season opens.

William Gillette, who adapted "A Masked Ball" from the French of Bisson and Carre for John Drew's exclusive use this coming season with the Frohman company, is working hard on a comedy which will be called "Ninety Days from Date," which will probably be brought out at the New American Theater in New York during the winter.

It is likely that Andrew Waldron and Jennie Calef will put "An American Princess" on the road early next season.

Hattie Moslyn, formerly with the Agnes Huntington company, will play next season with the Bostonians.

Gus Heege, who wrote "Yon Yonson," is at work upon another Swedish dialect play which,

it is said, will compare favorably with the play that has just brought him recognition.

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NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—It is to be a busy August at the city theaters, so that July's exceptional dullness will be atoned for. The new month will be important, too, as developing half a dozen new things of native and foreign workmanship, and launching several well-considered ventures which have long been in careful preparation.

The Fifth Avenue starts its fall term next week with the Charles Frohman comedians in a brand new play, "Settled Out of Court," which W. H. Gillett has made into English out of a Bisson comedy. Washington folks will have the first chance to pass a verdict on the work, and it should come to town in smooth running shape. The cast employs Joseph Holland, whose text is about as long as Hamlet's; A. Kennedy, Georgie Drew Barrymore, Agnes Miller (her first work as a member of Frohman's forces), Evelyn Campbell, T. C. Valentine, J. M. Humphries, Charles S. Abbe, William Faversham, Minnie Tittell, and others. That is an imposing assemblage of good actors and the Gillette-Bisson play cannot fail for lack of skillful interpretation.

The 15th of August will open the doors of several theaters. The Fourteenth Street will have "The White Squadron," a spectacular marine melodrama, with a cast comprising such players as Hilliard, Henry Lee, Oscar Eagle, Elmer E. Grandin, William Harcourt, Alice Fischer, Mrs. Louisa Eldridge, Lizzie Rechelle, and Earle Atkinson. This is to be an elaborate New York introduction of a sensational play which quite startled the circuits last season.

The Lyceum's preliminary season will open on the 15th with Edward Sothern in Miss Merrington's "Letter Blair," which will then have its first regular production in town since its successful matinée trial.

The Bowery, People's, and Windsor will start Saturday night, the 13th, the Windsor with a new piece called "Joy," in which J. W. Summers and Gracie Emmett will be the stars. Hammerstein's Columbus will open the same night with "The House on the Marsh." Proctor's will resume on the 29th with Mantell in a new English melodrama, "The Face in the Moonlight." The Standard will be among the August openings with an unfamiliar play, Lawrence Marston's "Lady Lil," and "A Handsome Woman," with Lillian Lewis as its star. The Broadway will get into line on the 15th with comic opera as its first bill.

The town's quartet of continued shows have passed through a week which will long be remembered by players and playgoers as well as weather sharps. All the indoor performers suffered intensely and there were several cases of prostration. The audiences were not large, yet there was not in any case a lack of energy in the work of the actors.

The amazing run of "A Trip to Chinatown" continues at Hoyt's Madison Square with every sign that cool weather will give the jolly piece a new lease of life. Last week the cast was slightly altered. Patrice, the sprightly soubrette who plays Flirt, the French maid, with so much nervous vim, succumbed to the heat, and Queenie Vassar hastily took her place, while Lillian Swaine, a newcomer, was Miss Vassar's substitute as Willie Grow. A 300th performance of the "Trip" is due Aug. 26. Of course it will call forth a souvenir.

"Sindbad's" managers have resolved that the show in burlesque shall stay on the Garden's stage six or eight weeks longer. The winter carnival ballet, amid bushels of paper snow and property, is an effective refreshment through the channels of the imagination. Louise Montagu's swim from the bottom of the sea suggests the cooling surface, and Ada Adair's delightfully vigorous efforts to blow warmth into her benumbed fingers and stamp life into her frost-nipped toes are as good for the sensitive fancy just now as the salt breezes of Nantucket. The changes introduced last week for the "second edition" are all for the better. Jennie Villers' song, "I Want to Be Somebody's Baby," was well received. John D. Gilbert made a fair hit with his new topical ditty, "Because He Was Old." Edward Readway's "Bottom of the Sea" does better than his previous parody. Other changes and new songs will be made in "Sindbad" from time to time.

At Palmer's "The Mascot" revival has met with enough favor to encourage its proprietors to hope that no other opera will be needed for a month to come. Dixey's Lorenzo gains steadily in drollery and grotesqueness, and Miss d'Arville's Bettina is vocally the peer of any Bettina ever heard here. The plan now is to keep on "The Mascot" until September, if possible, and then to bring forth the new piece, "Adonis II." Alice Harper, a Cincinnati girl, will make her New York début tomorrow night as Paola in "The Mascot." The rôle is not an important one, and it is difficult to imagine why the management has so assiduously paraded in advance the accomplishments, the beauty, and the social standing of the young woman.

"The Vice Admiral" will continue at the Casino until Sept. 10, according to the present announcements. Already the alterations necessary to turn the Casino into a music hall are under way and work will be steadily pursued, though there will be no interruption of the performances.

Actors are still coming from and going to Europe. Goodwin, Sothern, Radcliffe, McIntosh, and Kyle returned from their jaunt last week. Barnabee, the droll comedian of the Bostonians, sailed away on the same day. Paul Arthur and Katherine Grey (Mrs. Arthur) of the "Jane" cast, will depart in a fortnight for a flying visit. Elsie De Wolfe is expected home late next month. Manager Marthanley quietly took a steamer several days ago. The plans of all these voyagers were long ago settled. Miss De Wolfe joins Ramsay Morris' new assemblage of first-class players, and next season she will be importantly cast in several unfamiliar dramas. Sothern will rehearse his company in "Letter Blair," with which he starts his Lyceum season Aug. 15. McIntosh will enter Charles Frohman's brigade of clever actors, and Kyle has a good engagement.

Goodwin will be able to rest a fortnight or so before he begins to rehearse Henry Guy Carleton's new comedy, "A Gilded Fool," with which he will open his tour Sept. 15 in Brooklyn. As a producer of new dramatic material Goodwin will be important this season. His purchases of novelties have been numerous, expensive, and in good taste, so to speak, and unless all of them fail he will not use any of his old pieces. After "A Gilded Fool" has been well tested Goodwin will try the quality of Augustus Thomas' comedy drama, "In Missouri," of the English farcical piece, "Walker, London," and of Sydney Rosenfeld's comedy, "The Boy Wonder." The manuscript of Thomas' play is already in Goodwin's hands, and there is a hint that the comedian believes he has a better piece than "Alabama." Rosenfeld's comedy will not be ready for delivery until late in September. For the first time Goodwin will carry special scenery this season. His new company will retain Mabel Amber as leading lady, and will include as new members Zeffie Tilbury, the daughter of Lydia Thompson, and her husband, Arthur Lewis, formerly of Mary Anderson's support. Clarence Holt, a young actor, who left the Boston Museum to go a starring rather modestly in the Northwest, will also be in Goodwin's company. Miss Tilbury seems to have become convinced that her place is no longer among the stars. Her tours were not pretentious, but they extended over a good deal of territory and the work was naturally hard. The results, it is feared, were not always encouraging. In Goodwin's support she will be well paid and her duties will be comparatively easy.

Richard Mansfield is to make a trip through the South in the early fall. Not since he has been a star has he traveled in that part of the country. The Mansfield troupe for the new season will contain only one new face—that of Arthur H. Forrest, a good-looking young Englishman who has played smooth and well-dressed villains so acceptably in the company of Kate Claxton and in various metropolitan productions. Forrest has been a manager, and a year or so ago he and Rose Eytinge were joint stars in "Capt. Swift" on the road. The tour was marked by a series of exciting events culminating in Miss Eytinge's sudden retirement and subsequent lawsuit. Forrest is said to enjoy diversion of this sort, and surely he has had his share of it. Maybe he will get a little more of it while with Mansfield. Ferguson, the veteran Harkins, Andrews, Griffith, Mrs. Brutone, and Beatrice Cameron are familiar names on the Mansfield roster.

Seabrooke, the comedian, and Mrs. Seabrooke, who is Elvia Crox on the playbills, have been in the mountains for a few days, but this week they return for rehearsals of "The Isle of Champagne," the second season of which will follow quickly upon the first, since it opens in Boston Aug. 15.

Joaquin Miller's daughter, Maud, who once gave promise of achieving uncommon distinction on the stage, has been content of late seasons to accept minor engagements in which the pecuniary reward was certain. "Salary low but sure" is an old catch phrase in theatricals, and it has attracted Miss Miller as well as many other good players. The poet's daughter, after her divorce from young Mackaye, became the wife of Loudon McCormick, a well-known impersonator of heavy villains. They have since starred together at various times in the West, but as a general rule they have not been successful. Miss Miller's new engagement is with "A Royal Pass," one of the profitable sensation plays of the past few seasons. Its tour will begin next week in Cleveland.

Rose Coghlan will not have her brother Charles' support all this season, it appears. After her engagement at the Star he will withdraw from her company and travel on his own account, using "Lady Barter," "Lytton's Archaic Money," and several old comedies. Miss Coghlan, meanwhile, will travel to California under a special contract for a four months' tour over Al Hayman's extensive circuit. John T. Sullivan will resume the leading place in her support after Charles Coghlan's withdrawal. As a leading man he has become famous, and once he drew $750 a week from a manager who believed he was worth the money.

An early start in the new season with theatricals will be made tomorrow at the Union Square. That twenty-year-old play-house, now under new and progressive management, is henceforth to stand among the combination theaters of the town with a new policy of frequent changes of programme and careful productions of the best available plays. There have been some beneficial alterations and a general brightening up of the interior of the house and its new term will begin rather auspiciously. The inaugural play will be unfamiliar here, and the star, Charles A. Gardner, is not a stranger, though before this he has confined his visits to the East Side stage. About four years ago Sidney R. Ellis, his manager, collaborated with Gardner in writing a German dialect comedy called "Fatherland," which was subsequently acted by Gardner on the road. It was then laid aside for a more important performance. Revised and considerably elaborated, it will be acted for the first time in town tomorrow night, with Gardner in his original role of Herman Leopold, a Tyrolean hunter and guide.

## CLEVE AND STEVE.

"Gen" Stevenson thinks that Tammany tiger is a kind of pet kitten.—*Boston Traveller.*

Adlai should include the war record of his substitute in his speeches and claim it as his own. —*Toledo Blade.*

Perhaps you do suffer from the heat. But just pause and think how Grover Cleveland must suffer!—*New York Advertiser.*

Adlai pronounces it "Ad-lee," with the accent on the first syllable. He will call it "Dennis" next November.—*Toledo Blade.*

Cleveland was photographed in four positions when in New York recently. Wonder if one of them was his tariff position?—*Toledo Blade.*

Col. Henry Watterson is suffering from a severe attack of sore throat. That is why he hasn't indulged in any wild cheering for Cleve and Steve.—*New York Press.*

Mr. Stevenson has requested Sarony not to frame his photograph in gilt. It would be too suggestive of a certain "circle" of unpleasant fame.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Mr. Stevenson says it is "Adlee" with the accent on the "Ad." This isn't Hebraic, Chaldaic, or archaic, but it's Illinois and that's enough for this campaign.—*Kansas City Star.*

The fact that Grover called Adlai "General" at Buzzard's Bay does not by any means counterbalance the fact that he once called him "an offensive partisan."—*New York Advertiser.*

Following the intelligence that New York was disappointed with Adlai, comes the painful information that Adlai was disappointed with New York. It is just such reciprocal feelings as these that make the chances of the Democratic ticket this year a hopeless combination.—*St. Louis Star-Sayings.*

### A New Cure for Hay Fever.

A Freehold, N. J., man named Allen, who is an inveterate smoker and an annual sufferer from hay-fever, which heretofore has compelled him to forsake home, friends, and business and hie himself to the mountains as soon as he began to sneeze, has discovered what he claims is a sure cure. "It is an extremely simple remedy," he said, "and the credit of its discovery must be given to the North Carolina mountaineers. Two years ago, when I first began to feel the effects of the rose-cold, I took a train for Asheville, N. C., and found lodgment with an old cracker away back in the mountains. Before cold weather set in my supply of cigars ran out. I could not do without my smoke and was obliged to fall back on a 'cob pipe and long green' tobacco raised by my host. I noticed that when he smoked he always mixed pine-needles with his tobacco, and when I asked the reason he answered that it was to 'cl'ar out his head.' My head needed 'cl'arin' out,' and I tried the old fellow's remedy. It worked like a charm. When I came home I recommended it to my friends, and several who were suffering from catarrh declared that it helped them greatly. An enterprising tobacconist to whom I spoke about the 'cure' got a supply of pine-needles and began the manufacture of cigars, cigarettes, and smoking tobacco thus medicated. The flavor of tobacco thus dosed is very pleasant, and the odor of the smoke is deliciously aromatic. Last summer I staid at home and the hay-fever didn't bother me. If I escape the complaint this year I shall feel pretty certain that the 'pine-needle brand' of tobacco and cigars is a sure enough cure."—*Philadelphia Record.*

### The All-Round Summer Girl.

When the month of June is dying,
And the year begins Julying,
And the weather gets unutterably hot;
And you make your preparation
For your all-too-short vacation
In the country or back in your garden plat;
It's as well for you to know
That no matter where you go,
In the lane or in the street—
You are pretty sure to meet
The neat, discreet, and sweet
Summer girl.

She's inordinately charming,
And to Cœlebs she's alarming,
For he can't resist her wiles, try how he will;
For despite his bitter fretting,
He is drawn into the netting
Of the kind of girl that always shoots to kill.
So she smiles like anything
When she sees him on her string;
And the wretched man all day
Ev'ry mandate must obey—
In this way doth play the gay
Summer girl.

BUT
After living thus in clover,
Very soon the summer's over,
And she has to leave the field—the glade—the shore;
And she makes her retrogression
With dissatisfied expression
To her unromantic city home once more.
And the crowd of single men
All determine there and then
That each pericardium
Shall in future be quite dumb
To the speculative thrum
Of the pleasant, evanescent,
Iridescent, efflorescent,
Effervescent, non-quiescent
Summer girl!

—*New York Truth.*

### Where Jerry Simpson Might Dally.

New York *Sun:* A sensation was caused at one of our fashionable bathing beaches the other day by the appearance of a beautiful and stately foreigner of unquestionable distinction in a bathing dress more convenient than is ordinarily worn by our belles. Its most remarkable feature was the entire absence of stockings. Moreover, the body of the dress was without a skirt. A similar style seems to prevail in Utah, for a number of pictures of the fair swimmers at the Garfield Beach in Great Salt Lake represent them as devoid of stockings. On the bathing beaches of France, also, ladies appear without stockings, though there they wear short skirts, with trousers that come a little below the knee. These are points of mere detail, however, and the fashion which prevails in France and Utah is not likely to be far from the right style.

### Mr. Dana's Mouth Waters.

New York *Sun:* Veracious narratives relate that frogs have rained and rained heavily in various parts of the country recently. What strange commotion to our State does this bode? Has old Dyrenforth tapped some cloud tank where Chicago water is kept, a tank full of uncleanliness and bacilli dire? Anyway, 'tis good news if frogs' legs are falling, for that amphibian chicken is monstrous fine eating.

### A Good Suggestion.

New York *Herald:* New York's Anarchists are a harmless set of ranters, according to the authorities, and yet Berkmann was one of them. Scientists tell us that if a snake is flat headed it is poisonous, if not, it is harmless. The usual plan is to kill the snake and examine its head afterward.

### Better Meet 'Em Here.

Kansas City *Star:* Ground has been broken at Chicago for another great public library. If this form of beneficence continues in the Lake City there will soon be a demand for literary people to enjoy the manifold advantages and Boston will be depopulated.

### Bathing Flag for the Navy.

New York *Herald:* We are soon to have a new flag. It will be of blue flannel, decorated with white braid, and will be unfurled from all men-of-war whenever the Secretary of the Navy goes in bathing.

### Where to Go.

New York *Commercial-Advertiser:* Go West, you foolish men who are complaining of nothing to do; go West, and harvest the Dakota wheat crops, and stay there till your fortunes are made.

### Something Left to Be Thankful For.

New York *Herald:* Although killing frosts are reported in Montana, there is no need of being uneasy about the Jersey peach crop.

### Weight of Cars.

An ordinary day coach weighs about 50,000 pounds; Pullman sleepers weigh about 75,000 pounds.

# HE IS BOUND TO TALK.

## BISMARCK WILL CONTINUE TO SPEAK HIS MIND.

### Criticism Makes No Difference to the Ex-Chancellor—Has Had Many Difficulties to Overcome with the Late Emperor—Royally Received at Jena—Mr. Gladstone Has Sufficiently Recovered to Be Able to Resume Business—Several Intimate Friends Received Yesterday.

JENA, July 31.—Prince Bismarck was enthusiastically greeted on arriving here. Today he made a tour of the town in a carriage, the university students in full strength forming a guard of honor and lining the whole route of his drive. Replying to an address presented by the representatives of the university, Prince Bismarck sketched the events preceding the founding of the empire, and added that he had many difficulties to overcome with the late Emperor—what he might call behind the scenes diplomacy, which was sometimes harder than foreign diplomacy. The defeat of France, he said, was a necessity, because if it had not been humbled it would have hindered German unity. People said that the Bismarck policy had luck. He wished he could say that other Ministers and Chancellors were lucky. He advised his countrymen to produce a strong Parliamentary majority, so as to prevent absolutism or government by bureaucracy. Some found fault, he said, with his criticisms, but he would continue to speak his mind whatever the consequences might be.

Early this morning a choir assembled under the windows of Prince Bismarck's rooms and sung Luther's hymn, "Ein Feste Burg." Later, Prince Bismarck drove to the market platz, where 15,000 persons had assembled, being arranged in tiers around the square. A corps of students guarded the platform in the center of the square, to which Prince and Princess Bismarck and Count Herbert Bismarck and his bride were escorted by Rector Brockhaus, Prof. Haeckel, and other chiefs of the University. The assemblage sang a number of patriotic songs and received the visitors with enthusiasm. The cheering and singing subsiding the Burgomeister, in proposing the health of Prince Bismarck, contrasted the State of Germany at the beginning of the century with that of today, and alluded to the battle of Jena and the downfall of Prussia, concluding with the words: "After Bismarck, no second Jena defeat is possible."

A student then addressed the Prince, saying among other things that all the students of Germany would carry forward his work.

Prince Bismarck in reply delivered an important political oration. He said: "I have sworn to found a Protestant empire. It is therefore out of the question to try to rule with a Catholic party as the chief factor. We must take the present Catholic party as an example, and must imitate them and form a united party against Catholic influence. I say nothing against the supremacy of the Catholic party, or of Catholic influence, or of foreign influence. It would even be preferable to have a Papal nuncio in Berlin, so the irresponsible party leaders should not, as at present, give colored and untrustworthy reports to the Pope."

Referring to what he called the false policy of the government, the ex-Chancellor said that, so fast as the government gains a Germanizing influence over the polls, that influence is captured by the Catholic party. He concluded by comparing himself to Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen," who, although a faithful subject of the Kaiser, refused to recognize the Kaiser's commissioners, and, when besieged, gave free utterance to his opinions. He was today, he said, in the same position, a faithful servant of the Kaiser, but he had the right to express the sharpest criticisms on the Kaiser's advisers. This speech was received with enthusiastic cheers.

A kommers or beer-drinking entertainment was then begun. Prince Bismarck lighted his long pipe and conversed without reserve with those around him. The kommers ended, he returned to his hotel driven through the principal streets and being everywhere enthusiastically greeted.

At a lunch given at the hotel in honor of Prince Bismarck, there were present the Burgomaster, members of the University Senate, students, delegates, and the municipal authorities. Prince Bismarck toasted the women in a speech in which he said he had received such proof of the convictions of the women that he had no fear for the future of the empire.

The Prince and party departed for Schonhausen at 3 p. m. They were accompanied to the railway station by large crowds, and there was tumultuous cheering in honor of the ex-Chancellor.

## GREAT RECEPTION TO THE ARIONS.

### Honors Accorded the American Singers as They Near the End of Their Tour.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

COLOGNE, July 31.—The Arionites are at last nearing the end of their, in many ways, extraordinary journey. At 5 o'clock tonight, after a delightful trip down the Rhone from Bingen, they reached this old city, where they found fully 50,000 friendly faces waiting on the quays and streets to greet them. It was a moving spectacle, the graceful river boat adorned with fluttering flags and black with travelers. Then came the procession and carnival characters in quaint costumes, who formed a line on either side of the noted American strangers. Some one made speeches and 1,000 members of the Cologne singing societies burst into the Mendelssohnian hymn. Two hours later the Arionites found themselves guests of honor at one of the far-famed carnivalesque gatherings in the vast Gothic hall. The heat was stifling. The hall was packed in every corner with the Cologne singers, their cousins, their sisters, and their aunts. The men wore paper caps with bells of folly, while the women were in more sober dress, but all entered into the spirit of a night which was uproarious. The "Peter Prior" of the evening, Herr Wilke, delivered an address from the platform, which groaned with its weight of full and empty wine bottles. Herr Weinacht, the humorous Reismarschall of the Arionites, convulsed the crowd with a poem describing the experiences of men and women generally, and singers particularly. The vast room was all life, and noise, and color. Herr Ludwig Horn made a witty speech from a rostrum fashioned in the semblance of a Rhine wine mass, and Septuagenarian Fritz Mueller, with two comrades, amused them with comic songs and dances. The wealth of welcome extended to the Arionites by the hospitable citizens of Cologne defies description. If Bismarck himself were the hero of the night the enthusiasm could not have been greater.

## GLADSTONE READY FOR BUSINESS.

### He Has Nearly Recovered from His Slight Illness.

LONDON, July 31.—Mr. Gladstone remained in his bedroom today. Sir Andrew Clarke, his physician, called this evening. He says he found Mr. Gladstone so far recovered that he will be able to transact the usual tide of business tomorrow. Today Mr. Gladstone received Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Morley, and his intimate friends, Mr. Armistead and Lord Acton. Mrs. Gladstone expresses annoyance at the rumors in regard to her husband's illness, seeing that full information concerning his condition is given to accredited inquirers.

## IRISH FACTIONS WILL UNITE.

### No Attempt on Their Part to Embarrass Mr. Gladstone's Policy.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 31.—The *Sunday Sun* says that it gathers from the proceedings of Wednesday's Parnellite meeting in Dublin, and from other reliable sources, that the Parnellites will not attempt to embarrass Mr. Gladstone in his efforts to get the new government fairly started on its career of legislation, even if he does not immediately press the Home Rule bill. The Parnellites will certainly coöperate with the Anti-Parnellites until the Autonomy bill is introduced, and probably afterward, because they are convinced that the bill will be such as every honest Irishman can accept as a full and final settlement of Ireland's claims. The *Sun* also states that there will probably be a short measure passed, repealing the Coercion act, before the Autonomy bill is passed. It can now be stated on good authority that the Salisbury Government will make no attempt to take the wind out of Mr. Gladstone's sails by including the recommendation of home rule or repeal of the Coercion act in the address in reply to the Queen's speech.

Mr. Gladstone's illness has caused a bad scare among the Liberals and Nationalists at the Liberal clubs. Long faces are the rule as the possibilities of Gladstone's being disabled are discussed. The rumors which spread at first in regard to the aged statesman's condition were so alarming that many feared the worst. Sir Andrew Clark's reports of the real condition of his illustrious patient have somewhat allayed the alarm, but there will be a good deal of anxiety among the friends and supporters of the Liberal leader until he is able to leave the House and show himself in public again.

The negotiations between the Irish-American Peace Commission and the two Irish parties are proceeding quietly. Conditions of absolute secrecy have been agreed to, and if the negotiations prove abortive the details will not be published. Meanwhile the parties continue their attacks upon each other. The McCarthyites declare that some of Mr. Redmond's election printing in Waterford bore the name of the printers of the Carlton club.

### Cyclone Brings Destruction.

A dispatch from Valence, Department of Drome, says that a cyclone has caused an immense amount of destruction in that town and its vicinity. The vineyards were completely stripped of their fruit and many houses were badly damaged. The loss in vines alone is enormous.

### New King Installed on the Gold Coast.

Advices from the gold coast say that the British have installed a new king in Eastern Crabo, abolished human sacrifices and other fetich rites, and expelled all the priests and priestesses. The new order of things has caused great rejoicing among the natives.

### Lord Mayor of London Knighted.

The Queen has knighted the Lord Mayor of London, conferring upon him the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

## PEDRO MONTT IN VALPARAISO.

### Arrival of the Ex-Minister to the United States—South American News.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

VALPARAISO, July 31.—Pedro Montt, ex-Minister from Chile to the United States, has arrived here.

The families of the late officers in Balmaceda's army are alleged to be suffering great privations, and a fund has been started for their relief among their friends. Claude O. Vicuna has donated $1,000, but otherwise there have been few contributors to the fund.

At a banquet given to Gen. Isodora at Santa Ana, Brazil, there was much feeling manifested in favor of annexation with Uruguay.

A band of Brazilian troops, carrying green and yellow flags, under command of Capt. Gomez, invaded the Department of Mangaros, Uruguay. They attacked and robbed the house of a German named Ferren, and killed an Uruguayan named Gonzales, who was a member of the household. They then returned to Brazil, threatening death to any one who informed on them.

A report from Buenos-Ayres announces that the Governor of Cordoba says that the debt of that State is $122,000,000, and that he has no means with which to pay either the interest on the debt, amounting to $12,500,000, or current expenses. The income of the State is only about $1,500,000.

## REMONSTRANCE AGAINST MURDER.

### The French Government Raises Objection to the Death of a Subject.

BRUSSELS, July 31.—The Central Government of the Congo Free State has received a remonstrance from the French Government respecting the murder of a Frenchman named Poumerac and a force of natives, who, France alleges, were soldiers of the Congo Free State. The affair took place on the banks of the Kotto River, which forms the border of the French and Congo Free State Territories. The government of the Congo Free State repudiates the responsibility for the murder of the Poumerac party, declaring that it has no soldiers in the district mentioned. The matter is viewed in a serious light here. The King has had long conferences in regard to the matter with Premier Beernaert and Count Roseir, the foreign Secretary for the Congo Free State.

## CARDINALS EVENLY DIVIDED.

### Deaths and Appointments Since Leo XIII. Became Pope.

ROME, July 31.—By the recent deaths of two of its members, the College of Cardinals is now more nearly divided between Italians and foreigners than for a long time. During the pontificate of Leo XIII. eighty-two cardinals have died, of whom fifty were Italians and thirty-two were foreigners. He has appointed seventy-two cardinals, of whom forty-one were Italians and thirty-one foreigners. Seventeen of the former and fourteen of the latter have died. The changes in the college during the present pontificate have, in proportion to the time, been much greater than at any period during the century. In Vatican circles there is great discontent with the keeper of the seal because he has thought it best to maintain the rights of the State concerning the patriarch of Venice and the bishopric of Vicenzia.

## IRISH CAUSE IN A GOOD POSITION.

### Mr. William O'Brien Believes the Parnellites Will Aid Home Rule.

LONDON, July 31.—In a speech today at Mallow, Ireland, Mr. William O'Brien said that the Irish case now occupies a position which their forefathers had never dreamed of. He condemned those evil prophets, the Parnellites, who, he said, are exerting themselves to throw out Mr. Gladstone and discourage him by heaping difficulties in his path, as if he were a terrible ogre. It was not Liberal treachery that would defeat home rule, but dissensions among Irishmen. He, however, believed that among the nine Parnellites elected to Parliament there were men who could never be persuaded to unite to defeat home rule. The Irish had the best of all guarantees against Liberal treachery. They could and would turn Liberal traitors out of office within twenty-four hours.

## DEPARTURE OF THE SANTA MARIA.

### One of the Columbus Caravels Starts for the Coming Celebration.

CADIZ, July 31.—The Christopher Columbus celebration was formally begun today by the departure hence for Huelva of the Columbus caravel Santa Maria, towed by the Pie Lago and escorted by the British cruiser Scout, the French cruiser Harondelle, several Spanish warships, and a flotilla of small steamers. The spectacle presented was a fine one. The quaint aspect of the old Columbus vessel was in strong contrast with the appearance of the modern vessel. An enormous crowd of people lined the quays and ramparts to witness the departure. The man-of-war Lepanto saluted the caravel as it passed out the harbor. A brilliant company gathered at a fête given by the Minister of Marine in honor of the event. A bull fight was also held.

## NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.

### Princess Beatrice of Germany Comes Near Burning to Death.

BERLIN, July 31.—Princess Beatrice had a narrow escape from death by fire in the castle at Heiligenberg yesterday morning. Her maid, carrying a candle, approached too near a mosquito-net covering the bedstead, setting fire to the net. Princess Beatrice, who was in the bed, had no time to dress, but ran out of the room and alarmed the household. The hose fixtures near the bedroom would not work and a whole wing of the castle was destroyed before the firemen arrived. Princess Beatrice lost all of her jewels and clothes. Her husband, who was sleeping in a hunting-box in the neighborhood, hastened to the castle as soon as he learned of the fire. Two firemen were injured.

## HOT WAVE DOES NOT REACH LONDON.

### Thus Far the Weather Has Been Almost as Cold as That of Spring.

LONDON, July 31.—The hot wave which it was predicted would reach Europe at the end of the present week has failed to make its appearance. This has so far been an exceptionally cool summer, and during the greater part of July the weather has been almost as cold as that of spring. The maximum temperature at various points in Europe yesterday was as follows: At Paris, 79°; Lisbon, 76°; Biarritz, 75°; London, 74°, and Stockholm, 73°. Today the highest points reached by the mercury were: Paris, 78°; Brussels, 75°; London, 73°; Aix-les-Bains, 72°; Lucerne, 71°, and Baden Baden, 67°.

## CHOLERA INCREASING IN MOSCOW.

### No Official Report Made, but There Is Danger of an Outbreak.

LONDON, July 31.—The *Standard's* St. Petersburg correspondent says: Although no official report has been made of cholera cases in Moscow, I am informed that the disease is increasing there, and serious fears are entertained that there will be an outbreak of disorder. The anger of the populace is chiefly directed against the Governor, Grand Duke Sergius, who is unpopular.

### Thinks It Was Done by Radicals.

YOKOHAMA, July 31.—The attempt made yesterday to assassinate Count Okuno, the leader of the Progressist party, and Viscount Kono Tokano, the Japanese Minister of Justice, is supposed to have been instigated by Radical conspirators. It seems that suspicious looking packages were sent to the residence of Count Okuno and the Minister, which, upon being carefully opened, were found to contain explosives.

### Colombian Gunboat Captured.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PANAMA, July 31.—A report is current here today that the Venezuela warship La Justicia, in possession of the Crespists, has captured the Colombian gunboat La Popa, which was in Venezuelan waters with a cargo of arms for the Caracas Government.

### Mrs. Deacon Can Have Her Children.

PARIS, July 31.—Mrs. E. P. Deacon has obtained permission to have her children stay with her during their holidays. Two daughters who were staying at Bassemotte under the guardianship of the General Charity, joined their mother yesterday.

### Etna Becoming More Dangerous.

CATANIA, July 31.—Several of the craters on Mount Etna are in a state of intense activity, and the forward movement of the molten mass is growing more rapid, and consequently more threatening to the various villages on which the streams are advancing.

### Iron Foundry Destroyed by Fire.

HAMBURG, July 31.—Luehmann's iron foundry, the largest establishment of the kind in Hamburg, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000 marks.

### Mr. Coolidge Will Remain in Paris.

PARIS, July 31.—Thomas Jefferson Coolidge, minister to France from the United States, has announced his intention of remaining in Paris throughout the summer.

### Duty on Sugar Reduced.

CHRISTIANIA, July 31.—The Storthing has decided to reduce the duty on sugar by ten ore per kilogram.

### Foreign Diplomatist Dead.

VIENNA, July 31.—Baron Joseph Alexander Hubner, the well-known Australian diplomatist, is dead.

### Will Be Expelled from France.

PARIS, July 31.—A prominent Italian naval engineer has been arrested in Toulon, and will at once be expelled from France.

### Cholera Subsiding in One District.

TEHERAN, July 31.—The cholera epidemic is milder in Astrabad, while in Khorassan the disease has disappeared.

## AN EXHIBIT OF MINING MACHINERY.

### Californians Will Get Up a Nucleus for the World's Fair Display.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* "We are very much encouraged," said Wisner G. Scott superintendent of the California State mining exhibit, yesterday, "by the interest already manifested in our efforts to get up a creditable display of mining machinery and mining products at the California State Agricultural Society's Fair in Sacramento. It is intended that this exhibit shall be the nucleus of a still larger one for the World's Fair at Chicago. Some of the manufacturers were inclined to be lukewarm and to hang back because the mining business was dragging, while in Colorado and Montana it was forging ahead. This was due to the enforced suspension of hydraulic mining, and the failure of silver legislation. There is, however, a strong tendency toward a revival of the gold mining industry, and this tendency the State Agricultural Society is determined to foster to the full extent of its power. That is the motive for the mining exhibit. It is, of course, necessary to obtain the coöperation of all California mining machinery men in order to make the exhibit a thorough success worthy of the State and of this most important industry. Already arrangements have been made to have complete machinery working there, including a fine stamp mill and a centrifugal mill to be run by electric machinery, a model wire rope tramway, and many other features. There will be rock-drilling contests, both single and double hand, for which trophies will be given. These have proved a great success both in Colorado and Montana, and the most expert miners in California are expected to compete. There will also be a historical exhibit of the mining machinery used at different epochs in the history of the industry from the very rudest hand-made implement used in the earliest days to the latest improved and most complete machines now manufactured. The miners have promised the fullest coöperation, and say that if the manufacturers will only do their share the exhibition will give an impetus to the industry that will revive the spirits of both miners and machinery men.

"The former declare that the latter are to some extent responsible for the depression in their business, as they now allow Chicago firms to come into their territory and take away business properly belonging to San Francisco and which this city could retain with only a little effort. They say that to their apathy is largely due the decline in the business. It should be borne in mind that space will be free and that transportation will be paid on all exhibits returned to the point of original shipment. Due recognition will be given in the way of premiums for superior displays, and everything will be done by the society to encourage all who have anything of interest to show.

"A large number of curiosities will be loaned to aid in making the exhibit the more interesting, and among them will be the original nugget found by Marshall in the American River, Feb. 16, 1848, and which is now in the custody of W. W. Allen of No. 12 Montgomery street, in this city, who has a number of affidavits attesting its genuineness. Among these is one by Elizabeth J. Wimmer, known as Polly Wimmer, who, with her husband and family, was at Coloma at the time. It was Wimmer and his wife who declared the nugget to be gold, and Mrs. Wimmer boiled the nugget in a kettle of soap for a whole day to prove that it was gold, while Marshall stoutly insisted all the time that it was mica. Wimmer and his wife had both been in the gold fields in Georgia and knew better, and had it not been for the accident of Wimmer's horse getting loose, he, instead of Marshall, would have been the first at Sutter's Fort with the news that gold had been found and he and his wife would have received the credit of being the first to announce the discovery of gold in California."

The description gives the exact size of the nugget found by Marshall and tested by Mrs. Wimmer, and is a faithful representation of its appearance. Its intrinsic value is about $8, but money would hardly purchase it. It has been carefully preserved, and except for some wear presents the same appearance as when first tested in Mrs. Wimmer's soap kettle.

### How Scotchmen Give an Ovation.

Mr. Macfarlane, the newly-elected member for Argyllshire, says his passage down Loch Fyne was a triumphal progress. Many of the fishermen coming in after a night's fishing had not learned the result of the poll, but seeing the yacht gayly dressed with bunting guessed how the fight had gone, and loudly cheered. Most of them tacking came near enough to ask what was the majority. Along shore the news was known in full, and as the yacht steamed down groups of people gathered to cheer the new member.

### Tricks in All Trades.

Customer—"I would like you to repair this watch. Now, I don't want you to tell me the whole mechanism is out of order and it will take two weeks to repair it, and cost half what the watch is worth. You can't fool me! I know a trick or two."

Watchmaker (meekly)—"H'm! You are a watchmaker, I presume."

Customer—"No; a doctor."—*Puck.*

# DON'T LIKE THE PLAN.

## SIOUX FALLS' SALOON IDEA NOT GOOD IN NEW YORK.

### One Groggery to the Ward Would Not Be Enough for Thirsty Politicians—The Cost Would Also Be Too Great—A Japanese Marries a Coney Island Girl—Five More Deaths from Heat Prostration—A Body Found by a Dog—Death of Maria Moffatt.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—The City Council of Sioux Falls, S. D., is deliberating on a scheme which, if generally adopted, would work a revolution in municipal government and add tremendously to the responsibilities as well as to the rewards of patronage and wealth of the city fathers. The plan as outlined contemplates the establishment of six city saloons, one for each ward, and a saloon superintendent, under whom the working force of bartenders will operate.

If the plan is adopted and it is as successful as its promoters anticipate, one may look for its adoption by towns and cities all over the country, and it is even possible, though hardly probable, that the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New York may decide to go into the liquor business on a large scale.

A reporter called the attention of several city officials and others to the question and asked their opinion of the practicability and effect of such a scheme in New York. Andrew A. Noonan, acting President of the Board of Aldermen, smiled and said that he didn't anticipate any such action on the part of the New York authorities for some time to come.

"The first result would be an enormous increase in the number of city employés," he said. "I don't suppose that we could get along with one saloon for each ward, as is proposed in Sioux Falls. In my district, the Fourth, there are probably five times as many people as there are in the whole of Sioux Falls. There are now 187 liquor stores in the district.

"We could get along with one saloon on each block or sixty-three saloons. To properly run them would require, on an average, four men for each, or 252 men in that district alone. Allowing for the great force which would be required at the central liquor bureau, or whatever it might be called, it would probably take 30,000 men to run the new bureau.

"This would make a very tidy bit of patronage for the party in power. At the same time it would not be a popular political measure. It is difficult enough to handle the present patronage, and if the city government had the handling of a business which aggregates probably $100,000,000 a year it would have its hands full.

"It would undoubtedly lessen the demand for liquor, and would, to that extent, be a good thing, but New York is too large a place to ever consider such a proposition seriously. I see that the Solons of Sioux Falls propose to put the price of whisky at 25 cents a drink. There would be a big kick if we attempted to regulate the traffic on those lines."

## FOUND DEAD IN HER ROOM.

### Miss Maria Moffatt Dies at the Manhattan Hotel—Her Eccentric Course.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—Miss Maria Moffatt, an eccentric and wealthy woman, was found dead this afternoon in Room 3 of the Manhattan Hotel, Twenty-eighth street and Sixth avenue. She was the mystery of the caravansary, as, although she had been a guest over twelve years under different managements, no one was ever known to have entered her room during that time but herself and a gray-bearded man. This man was believed to be her lawyer, and she spoke so little about herself and her affairs that it was only by accident that it was known that J. Quackenbos Jr., now a student in Virginia, was her nephew.

The proprietor of the hotel could not reach any relative to know the wishes of her family, and had to send the body to an undertaker. So far as could be judged Miss Moffatt was about 75 years old, and her death was undoubtedly due to the great heat of last week. When it is explored the room will, it is expected, prove as interesting as that of the art collector, Henry T. Gamage, who died among his art treasures in the University Building.

If rumor is to be heeded, Miss Moffatt had money and securities for a large amount in her apartment, besides hundreds of packages of books, ceramics, and odds and ends of all descriptions, which barely left her a passage from her bed to the door.

There was a rumor that Miss Moffatt was at one time part proprietor of the Everett House, if not actually interested in it at the time of her death, and there appeared to be some foundation for the statement in the fact that her nephew, J. Quackenbos Jr., who was on such bad terms with his aunt that she refused to see him last spring when he left his card, was the son of Dr. Quackenbos, who for many years lived at the Everett House and was regarded as having a financial interest in it.

## SHE MARRIED A JAPANESE.

### A Coney Island Girl Wedded to a Leader of the Sea Beach Troupe.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—The congregation in the Roman Catholic Church of the Guardian Angel, in the Boulevard, Coney Island, was much surprised this morning a few moments before the beginning of mass to see a good-looking Japanese, neatly dressed, walk up the center isle with a pretty white girl. They took seats in a front pew. They were Masquda Zeshimata and his wife, formerly Sarah Bartley.

The Rev. M. J. Farrelly, pastor of the church, married them Friday evening at the parochial residence in Ocean Driveway. The groom was born at Osaka, Japan, 28 years ago, and is the leader of the Japanese troupe of twelve now performing at Sea Beach Palace. The bride is 19 years old and comes from Boston.

Masquda met her in the Smith Hotel in Great Jones street, this city, nine months ago. The girl's mother was in charge of the hotel and her daughter was there on a visit. It was a case of love at first sight.

"The Jap" after much confusion popped the question last Sunday. He was readily accepted, and Tuesday evening the couple visited the Episcopal residence in Brooklyn and after explaining matters to Bishop McDonnell obtained the necessary dispensation from the Chancellor of the Brooklyn diocese to the Rev. Father Mitchell.

They went Friday evening with Lizzie Moore, Sarah's half sister, and Suzsulsi, cousin of Masquda, to the parochial residence and were married. They will go to Japan next month.

## ATTRACTED BY THE DOG'S ACTIONS.

### Policeman McLaughlin Follows It and Finds a Body Hanging in the Woods.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—The barking and whining of a dog attracted the attention of Mounted Policeman McLaughlin of the Washington Heights Police Station this morning. The sounds came from the densely wooded district lying between the tracks of the Hudson River railroad and Fort Washington avenue and north of Two Hundredth street.

McLaughlin looked into the woods and the dog ran toward him and back again, barking wildly. The patrolman climbed the rickety fence and found a man's body hanging from the lower branches of a tree. The body was cut down and removed to the station-house. When McLaughlin looked for the dog that had spread the alarm it was not to be found.

## FIVE MORE DEATHS FROM HEAT.

### The Cool Wave Reaches New York—303 the Total Death Record for the Day.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—Today's weather was luxurious. The back of the nine-days' hot wave was broken, and New-Yorkers could once more get about with their coats and waistcoats. All day long clouds hung over the city and several times threatened rain. There were storms in the immediate vicinity, but none here except a slight shower about 7 o'clock.

The cool breeze which fanned the city all day brought with it health and comfort. There was a notable falling off in the number of deaths and only one prostration by heat was reported. It is probable that this case was the result of last week's heat. Up to the hour of closing there had been only twenty-three calls for Coroners at the Coroner's office. Five of these were the result of the heat, but they have no statistical importance until it is established how many of them occurred Saturday. There were 303 deaths reported for the twenty-four hours ending at noon today.

## RECOVERED VANDERBILT'S MONEY.

### Many Valuables Taken from the Sunken Yacht Alva.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The Merritt coast-wrecking steamer Rescue returned to Stapleton, Staten Island, today from the scene of the wreck of the Vanderbilt yacht, Alva, which lies at the bottom of the sea near Pollock Rip Lightship. Capt. Fred Sharp, who was in charge of the expedition, succeeded in recovering from the cabin of the Alva Mr. Vanderbilt's treasury, which contained a large sum of money and several checks. The wreckers also stripped the Alva of its spars, two large brass cannons, and other deck fixtures which have been landed at the wrecking company's dock.

## GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

### Will Organize a National Theatrical Union—Many Delegates Present.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—Delegates from the theatrical unions in all the big cities of the country will attend a convention in this city tomorrow. Many of them from Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Pittsburg, and other Western cities arrived yesterday. They attended a special meeting of the Theatrical Protective Union held in Florence Hall, First street and Second avenue. Its object is the formation of a national union of theatrical unions. At the meeting in Florence Hall resolutions were adopted favoring such an idea.

## DOWN IN THE CHEMICAL COUNTRY.

### Searching for a Place on the Forfeited Lands—City Men Move.

San Francisco *Examiner:* The deluded souls that dreamed of bliss to be enjoyed on ranches opened to settlement by forfeiture of the Southern Pacific railway grant between Tres Pinos and Alcade are down in the chemical of San Benito County trying to find something that resembles a "grant" or looks like a "quarter section." The words were familiar, but to the artisans of the city and the clerks whose only notion of country life has been derived from a half-day now and then spent in Piedmont or Mill Valley they conveyed a misty meaning. Not a great many went to San Benito, but those who made the journey expected to find the "grant" to be something like Golden Gate Park, with fences, lawns, and the like.

Nearly everyone pictured a neat rustic cabin by a stream, with cool shade and pleasantly varied landscape bits. When the would-be ranchers reached Tres Pinos and Alcalde they found that it was anywhere from twenty to fifty miles to the forfeited lands, and the prospect of tramping through the fervid climate over dusty roads or through thickets of brush discouraged some.

Congress, by the act of Sept. 29, 1890, did not, in fact, open any desirable land to settlement. It is true that the act made the title to 700,000 acres in San Benito, Merced, Fresno, and Monterey Counties uncertain, but it also provided an easy method by which it could be settled and a government patent procured.

Nearly all of the land that was worth anything was already settled upon, and most of the settlers held contracts with the railroad, under which the company agreed to give deeds as soon as they could be lawfully made.

The act provided that those already in possession might have six months from today in which to procure patents for their holdings, and until that time has expired it will be as futile to hunt for farming or good grazing land on the forfeited sections as to look for hair on an egg.

After six months have gone by a study of the records of the United States Land Office in the Subtreasury Building at San Francisco will show precisely what land has been properly claimed and proved up on. Then those who are land hungry can select from the tracts to which the occupants have gained no titles, or from those brushy hilltops which remain unclaimed, and proceed to exhaust their homestead rights.

There are no street-cars running from Tres Pinos or Alcalde to the bad forfeited lands. No roads have been built except among the improved sections, which will certainly be retained by the present owners. The only way in which the recently opened section can be traversed is on foot or horseback. There may be little meadows far back in the hills where springs exist, and on the hills about which cattle might be ranged for a few months in each year. If there are hermits among the searchers for land such spots may present charms, but that any reasonably accessible and good farming or ranching property can be secured under the forfeiture act is denied by the officials of the land office.

Applications for the land will be received by the Register of the Land Office, beginning at 9 a. m. today. They will be filed in the order of receipt and will wait for adjustment until the six months prescribed by the act have expired. Then, if no adverse claim has been filed, the applications will be granted and any amount of land up to 160 acres will be allotted to each applicant. Most of the claims of those who have been in possession of parts of the land in question are ready for filing and will go in today.

## WERE PARTNERS TO THAT FRAUD.

### Cunning Chinese Attempt a Case of Substitution.

San Francisco *Chronicle:* The carelessness of men in lending their signatures is well illustrated in a Chinese case decided by Collector Phelps yesterday. A Chinese girl named Jun Ah Moy came over on the steamer City of Peking and sought to be landed on the ground that she was born in this country and went to China when young. Her application to land was supported by a certificate signed by Alvin Fay, District-Attorney of Kern County; W. H. Howell, the County Auditor; T. J. Packard, the County Clerk; George A. Tibbet, E. L. Willow, and J. N. Crawford. Notwithstanding the weight of these signatures the Collector found the whole proceeding clearly fraudulent and denied the girl a landing. The following is Collector Phelps' official letter on the subject:

"The applicant, Jun Ah Moy, says she went to China March 16, 1882, with her 'mother, Leong Lee, who died in China last year.' The statement that 'mother died in China last year' is made by almost every girl coming here. Jun Ah Moy further says, 'My father is in Bakersfield and is connected with Gee Wah Tong & Co. (drug and merchandise store at that place). My aunt, Wong Lee, brought me here on this vessel. I have no relatives in this country except my aunt and father. My father has not been in China since my departure.'

"The witnesses testify that Jung Yow, the reputed father of this girl, went to China about ten years ago, 'taking with him his wife and daughter, Jun Ah Moy.' Here is a direct conflict between the statement of the applicant and the signers of her identification.

"There is no doubt in my mind that the man Jung Yow, known to the parties who signed the paper, did go to China as they state ten years ago with his family, and has remained in China. It will be seen that the applicant says that her father's name is Jeong Yeap Tie, and not Jung Yow."

The Collector concludes with the statement that in his opinion it is a clear case of attempted substitution.

"THE PURITY OF
Apollinaris
Offers the best security against the dangers which are common to most of the ordinary drinking waters."
LONDON MEDICAL RECORD.

STORE FITTINGS.
A. H. REVELL & CO.
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

# CANADA IS ALARMED.

## AMERICAN RETALIATION WOULD RUIN LAKE TRAFFIC.

**Tax of $2 a Ton on Freight and $5 a Head on Passengers Would Close Lake Superior to Dominion Boats—Names of Large Craft That Would Be Laid Up—Manitoba Grain to Be Shipped in American Vessels—Plans to Prevent Diversion of Traffic—Editorial Comment.**

TORONTO, Ont., July 31.—[Special.]—The general opinion in Canadian marine circles is that the American measure of retaliation, so-called, which may go into effect at any moment will affect Canadian traffic most disastrously. The tax of $2 per ton on freight and $5 per head on passengers is prohibitory, and will close Lake Superior to Canadian boats. Some affect to believe that the legislation is mere bluff, but despair at the outlook rules the majority.

The steamship lines which will be hit hardest are the Canadian Pacific, connecting Owen Sound and Fort William, and the Beatty line, running between Sarnia and Duluth. As many as a thousand passengers have been carried on one journey by the Canadian Pacific steamers, although two hundred would be about the average, and the freight in the fall will probably average somewhere about 1,000 tons each trip. It will readily be seen, therefore, that $5 on each passenger and $2 on each ton of freight, with six trips every week, would amount to an enormous tax.

The Beatty line would, however, be exempt from tax on such passengers and freight as they might land at Duluth at the western end of the journey, and would therefore not be so great a sufferer. Other vessels which would have to lay up would be the Algonquin and Rosedale, two large iron freight carriers, and a number of smaller wooden propellers, such as the Cuba, W. B. Hall, Acadi, Niagara, and Alma Munro, which trade more or less on Lake Superior.

One effect of the enforcement of the legislation would be that for this season all Manitoba grain would have to come down in American boats, but that would not affect the farmers of Manitoba. It would, however, affect the Montreal exporters, because all the grain would then go to Buffalo. Last fall Manitoba had for export about 5,000,000 bushels of grain. This year she may have more.

The Canadian forwarders along the St. Lawrence, who have enormous vessel and elevator interests, and their army of employés would be heavy losers, in fact the latter would be reduced to destitution.

### To Prevent Diversion.

Among the schemes which have been devised to prevent the diversion of freight and passenger traffic to American routes is the building of a short railway on the Canadian side of the river, opposite the canal, over which passengers and freight might be conveyed from vessel to vessel, but the obvious drawbacks of the scheme, the necessity for increased tonnage, the inconvenience, loss of bulk in transit, and increased cost would kill it. The opinion of the oldest and most reliable marine men is that Canada will have to grin and bear the infliction she will have brought upon herself until her canal is built. Railroad men affect to believe that the present policy of the United States toward Canadian railroads will not be changed, notwithstanding that political straws are now blowing in that direction. They allege that a policy of further restriction would injure the western and New England States more than it would Canada for this reason: these States enjoy great advantages from the Canadian routes, the traffic of which is all theirs, while the local traffic, which is the backbone of the Canadian railway business, would not be affected by American retaliation.

A person high in authority states that in view of the retaliation measures adopted by the United States the Canadian Government will take steps to abolish the rebate system and to make a uniform toll, or to do away with the tolls altogether, but the only public utterances by a member of the Cabinet are the following by the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell: "It is undoubtedly within our power," he said, "to reciprocate this unfriendliness by a system of canal-tolls discrimination such as would throw the United States inland marine commerce upon its beam ends, but the question is whether we would be presently or ultimately advantaged by so doing. Depend upon it," he added, "the government of the Dominion will take no step in this matter without due deliberation. Our course will be dictated solely by our judgment as to what will be the best for Canadian interests, having regard not only to present conditions, but to those upon which our commercial and national interests may be affected for the future."

### Assumes a Bold Position.

The *News* in an editorial headed, "Must Assume Risk or Abandon Position," says:

A few journals are advising the Canadian Government to accept with meekness whatever punishment may be inflicted upon our maritime interests at Sault and above all to avoid anything having even the appearance of retaliation in kind at the Welland. If this advice is accepted an important Canadian industry will sustain very serious injury, while the only inconvenience suffered by Americans will be that attending the loss of competition on freight rates.

The conclusion will thus be justified that Canada is either afraid or unable, when smitten, to stride back again and the hostile neighbors, naturally believing that further measures of a like nature to that now adopted can be indulged in with safety will then proceed to impose harassing conditions upon our railways doing business in the United States, and so step by step the policy of coercion will go on until annexation is practically forced upon us.

On the other hand, blocking the Welland Canal to American shipping, forcing United States vessels to report at the customs every time they pass Amherstburg, and other similar measures, will impose infinitely the greater loss on Americans than we will suffer at Sault. The result will be therefore to stop at once all consideration of other schemes intended to annoy and harass the dominion, unless indeed the Washington Government has deliberately resolved to settle the Canadian question once and for all and by force of arms if necessary.

We do not pretend to deny that there is danger in the policy herein suggested. But there is danger in any course, even in standing still until right after right has been taken away, until one injury after another has been inflicted and national life is no longer worth having. There is a certain element of risk even in protecting our Atlantic fisheries, or in the assertion of the right of our vessels to navigate the open sea in the Pacific. But these latter risks are inseparable from distinct national existence.

If, therefore, we are not prepared to protect our fisheries in the Atlantic and our flag in the Pacific, if we are not prepared as a means of preventing further aggression to shut American vessels out of our canals when they deny us access to theirs, then it is better to abandon our nationality and at once sink our identity in the American Union. No people can retain their self-respect whose existence as a nation depends on the good will of a bullying neighbor, and when this quality is lacking all that makes national life worth living is gone and it had better be abandoned.

## EFFECT OF THE RETALIATION BILL.

**Diversity of Opinion in Canada as to the Measure.**

MONTREAL, Que., July 31.—[Special.]—There is now little diversity of opinion in Canada as to the effect on this country should President Harrison put his (to Canadians) highly obnoxious Retaliation bill into effect. The consequences of such retaliation would be far more reaching than might at first be supposed. Of course, Canada's inland marine trade would be practically destroyed, with the exception of the insignificant coasting trade, and millions of dollars worth of floating property would lie idle, this meaning ruin to many who have invested their money in such property. The immense grain trade done here in Montreal would be diverted to the States. Montreal could no longer be called an important shipping point, and all the industries indirectly dependent upon Montreal's shipping trade would be proportionately injured.

At present Montreal depends to a great extent upon her shipping, which would be simply paralyzed by retaliation, as the big steamship lines that run into Montreal would be utterly unable to obtain cargoes for their vessels. Grain is the one great staple of export, and the St. Lawrence route, as an outlet for Western grain has been becoming more in favor with American shippers every year. Indeed, at one time this season the steamships could not take all the grain that was offering, and it had to be sent to New York.

Figures published here recently showed that Montreal was steadily taking the trade away from New York. A number of the shipping towns on the lakes, such as Kingston, Port Arthur, Sarnia, and Owen Sound, will be greatly affected. Kingston, for instance, is the terminus of all the Chicago grain-laden boats, and simply exists from this trade alone. A scheme is even now being mooted there for the building of more elevator accommodations. To Kingston retaliation would mean ruin.

Mr. Beatty, manager of the Sarnia line of steamers, although he thinks the Americans are "bluffing," admits that under retaliation all his boats would have to tie up. The Canadian system of canals, which the government has spent many millions of dollars on, would be rendered practically useless. Such companies as the Montreal Transportation company, the Kingston and Montreal Forwarding company, the Montreal Elevating company, in which millions are invested, would have all their capital lying idle; and worse, their plant would be unsalable. The effect on the general trade and commerce of the country can not now be estimated.

These are facts that the Canadian people are now anxiously pondering over. The Tory papers are endeavoring to persuade us that President Harrison does not mean what he says, and are advising all loyal Canadians to look to England. This is their usual advice in times of danger, which appears now too imminent to be explained away by any faint hope that President Harrison will not carry out the retaliation bill unless Canada comes down a few pegs.

As for looking to Great Britain, the result of the recent Congress of Chambers of Commerce held in London has shown even the most British of the Tory party here that England will not grant Canada any terms that she does not extend to other nations of the world. The Montreal *Gazette*, which supports the Tory Government, realizes the danger that threatens the trade of the country and advises the government to take off the tolls at the Welland Canal. The Board of Trade also this year petitioned the government to remove these tolls, but the request was refused. Friends of the government state that if a tax is imposed on Canadians at the "Soo" Canal, we can impose one on American craft passing down the Welland Canal, but this would not work nearly the injury to American interests that the "Soo" tax would to Canadians.

It is claimed here in some quarters that the St. Clair Flats Canal runs partly through Canadian territory and that Canada might retaliate upon the States there. This is a point, however, that has never been conclusively settled. The realization of what injury may be done to Canada by this retaliation bill has led thoughtful Canadians to think what the United States could do if the country really set about commercial war, and these thoughts are not of a composing nature.

### Scheme to Drain the Lakes.

NEW YORK, July 31.—A Toronto special says: A local paper gives an account of a scheme on foot in Canada to discount the effects of discrimination in the matter of tolls on Sault Ste. Marie canals. It says that prominent engineers are now at work on a proposal to construct a canal or river from Georgian Bay to Toronto by which United States ports will be made inland cities, while Canada will control the inland waterways. The plans embrace the boring of a tunnel from some point on the Humber River, just west of Toronto, out into deep water in Georgian Bay, which it is calculated will so lower the water in Lakes Huron and Erie as to drain the Detroit River and make it impossible for boats to land at Duluth and other United States lake ports.

## PLAYED THEIR GAME OF CARDS.

**They Wanted Him to Play, But He Was Too Clever to Be Caught.**

R. R. R. in New York *Recorder:* "Good evening, sir," said a tall, middle-aged man, taking the place by my side at the Shenango (Pa.) lunch counter.

"Good evening," said I.

"Goin' fur?" he asked.

"No; only to Corry."

"Going up that way myself," said he.

"All aboard!" sang the conductor, and we boarded the train and were off.

I settled myself in the smoker and drew out my paper when I was approached by my friend of the lunch counter with the query: "Do you play pedro?"

I informed him that I played anything with cards except sixty-six. He then remarked that he wanted to get up a game, and, hailing about a dozen others, secured the necessary number to form a four-handed game.

We asked the brakeman to turn a seat, and, after spreading my overcoat, an old fellow, one of the four, drew forth a pack of cards, with the remark that he had only a euchre deck.

We played euchre, and after a few hands I noticed that I held unusually large poker hands, but said nothing. Shortly after this the tall individual on my right said: "I wish I was playing poker."

"Hold on, young fellow," said the old man, "I never gamble on the road, but I'll bet you the cigars for us four that I've the best hand."

"No," said his partner, "I won't bet the cigars, but I'll bet you the price of a box."

"My word is as good as my bond," said the old man. "I'll bet you $5."

The money up, the hands were shown. The old man took the bet with a full hand, the tall individual having three queens.

I had a better hand than either of them, but expense account day was so far off, and then I was not over young and trusting, so I kept my weather eye open for future developments, and was not disappointed.

In a few moments the brakeman was passing, when my tall friend asked how far it was to Corry.

"Six minutes," answered the brakeman, and the game proceeded.

Much to my astonishment, when I looked at my hand I held four aces! "Wish I was playing poker this time," I heard my tall friend mutter. The old man made a similar remark and I "flashed" the four aces to the tall individual next me.

He remarked excitedly sotto voce, "Go for him, you've got the best hand in the deck. Cinch him alive!" And gazing charitably at these two bunkoes I said: "Not on your life, Pete. Four aces is a pretty good hand, but a royal flush beats it all to pieces, and your friend over the way has it," and, suiting the challenge, I reached over and caught the old man's cards and turned them face upward on the improvised table, and, as I suspected, it was a royal club flush.

"Say!" said the tall one, "are you a drummer?"

"No," said I, "railroad man."

"Corry!" yelled the brakeman; "all change!" and as I stepped from the car I said: "Gentlemen, keep the change."

## CAUSE OF THE SUNSTROKE EPIDEMICS.

**Due to Great Absolute Humidity Combined with Great Heat.**

New York *Herald:* This torrid spell throws valuable light on the physiological cause of summer maladies, sunstrokes, and prostrations, which have so fatally abounded. It is generally, though groundlessly, supposed that the great mortality in "hot waves" is due to the relative humidity (or dampness) of the air. But observations taken throughout the country during the present hot period completely upset this inference. In places at which sunstrokes and prostrations were numerous the relative humidity was far from excessive. Thus at Louisville Sunday it ranged from 67 to 56 per cent. Monday and Tuesday it ranged at Boston from 75 to 51 per cent, at Philadelphia from 84 to 63, at Providence, R. I., it was reported Monday as "not excessive," while in this city Tuesday from the morning till 2 p. m. it ranged from 75 to 65 per cent, and yesterday morning it was near 40. At Chicago Tuesday night it was down to 50. At Charleston, S. C., Sunday was remarkably hot, yet it is reported "the humidity was excessive, but there were no prostrations by heat."

Such facts show conclusively that sunstroke epidemics are due, not to a high relative humidity, but to an excess of invisible vapor or a great absolute humidity combined with great heat. During midwinter New York air ordinarily contains about one and a half grains of vapor in each cubic foot, while in midsummer it carries on the average seven grains in each cubic foot. But during great "warm waves," caused by the protracted flow of tropical currents from the Gulf of Mexico and from the Gulf Stream off the Atlantic coast, vast volumes of aqueous vapor are piled up over the United States. At such periods the air on our seaboard is loaded up with water in the invisible form, the amounts varying from nine to fifteen grains per cubic foot. The bodies of man and beast are then enwrapped in the thick folds of this all-pervading vapor blanket, as in the coils of a serpent, and of course circulation, respiration, and other functions of the body indispensable to life are partially suspended.

Since excess of absolute humidity or intense sultriness is the true rationale of prostrations, sunstrokes, and the large troop of other fatal summer maladies, physicians and health boards should watch this meteorological factor with the utmost vigilance. Great attention is paid in hot periods to publishing the thermometer's exact record and the relative humidity, which latter is strangely credited with playing an important rôle in the deadly oppressiveness of the weather.

# EVADE THE OFFICERS.

## PEOPLE'S INVESTMENT COMPANY OPERATORS CAN'T BE FOUND.

**It Is Believed from Late Developments That the Alleged Victims Will Reach 3,500—Some of Them Say They Knew the Scheme Was a Swindle, but They Hoped to Win—Attorney Lewinsohn's Desk Broken Into—Copy of One of the Certificates of Investment.**

As yet the operators of the People's Investment company have evaded arrest, and the officers at work on the case have not been able to find any trace as to where the alleged clever swindlers have gone.

From the developments yesterday it is believed that the number of alleged victims will reach 3,500. Among them were several police officers, a large number of servant girls, washwomen, clerks, and mechanics, and a few merchants. Some of the latter class say they went into the scheme knowing it was a swindle, but each believed he would be one of the lucky ones and would win out $36 for $14.

It is believed by S. A. Lewinsohn, the attorney employed by the alleged victims, that some of the swindlers are still in the city.

"My office in the Unity Building is next to the suite formerly occupied by the swindling concern," said the attorney, "and there is a door opening from its rooms into mine. It has always been locked, but last night some one unlocked the door and entered my office. When I came down-town this afternoon I found that my desk had been forced open and my papers were scattered about the floor. I think it was done by some of the swindlers, hoping to secure the large number of certificates turned over to me by my clients. Fortunately, I did not leave any of the certificates there. Had they secured these certificates they would have destroyed much of the evidence against them. I made inquiries of the janitor and night watchman, but they said they saw no one enter the building. Scores of victims who learned that the company was a fraud have called on me today. Among the number were three police officers from the Desplaines Street Station."

Capt. Shea said that Detectives Corbus and McDonald, who had the case in charge, had not been able to get any trace of the swindlers.

Warrants have been sworn out for J. L. Straus, Harry Bernstein, Charles Gatzert, M. Gatzert, and C. Frank. These are the only persons known to have been connected with the concern.

The company has been in the Unity building since April 1. Last year it did business in the Chamber of Commerce building. It employed several agents to solicit business and one of them is said to be out $200 salary which is due him.

### One of the Certificates.

Certificate No. 472, second series of the company, reads as follows:

This certifies that the undersigned will deliver or pay to Jessie Glendinning of Evanston merchandise of the current value of $40 or $36 in cash at the option of the said payee upon the date of the maturing of this certificate; provided always that said payee is not in default and has performed all the conditions of the contract upon which this certificate is issued, and which contract by reference thereto is hereby made part hereof, and has also complied with all the rules and regulations of the undersigned the time of the maturity of this certificate is dependent upon the said contract and the rules and the regulations of the undersigned, to which express reference is hereby made. This certificate is not assignable or transferable, except upon the written consent of the undersigned indorsed hereon.

THE PEOPLE'S INVESTMENT COMPANY,
J. L. STRAUSS, Sec'y.

Each of the alleged victims was given a certificate, and was required to pay to the company $1 each week. If the subscriber fail to make the payment before a certain hour upon a specified day he was fined 50 cents. If he did not make the payment on the specified day he forfeited all the money he had paid in. The subscribers say they were made to believe that there would be lapses enough to enable it to pay those remaining $36 for every $15 paid in.

J. L. Strauss, Secretary of the company, was formerly connected with the *Times* in the capacity of telegraph editor. He remained with the paper until it was purchased by Mr. Harrison. After that he resigned and went into the People's Investment company.

Against Straus are six complaints and against M. Gatzert four. The complainants in the former cases are Albert Schwartz, Peter Fahey, G. Butler, W. S. Curtis, H. L. Manansa, and Andrew Johnson. J. Schabelski, Adolph Siegmund, Richard Harnig, and G. Butler signed their names to the complaints against Gatzert.

### Other Complaints.

These are not the first complaints or warrants for the arrest of Gatzert. One week ago Monday a young woman who is employed in Gossage's made complaint to the Central Station, which resulted in the issuing of warrants for the arrest of Gatzert and Harry Burnstein. It appears that fifteen of the young women who work in Gossage's were interested in the concern, and the one who made the complaint had, it appears, parted with $41 of her hard-earned money. Since that time McDonald has been looking high and low for Burnstein and Gatzert, but without avail. About two weeks before these warrants were issued, two Swedes, who said they had been unable to obtain their money from the People's Investment company, told Capt. Shea of their troubles. McDonald was sent to the office of the concern in the Unity Building and took Gatzert and Strauss over to the Central station. There they had a long talk with Capt. Shea and explained, or pretended to explain, the whole scheme of the company. They claimed they were doing legitimate business and paid off only Fridays at the noon hour.

"Tell those men who complained," they said, "to come to the office at noon Friday and they will be paid."

The men went there but not until 2 o'clock.

"We don't pay after 12 o'clock," said Gatzert. "Come tomorrow at noon and you will get your money."

The next day the victims went to the offices only to find the bare room. The People's Investment Company had moved, no one knew where. As soon as the grand jury meets in September the cases will be taken before that body. If indictments are procured they will enable the officers to bring the men back to Chicago, provided they succeed in finding them. The complaints allege that Gatzert and Straus collected various sums of money from the complainants and appropriated the same to their own use.

### Thinks Her Money Is Lost.

Miss Lena Fingerbuth, No. 647 Wells street, is one of the patrons of the People's Investment company. She said:

"Those people have $27 of my money which I never expect to see again. I gave them $1 a week, and at the end of twenty-seven weeks was to get $36 in cash or $40 worth of merchandise. My twenty-seven weeks ran out last Monday and I went to see the company about it. They told me I couldn't have the money. They said that unless I paid them $40 I could not get any cash from them, and that when the $40 was paid in I would only get $36. Some of the other girls at Kohlsaat's, where I work, put in money and drew out a larger amount. We all thought the company was to get its money from the backsliders. If $10 had been paid in and we wanted to draw out they would only give us $7.50."

### Driving in London.

Driving in the crowded thoroughfares of London is always a source of wonderment and admiration to the uninitiated; but it is, of course, a question of practice, and the confidence that use begets. Writing on the subject of "Driving Competitions," the *Field* says that the driving competition at Barn Elms the other day four pairs of posts, with ginger beer bottles on the top, and two planks were set up at fixed distances apart, while in between were two uprights and crossbar, all of which required the most careful steering. In the last of the three trials the obstacles were brought to within 6 feet 6 inches of each other. This must have required rather a fine calculation, but that well-known whip, Dr. Adrian Hope, the winner, came through at a smart pace without disturbing plank or post.

### A Lesson from Oklahoma.

Kansas City *Star:* In Oklahoma, under the act of Congress, the apportionment of the Territory into legislative districts is to be made by a commission representing different political parties, and in case an original vacancy occurs in the commission it is to be filled by the Governor on the recommendation of the Executive committee of the party to which the Commissioner refusing to act belongs. This is a recognition of the new idea which is gaining ground in this country, that Democrats and Republicans are alike citizens, not occasionally or intermittently or alternately or according to circumstances, but all the time.

## OLD TRINITY COLLEGE OF DUBLIN.

**The History and Record of the Famous Irish University—Some of Its Men.**

The Irish capital is not wholly absorbed in the work of electioneering. The celebration of the tercentenary of Trinity College, Dublin, opened on Tuesday with a religious ceremony in St. Patrick's Cathedral, and is still going on. Many distinguished men have gone over from England and from other countries to take part in the demonstration. Indeed, it is certain that scholars, literary and scientific, from all civilized countries have gone to witness and to take part in this glorification of "Old Trinity." Among those who are best known among our social circles here are Sir John Lubbock, Sir Frederick Leighton, Mr. Alma Tadema, Sir James Paget, and that most genial of all genial Irishmen, Sir Richard Quain. Mr. Henry Irving was among the invited guests whose presence was most cordially welcomed, and who, with Sir Frederick Leighton and Mr. Tadema, received the honors of the university. Among other men of intellectual distinction thus honored were Lord Armstrong, Lord Raleigh, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Dean of Canterbury, Dr. Martineau, Principal Drummond, Prof. Dollinger, Dr. Sandys, and Dr. Peile. The whole of the ceremonials appear thus far to have been of the most stately and picturesque order. The university buildings and the university grounds cannot indeed be compared for a moment with those of Oxford or of Cambridge. The buildings on College Green are heavy and monotonous in style, and, of course, it is a university in the heart of a big city, and no one could look for a Magdalene bridge or "The Becks" there. But everything that could be done to make an artistic pageant seems to have been accomplished by those who undertook the celebration. College Green has taken its name from the foundation of the university. The place was at one time called Hogges Green, and, at the beginning of the seventeenth century, was still almost covered with religious houses. Queen Elizabeth made a grant in 1591 of the Augustine monastery of All Saints in order that the university buildings might be founded on the site. The University of Dublin is one institution and Trinity College, Dublin, is another. Trinity College had the start and was the center. It might be said to have affiliated itself to the university later on, when the university might have become a really national institution, but careless public opinion very often hashes one up with another, and speaks of the college when it means the university, and of the university when it is thinking of the college.

The university and the college have alike a brilliant record. Some of the greatest Irishmen who ever lived received their education under the shelter of the University of Dublin. Of course they were for the most part Protestants, for the university, although it did not close and bar its doors against Roman Catholic students, yet declined for many generations to admit them to any share of its government, or even of its honors. Some Catholics, however, were content to get the education, even though, in that instance, education, like virtue, was its own and sole reward. There was a time when Trinity College and its students were fired by a spirit of nationality and were proud to be ranked among the patriots of the country. The Irish national cause was championed in the perfervid eloquence of the College Historical Society. The most popular man among the students of the college, even among those who wore the gold tassels, which proclaimed noble rank, was Henry Grattan, the tribune of the people. Next to him came Lord Charlemont, the leader of the Irish volunteers, and there was still some popularity to spare for the eccentric Lord Bristol, Bishop of Derry. Those were the days when, at a review in the Phœnix Park, the volunteers who belonged to the university were received by the delighted population of the unofficial orders with cries of "College Boys Forever!" "Long Life to Old Trinity and the Glorious Volunteers!" and other such sounds of national welcome. Old Trinity did not in later days quite keep up its patriotic feeling or receive its patriotic welcome. It came a good deal under the enervating influence of the castle. The castle was almost exactly like the palace of the Austrian Governor in a Lombard or Venetian city of the old days before Solferino and Sadowa. It gathered all that was antinational within its shelter, and left all that was really national out in the cold. But no one could deny that the University of Dublin sent out to the world good scholars and great men. Even those Irishmen who accepted its teaching, while shut out from all its honors and advantages, were accustomed to speak of it with reverence and with affection. The University of Dublin has had more than one great chance of becoming a truly national institution. Mr. Gladstone, for example, gave it such a chance in 1873. The measure which he then brought in proposed to make the University of Dublin the one central university of the country. It proposed to affiliate to that one central university most of the existing colleges—"Old Trinity" itself, the Queen's Colleges, as they were then called at Belfast and Cork, and the Catholic University which was then struggling for existence under the almost insurmountable obstacles of having no charter and no manner of public endowment. We are not now going to discuss the general merits of Mr. Gladstone's measure. It had unquestionably some grave defects, which at the time we pointed out. But it gave a chance to Dublin University to become a national institution, which the university declined to accept.

Yet the University of Dublin would seem destined to become by some process or other a national institution. The most illustrious names inscribed on its rolls are the names of Irishmen who were above all things national. The cathedral of St. Patrick, where the religious service took place that opened the tercentenary ceremonials, encloses within its walls the tablet which records the soeva indignatio of Swift. Swift was a Trinity man, and let us argue as we will about the genuineness of his Irish nationality, we cannot argue away the strenuousness of the part he took in Irish politics, and we cannot ignore the existence of the immortal "Drapier's Letters." Perhaps we may admit that Goldsmith was not much of an Irish Nationalist; but no one can say that of Edmund Burke—probably the greatest Irishman that ever lived. Burke took his genius to England, where it had a chance, but he never failed to advocate at whatever risk to himself the civil and religious rights of his countrymen. Grattan, Flood, Wolfe, Tone, Curran, Plunket, Moore, Sheil, Davis, Butt—these are splendid names belonging to Irish national history. Even in its distribution of honorary degrees during the present celebration we are not able to see that there are many Irish names included in the roll of honor. The Lord Mayor of Dublin, we believe, has been honored in some way, but we presume the distinction is conferred upon the office—that is, we suppose, that any Lord Mayor would, under the same conditions, receive the same compliment. We do not by any means suggest that the present Lord Mayor of Dublin may not personally be deserving in every way of any academical honor that could be conferred upon him. However, we must take Trinity College and the University of Dublin as they are, and we must admit that they have, with whatever shortcomings, rendered great service to education in Ireland, and that they have sent forth some pupils who have done great service in the education of the world. Nor, after all, can we blame the University of Dublin for the fact that it has not always or often been able to get over its unhappy political surroundings. It was nurtured in the days of sectarian ascendency.—*Ex.*

### Letters to the Editor.

"I send you here an article that's bound to make a hit."
"Inclosed please find a joke or two to spice your page with wit."
"I send a little poem which will please beyond a doubt;
Please mail me twenty copies of the paper, when it's out."
"I liked your editorial on 'Times Are Growing Better,'
And so I have indorsed it in a fifteen-column letter."
"Inclosed please find subscription in two (Confederate) bills."
"What made you print my poem under Johnson's liver pills?"
"My wife's been dead a month, and though my paper's going on,
You've never said one word, and folks can't tell which way she's gone!"
"I've been in business half a year (your due bills I return you);
And yet, you've never wrote me up—so, stop my paper, durn you!"
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

### A Kissing Governor in Africa.

London *Truth:* At a ball given by the Governor of Pietermaritzburg on the Queen's birthday, his Excellency had all the debutantes, about eighteen in number, brought before him one by one after the first dance, and kissed the whole lot. I am told that there was much indignation at this proceeding.

# SAYS HE CANNOT ACT.

## MINNESOTA LAWS DO NOT AFFECT THE IRON HALL.

**Insurance Commissioner Smith Says the Order Is Fraternal and Not Within His Jurisdiction—Has No Solid Financial Basis—Deputy Chief Justice Scorah Maintains Its Entire Solvency and Contends That Incoming Memberships Are Enough to Renew All Bonds.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—[Special.]—Insurance Commissioner Smith today stated that the Order of the Iron Hall is what is known as a "fraternal society," and hence is not within his jurisdiction.

"It is the same story," said he, "of a number of people trying to get something for nothing. This society has never been admitted to this State, but the laws were such prior to 1885 as not to require it to report to the State Insurance Department, and although I have fought them to some extent they are really not in my jurisdiction.

"Their scheme is based upon no solid financial principle, and although I thought that they had money enough to pay all bonds maturing in the next two years I am sure that they cannot last. I understand that there is another company in this State doing a similar business, but can do nothing with it.

"I have in my reports for the last two years complained of this sort of business and recommended the passage of laws which should do away with it, but I question whether or not I even have the right to refuse to admit such companies under the present laws.

Thomas Scorah, Deputy Supreme Justice of the Iron Hall, was seen today.

"It is simply a scheme cooked up by the insurance men to hurt our organization," said he. "But they can't do it. In every case where they have dragged us into court we have beaten them, and we are going to do it again. The charge that the Iron Hall will not be able to meet its liabilities is all nonsense. At present we receive a revenue of over $200,000 a month, and we have already begun preparations to meet the heavy drain which will be made upon us in 1895."

Being asked how the organization could pay out $1,000 at the end of every seven years in return for every $350 received during that period, Mr. Scorah explained that they relied solely upon the constant accessions to the membership roll. Every day fresh members were being enrolled, and their contributions went towards paying old certificates as they matured.

In the same way the members of today would receive their dues from the fees paid in by the members of seven years hence. Mr. Scorah could not imagine anything simpler or more reassuring.

"Every lodge," he said, "is self-supporting. Eighty per cent of all receipts are taken care of by local trustees, and even if the organization did collapse there would be hardly a dollar of actual debt that would not be paid. Of course prospective debts would have to go, but I think an arrangement could be made in that contingency whereby every member would receive back the amount of his contributions."

Mr. Scorah contrasted the Iron Hall with the old line insurance companies and much to the disadvantage of the latter. He could not see any reason why the Iron Hall should not continue to flourish.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31.—[Special.]—The whereabouts of Supreme Justice Somerby of the Iron Hall are still unknown. Supreme Cashier Davis was asked today:

"What do you think of his absence and failure to communicate with you?"

"I don't know what to think. All I can say is, I am disappointed in not hearing from Mr. Somerby," and Mr. Davis' face indicated disappointment. "His attorney in Philadelphia wired us yesterday that he had started West, whether for Detroit, where he formerly lived, or to Indianapolis, I do not know. I expect him on every train."

"Where have been your chief contests with State Legislatures?"

"In Massachusetts and New York. We have, however, secured laws in each of those States authorizing our form of insurance. For a long time we had no legal standing in New York, but did a large business there. The Insurance Commissioner did not care to tackle us. But in Massachusetts we have a fight every year. The Insurance Commissioner has a bill introduced to cut us off, but we manage to get it pigeonholed every year. It is a constant fight there."

"Perhaps this would account for the $50,000 expense account in one year which is mentioned in the complaint for a receiver?"

"Perhaps."

The attorneys for the plaintiff in the suit for appointment of a receiver for F. D. Somerby, Supreme Justice of the Iron Hall, have become convinced that his continued non-appearance means he is attempting to evade justice. They will therefore ask for his arrest tomorrow for perversion of the order's funds to his personal use, the same charge as that in the civil suit. Detectives will be employed to find him.

DETROIT, Mich., July 31.—F. D. Somerby, Supreme Justice of the Order of the Iron Hall, suddenly arrived in the city late last night and registered at the Normandie. He was accompanied by his wife.

Dr. J. T. Younghusband, prominently connected with the order here, joined Mr. Somerby soon after his arrival and they were secretly closeted until early this morning, when the latter left the city for Indianapolis, it is thought.

BOSTON, July 31.—Joseph J. Giles was a Representative in the Legislature from Somerville during the last two sessions, and served upon the Insurance Commission. He is familiar with matters affecting endowment orders both from personal connections therewith and from long and ample investigation of the subject. He is now a member of Branch 287, Order of the Iron Hall, and regarding the story telegraphed from Indianapolis, he says:

"It is either a canard set up by old line insurance companies in the hope of stampeding the members of the Iron Hall, which is one of the best founded and organized of all such associations, or it may be a scheme which I would not approve, to invite criticism and court investigation, to redound to the prosperity of the order, showing it to be in a perfectly sound and solvent condition."

He claimed that dishonest endowment orders had brought unjust opprobrium upon the Iron Hall. He criticised Insurance Commissioner Merrill for allowing forty-two of these "fly by night" organizations to do business in this State. He said there is no opportunity in the Order of the Iron Hall for protracted malfeasance of its officers, and he declared that he would not take $995 for his present claim of $1,000 on the order.

### A Glasgow Mystery.

While the workmen engaged in the construction of the Central Railway were excavating the ground underneath London street, opposite James Morrison street, they came upon the hearthstone of what had once been a dwelling house. On raising the stone they found lying underneath it the skeleton of a full-grown man. The skull and teeth were in a good state of preservation, but the bones forming the rest of the skeleton were very much decayed. Many years ago dwelling-houses stood on the spot where the remains were found, but they were on a much lower level than the present roadway, which was raised on arches at the formation of London street. The circumstances in which the body was found certainly afford reason to suspect that there had been foul play; but the crime, if crime it were, must have been committed long ago, for the bones have every appearance of having lain buried for many years

### Valuable Goblet.

The gold and enameled goblet which was once in the possession of Charles VI. of France is now on exhibition in the Gem Room at the British Museum. The present owner asks $40,000 for it, and a fund has been started to purchase it for the nation. The Treasury has subscribed $10,000 for this object, and several other gentlemen have subscribed $2,500 each. About $5,000 is still needed. The history of the cup is very interesting. It was originally presented to Charles VI. in 1391, by the Duc de Berri, but it was stolen by an English soldier during the wars. It belonged to the English crown from the reign of Henry VI. to that of James I. In 1604 the latter King presented it to Don Juan Velasco, Constable of Castile. It has remained in Spain until quite recently, when it was purchased from a convent by a French connoisseur.

### Troop B Goes into Camp.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—Cavalry Troop B of the Illinois National Guards, Capt. William P. Butler in command, will go into camp tomorrow morning. They will pitch their tents on the banks of the Mackinaw River, near Kappa, Woodford County, twenty miles north of Bloomington. They will be accompanied by the Bloomington Drum Corps.

# LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

### Around the Lakes.

DETROIT, MICH., July 31.—The steamer Frank L. Vance was released from Grassy Island this afternoon after lightering 25,000 bushels. It will reload and get away tomorrow afternoon. The steamer William Edwards ran on middle ground at the lower end of the city this evening. Tugs have been unable to release it up to 10 o'clock.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 31.—Though coal shipments fell considerably last week and are not likely to recover this week July shipments reached 402,000 tons, making 1,162,000 tons for the season, which is 46,000 tons in excess of last season to the corresponding date. The steamer Fred Pabst was released this afternoon by tugs after being aground forty-eight hours. Its tow bills will be over $300. The new Anchor line steamer Codorus will be all the week getting away on account of breaking its wheel yesterday.

### Marine Notes.

Masters sworn in at the Custom-House yesterday were as follows: Schooner John Mark, J. N. Comstock; schooner Hattie Fisher, Henry Baker.

The channel between Lake Michigan and Green Bay through Sturgeon Bay Canal has been dredged to a uniform depth of ten feet by the government.

Rear-Admiral Greer, Chairman of the Lighthouse board, is now on a tour of inspection around the lakes. He will carefully examine the proposed lights for St. Mary's River.

The family of Oakley Joyse, who was lost off the steamer T. D. Stimson, have returned thanks to the life-saving station and to Capt. George Tebo, President of the Excelsior Marine Benevolent Association, for their endeavors to find the body and sending it to them at Bronte, Ont.

The passenger lines to Mackinac Island, Charlevoix, and other Northern Michigan summer resorts are at last experiencing a summer rush. It begins nearly a month later this season than usual, but it is making up in the amount of business for lost time. The boats cannot accommodate the crowds now bound to these resorts.

As general merchandise boats, the whalebacks are not proving a success. The first of them was the Washburn, which was built for the Canadian Pacific to run between Gladstone and Buffalo in the Soo Line. Owing to the poor arrangement of its gangways, unloading its first cargo of flour at Buffalo proved both slow and expensive. Its round sides did not give sufficient room for the longshoremen to handle freight.

Serious blockades are caused by the Goodrich line steamers stopping in the main channel of the Illinois Central railroad bridge to take on coal. Saturday night the Indiana lay in the draw of the Illinois Central bridge forty minutes, completely blockading navigation to the larger craft, as freight steamers lay at the docks in the other draw discharging freight. The City of Chicago, with 600 passengers on board, was delayed half an hour in this way, and all the outward-bound vessels also had to wait until the Indiana was coaled up.

### Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, July 31.—Arrived—Lumber, propellers M. T. Greene, Alpena; Berrien, Muskegon; schooners York State, America, Manistique; L. M. Mason, St. Martin's Bay; Noquebay, Alert, Peshtigo; John Kelderhouse, Christy; Burt Barnes, Jacksonport, Riverside, Libbie Nan, Mille Coquin Bay; Halsted, Homer, Alpena; coal, propellers John F. Eddy, R. A. Packer, schooner John Shaw, Buffalo; propeller Andesta, Erie; sundries, propellers Seneca, Chicago, Lycoming, Buffalo; Atlanta, Muskegon; Virginia, Milwaukee; Soo City, City of Chicago, Ossifrage, Arundel, St. Joe; Lawrence, Mackinac; Boscobel (towing), Peshtigo.

Cleared light—Propeller M. T. Green, Ashland; Lansing, Buffalo; schooners Advance Mantenee, Peshtigo; Waukesha, Traverse Bay. Grain—Propellers Commodore, Hudson, Wyoming, Seneca, Buffalo; schooner George Sturges, Ft. Gratiot. Sundries—Propeller Atlanta, Muskegon; City of Chicago, Soo City, Ossifrage, Arundel, St. Joe.

### Vessel Movements.

HURON, O.—Arrived—Fryer.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—Arrived—Chipman, Soper, Campbell.

HANCOCK, MICH.—Cleared—Cross consorts, Ward, Board of Trade, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO, ILL.—Arrived—Ionia. Cleared—Mills, Narragansett, Surprise.

OSCODA, MICH.—Arrived—Carney, Torrent, May Filmore, Fryer, Groh, Wyoming.

MENOMINEE, MICH.—Arrived—Butcher Boy, Baldwin and barges. Cleared—Perrett and barges, Chicago.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—City Toledo, Wente, Naghtin, Dunford, Markham. Sailed—Marshall, South Chicago.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Hopkins, Josephine, Parker, 8. Down—Ranney, Cobb, 7; Alcona, Alta, 9; calm, rain.

WELLAND CANAL—Up—Passed Port Dalhousie—Averill. Down—Passed Port Colborne—Pueblo, Prince. Wind southwest, light.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Ketcham, Portage, Macy, Wilson, Philadelphia, Phillip Minch. Cleared—Germanic, Hutchinson, Minneapolis, Ashland; Wave, Badger, Buffalo.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Up—Street, Tower, 6:30; Folsom and consort, Green, Georger, 7; Swain and consort, 8:30; Berlin, 9; Tuttle, 9:10. Down—Buffalo, 7; Shickluna, 8. Wind south.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Ohio, Joliet, Outhwaite, Genoa, Tampa, Merrimac, Lockwood and consort, White Star, Martin, Grecian. Sailed—Cambria, Corona, Ashtabula. Wind southwest, light.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Devereux, Masten, Ironton, Georger, Whitaker, Flint, Idaho, Empire State, Shepard. Cleared light—Algonquin, Chicago; Godfrey, Presley, Ashland; merchandise—Sanilac, Saginaw; Scott, Black River.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Whitaker, Watson, Unadilla, Wocoken, Pelican, Benson, Wheeler, Ashland, Emerald, Alaska, Davis, Bolton. Cleared—Wheat—Blanchard, Sage, Buffalo. Coal—Michigan, Duluth; Hall, Detour; Penokee, Sheeboygan. Light—Blood, Chicago.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Northener, Mills, Roman, Marshall, Tilden, Maxwell, Weed, Gilbert, John Owen, Wissahickon, Northern Queen, Russia, London, Clyde, Albany, Pa'mer. Cleared—Mdse.—Empire State, Duluth; Stevens, Superior; Boston, Harlem, Chicago; Olympia, Gladstone, Pridgeon, Toledo. Coal—Viking, Scranton, Jewett, Chicago; Celtic, Superior; Cummings, Toledo. Light—Colorado, Porter, Duluth; Antelope, Chicago.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—Thomson and consort, 12:20 a. m.; Saginaw Valley, 12:40; Lackawanna, 1:30; Aurora and consorts, Oceanica, 7:40; Canisteo and consort, 8:20; Sigel, 8:40; Owego, 9:30; Argonaut, noon; Alfred Wright, Our Son, Bacon, 2 p. m.; Corona, 3:20; Escanaba, 4; Stimson, 4:15; Munro, 5:30. Up—Monteagle, 11:20 last night; Lyon, 11:40; Parnell, 12:20 a. m.; Joliet, Sicken and consort, 5:20; F. and P. M. No. 2, 6; Glidden and consort, 7:30; German, Taber, 8:40; Smith, Marvin, 10:30; Wallace and consort, 11:20; Choctaw, noon; Saranac, 1 p. m.; City of Rome, 1:30; Conemaugh, 6. At anchor—Watson.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Up—Rosdale, 10 o'clock last night; Republic, 7 a. m.; Continental, Holland, 8; Cherokee, Chippewa, 9; Sibley, Twin Sisters, 10; A. A. Parker, B. W. Parker, noon; Kirby, Manitoba, 2 p. m.; Harper, Sheriffs, O'Neill, 3; Wilson, 104, 4; Uganda, Tasmania, 5; Bulgaria, Northwest, 6. Down—Wilson, Manitowoc, 11 o'clock last night; Fairbank, Teutonia King, 3 a. m.; Osceola, Samuel Mitchell, China, 5; Australasia, 6; Maruba, Nyack, 7; Tom Adams, 9; Gratwick, Hutchinson, 11; Fayette Brown, St. Lawrence, 1 p. m.; Athabasca, 2; White & Friant, Sherwood, Neil, 3; Arnold, Anderson, 4:30; Elfinmere, Wadena, 5:30. Wind northwest, brisk, cloudy.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Susan Peck, 11 last night; America, midnight; Alaska, 12:30 a. m.; Gilcher, 1:45; Clarion, 2; Lindsay, 2:30; Haskell, 3:40; Northern King, 4:30; Manola, 4:45; Pease and consort, 5:30; Havana, Sonsmith, 6; Arizona, Plymouth, 7; Nyanza, 7:15; Parks Foster, 8:30; Veronica, Amboy, 9; Gilchrist, 9:15; Pontiac, 11; Ford, noon; Christie, Camden, 2:20 p. m.; Hopkins, Bloom, 2:45; Cuba, 3; Cataract, 5. Up—Voges, Iron Duke and consort, Spokane and consort, 10:30 last night; Paul and consorts, Wyoming Jr., 11:30; Perrett, consort, midnight; Schoolcraft, Burke, Weston, 1:20 a. m.; Farwell, Rutter, 1:45; Nimick, 2; Welcome, Erie, 2:40; Buell and consorts, 3:30; Specular and consort, 4; Nicol, 4:30, India, 7:30; Marquette, Kelly, 9; Fred Kelly, Warner, 9:20; Pahlow, Delta, Matoa, 9:40; Charles Lockwood, 10:30; Chisholm, Sheldon, Ely, Hercules, 11; Langell, Aranac, Aurora, 11:30; Ketcham, noon; North Wind, Elphicke, 1:15 p. m.; Superior and consort, Castalia, 2:45; Fisk, 3; North Star, Lasaba, 5:30; Roanoke, 6.

LIME KILNS CROSSING, ONT.—Down—Wolf, Inter Ocean and consort, 11:40 last night; Wocoken and consort, 2:30 a. m.; Morley and consort, 2:40; Kendall and barges, 3:50; Clark and barges, 4:10; Chamberlain, 4:30; Africa and consort, 5; Susan Peck, 5:40; Hodge, 7:40; Vienna and consort, America, Alaska, 7:50; Lily, 8; Gilcher, 8:30; Clarion, 9:10; Kalkaska, 10:20; Northern King, 10:40; Matoa, 10:50; Haskell, Turner and barges, 11; Burlington and barges, 1:10 p. m.; Depere, 2:10; Nyanza, 2:40; Castia and raft, 3:20; Parks Foster, Havana and consort, 3:30; Pease and consort, 3:50; Torrent and raft, 4:10; Gilchrist, 4:20; Pontiac, 4:50; Transfer, 5:20. Up—Superior, Sandusky, 11:15 last night; Garden City and barges, midnight; Swain, Helvetia, 12:50 a. m.; Grecian, Folsom and consorts, 1:20; St. Louis and consorts, Frost, 1:40; Langell and consort, 2; Charles Lockwood, 2:20; Matoa, William Chisholm, 3; Ketchum, 3:20; Lilly Smith, 3:40; Elphicke, 4:30; Scott, 5; Green, Georger, 5:40; North Wind, 5:50; Samoa and consort, 6:30; Raleigh, 7:30; Castalia, 8:15; Sanilac, 9; Pontiac and barges, Colwell and barges, Street, 9:30; Tower, 9:50; Massaba, 10; Toltec and consort, North Star, 10:40; Horace Tuttle, 11; Queen of the West and consort, 12:30 p. m.; Berlin, Carpenter and consort, 12:50; Hesper, Baldwin, Griffin, 3; Clark, Lone Star, White, 3:15; Kaliyuga, Fontana, Edwards and consort, Charles Foster, 4:30; Gettysburg, 5; Emery Owen and consort, 5:20; La Salle, 5:30.

Down—Arizona consort, 6:20; Veronica consort, 7:10; Ford, 10:10. Up—Wawatam, 6; Algonquin, 6:10; Spinner consort, 6:30; Aztec, 6:50; Sparta consorts, 7:30; Otego consort, Niagara, 7:40; Boston, 8:20; Sophia, Penokee, West, 9:30; Dean Richmond, 10:20.

### A Lasting Excuse.

"I want to get off this afternoon," said Jacky Horner to his employer. "My grandmother's dead."

"Look here," said the employer severely, "didn't I give you an afternoon off a month ago because your grandmother was dead?"

"Yes, sir," replied the unabashed youth. "She is still dead, sir."—*Brooklyn Life.*

### The Kind of a Client to Have.

"My client Burker is the kind of a man I admire," said Brief. "He told me he was willing to spend $10,000 to recover $100 he had been defrauded of."

"What advice did you give him?"

"I told him to go ahead—that I was with him in all matters involving a principle of that sort." —*Puck.*

### Didn't Want to Wait.

Willie Schabbé—"Mamma, when can I have a new suit?"

Mrs. Schabbé—"When your papa gets some new clothes, Willie, you can go with him and get a new suit."

Willie—"Can't I have a new suit when you get a new dress?"—*Puck.*

### Tall Trees.

At the foot of Mount Tacoma there are trees that by actual measurement by one of the best surveyors on the coast, Prof. Fred G. Plummer, have been found to be 650 feet high.

### At Narragansett Pier.

Maud—"How delightful the world would be if there were no men in it."

Margy—"Yes; it would be just like one great long visit to the seashore."—*Puck.*

### Keeping Out of Trouble.

Philadelphia *Times;* Considering the troubles over labor in all parts of the country maybe the tramp is instinctively wise in having nothing to do with it.

# HILL IS DISGUSTED.

## HE THINKS CONGRESS SHOULD HAVE FINISHED WORK.

**There Seems to Be a Lack of Expedition and Business-Like Methods—The New York Senator Maintains His Ominous Silence Relative to the Support of the National Ticket—Cleveland Writes a Letter to the Germans of Albany—They Will Be Factors in the Campaign.**

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—With the exception of his letter to Tammany Hall July 4, in which he said that it was the duty of all good Democrats to support the ticket, Senator Hill has made no sign. Not a word has he dropped as to what his intentions are. Even his intimate friends who have talked with him say that of course Hill will support the ticket with might and main, but frankly admit that they have no authority from the Senator for saying that. Hill undoubtedly enjoys the uncertainty his silence is creating and the uneasiness which he is causing to men who fought him at Chicago. Some friends of Senator Hill say they would not be surprised if he met Mr. Cleveland in the course of a short time. They have not met for a long time; not, in fact, since the Cooper Union meeting in the last campaign. The Senator will leave Normandie-by-the-Sea in a yacht early this week. He will not say whose yacht he is going in, or where he is going, only that he will take a cruise.

"I see they are trying to get you back in Washington," was the remark made to him today.

"Yes," answered Mr. Hill, "but I shall not go. I believe that July and August belong to public men for rest. There is no reason why all this business in Washington should not have been disposed of long ago. There seems to be a lack of expedition and business-like methods there, and I was heartily glad to get away."

Another Democratic guest at Normandie-by-the-Sea is ex-Gov. Bedle of New Jersey, who is there with Mrs. Bedle. He is much interested now in the Governorship of New Jersey, but he is not doing much talking. He favors E. F. C. Young of Jersey City, a banker. It is regarded that Judge Job Lippincott is Young's most formidable opponent for the Governorship, but he has made all the liquor-dealers angry with him for enforcing the laws, and the managers are afraid he would not be a good man to run a doubtful campaign.

## GROVER'S LETTER TO THE GERMANS.

**He Says They Will Largely Decide the Coming Contest in New York.**

ALBANY, N. Y., July 31.—The following self-explanatory letter has been received by President Schrodt of the German Young Men's Democratic club:

GRAY GABLES, BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., July 27.—Michael Schrodt, Esq., President of the German Young Men's Democratic club—My Dear Sir: I received your letter of July 20 inclosing a copy of the resolutions passed by your club at Albany, and also notifying me that I have been elected to honorary membership in the club. I desire to return my thanks to the members of the club for the enthusiasm with which they indorse the action of the Chicago convention. They furnish, by the resolutions which they have adopted, most satisfactory proof that they are fully alive to the importance of the issues involved in the present campaign, and that their zeal in the cause is based upon a proper appreciation of the necessity of the supremacy of Democratic principles in order to subserve the good of the people.

The disposition of our German fellow-citizens to support principles which are conservative and safe and the correct discriminations which they always make when aroused to thoughtfulness are guarantees that the action of your club as shown in the adoption of the resolutions which I have received is earnest and sincere. I entirely agree with your club in the opinion expressed in your letter that upon the German voters of the State "the success of our party will greatly depend," and it is certainly cause for congratulation on the part of those who believe in the Democratic doctrine that our German fellow-citizens are inclined to organize for the purpose of enforcing that doctrine. I also desire that you express to the members of the club the gratification which it affords me to have my name placed upon its roll of honorary membership. Yours very truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

## FIGHT COMING IN NORTH DAKOTA.

**Candidates Without Number in the Coming Republican Convention.**

FARGO, N. D., July 31.—[Special.]—Politicians of North Dakota are already gathering here in anticipation of the Republican convention which opens Aug. 2. It will be the liveliest convention ever held in the State, there being from half a dozen to a score of candidates for every office from Lieutenant-Governor down. There are several contesting delegations. It was rumored tonight that the Burke opposition would not bring out Allan for Governor, but would spring a dark horse, probably George H. Walsh of Grand Forks. There is much caucusing going on tonight. The general opinion is that Burke will again head the ticket for Governor and Allan for Lieutenant-Governor. Johnson will be renominated for Congress. Hamilton of Grand Forks will be put up for Secretary of State. The rest of the ticket cannot now be predicted to any certainty. If the Burke forces are in the majority and Allan carries the fight into the convention, it is thought he will not get any office, and Railroad Commissioner Walsh will also be deposed. Helgeson will make a fight for Johnson's seat.

### Socialist State Ticket in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., July 31.—The Socialist Labor party has nominated a full State ticket. John Orvis, who was a coworker with Wendell Phillips and William Lloyd Garrison in the anti-slavery movement, is the candidate for Governor. The State committee puts the labor vote in the State at from 20,000 to 30,000.

### Democratic Headquarters to Open.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., July 31.—The Democratic National committee will open headquarters at the Howland Hotel some time this week. Senator Josephs of Philadelphia has secured rooms, subject to the approval of William F. Harrity, Chairman of the committee.

## ROMANCE OF A LONDON DOCTOR.

**His Debt Which Was Canceled and How It Was Paid.**

London *Lancet:* A London medical man relates a decidedly romantic experience which happened to him last week. A patient who owed him £50 had failed in business and the debt had had long been canceled and forgotten, when on the evening referred to two strangers, a lady and gentleman, presented themselves in the medical man's consulting room. "I think, sir," said the male visitor, speaking with an American accent, "that you attended Mr.—— and his family?" "That is so," replied the medical gentleman. "Well," continued the visitor, "I am under considerable obligations to them, as when my wife here was left an orphan they were very kind to her. Now, the other night I went there to supper, and, as I had been out all day, I was considerably tired out, and in the evening I was resting on the sofa, and I have no doubt they they thought I was asleep. I heard all their conversation, and Miss —— was telling my wife of all your attention and kindness. . . . Well, sir, they talked so much about it that before I got off that sofa I said to myself, 'That doctor shall be paid.'" Thereupon the visitor presented a malacca cane, the handle of which was inclosed in a morocco case. On opening this the recipient of the gift found the cane had a beautifully carved ivory handle, which was studded with jewels, consisting of small rose diamonds, eighty or ninety in number, worked into fanciful shapes representing small birds, fish, and other objects, and here and there a ruby, emerald, and amethyst. The writer expresses the pleasure it will afford him to show the editor the jeweled cane. This, however, was not all; for the American visitor insisted on supplementing his present with a plot of land in America, with the remark, "It is worth a hundred now, and if you stick to it, it will soon be worth double."

### A Walking Postoffice.

Kansas City *Times:* Dr. Joshua Thorne tells many good stories of the years when the town was young. "Thirty-three years ago," said he, "I carried the postoffice about in my high silk hat. The letters were stuck around behind the leather band just inside the hat, and when I'd meet an acquaintance—and every man, woman, and child was such—I would take off my hat and glance around inside of it and hand out the mail."

# NOTHING WAS DONE.

## REMARKABLE RECORD MADE BY THE PRESENT CONGRESS.

**Its Chief Characteristic Has Been Not What Was Accomplished, but Measures That Failed—Silver, the Tariff, and Anti-Options, the Most Interesting Topics, All Shelved—Chinese Exclusion Bill the Only Important Legislation—Policy of Retrenchment Kills Public Works.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—The future compiler of the official history of the laws of the United States will not need much space in which to inscribe the really important laws enacted by the first session of the Fifty-second Congress, now ready to close as soon as the World's Fair matter is out of the way. The session now drawing to a close has not been remarkable for its actual accomplishments so far as respects large legislation.

Efforts more or less vigorous have been made to pass through both Houses bills dealing with questions that occupy a large share of public attention, but these, with a single exception, have failed of accomplishment.

The sole measure of the first class in importance, not counting the Appropriation bills, which has become a law is the Chinese Exclusion bill, and political expediency had much to do with its rapid Congressional progress.

This bill, the Inman Registry bill, the Blackhawk and Seminole Indian Wars Pension bill, the Eight-Hour bill, the bill to enable the President to enforce reciprocal canal arrangements with Canada, the Army Nurse bill, the Intermediate Pension bill, and the bill to increase the pay of life-savers are the only measures of much general interest enacted into law.

Free silver, the tariff, the Anti-Options bill, retrenchment of appropriations, and a $5,000,000 loan to the World's Fair have been the live topics of the session. The first three subjects have been killed, at least until after the election. The last is still before Congress.

### Not a Public Building Bill Passed.

The fourth question entered largely into the make up of the appropriation bills and prevented a single public building bill from passing the House, the session being absolutely unique in this particular. Many other bills providing for new expenditures, the omnibus Lighthouse bill for instance, failed because of the retrenchment policy sought to be pursued.

The House passed approximately 475 bills, of which 284 were passed by the Senate and sent to the President. Of the bills passed by the House 220 were public bills, including measures relating to the District of Columbia, 151 private pension bills, 48 bills to remove charges of desertion, and 41 private bills of a miscellaneous character.

The Senate passed 691 bills, only 113 of which succeeded in running the gantlet of the House and reaching the President. Two of the latter number the President vetoed—viz.: The bill to send the famous McGarrahan claim to the Court of Claims for adjudication, and a bill to amend the Court of Appeals act. Three bills the President permitted to become laws without his signature.

### Many Mexican War Measures.

The noteworthy feature of the private bills which became laws was the large percentage of them relating to services in the Mexican war, the Indian wars, and the war of 1812, the beneficiaries being chiefly Southern men.

The Senate was not as free as usual from election contests, contestants being unsuccessful.

The House had six election contests, four of them having been practically settled.

The Bering Sea trouble with Great Britain was the ugliest complication the Senate had to consider behind closed doors and a peaceful solution of it was found in its reference to an arbitration commission. The Chilean muddle also occupied some of the Senate's attention in executive session.

The total number of bills and joint resolutions introduced in the House was 9,835, and in the Senate 3,604. In the House 2,106 reports were made on bills, and in the Senate 1,097 written reports were made, no notice being paid to unwritten reports.

### Measures That Failed More Interesting.

Aside from the passage of the regular annual appropriation bills, the most interesting feature of the Congress has been what it did not rather than what it did do. The bill for the free coinage of silver overshadowed all other measures in importance and interest.

The Coinage committee in the House was made up largely of friends of free coinage and it reported with promptness a bill for free coinage, but when, after a stormy scene, it came to a test vote in the House it was necessary for the Speaker to cast his vote in order to save the bill from a square defeat; and when the large anti-free coinage opposition began to filibuster the bill was killed by a refusal on the part of a majority of Democrats in the House to sign a request for a closure rule, without which request the Speaker announced that he would not report a rule for closing debate and forcing a measure on its passage.

### Passed the Stewart Bill.

The Senate, which had been waiting on the House so far as respected silver legislation, then took hold of the subject, and in June, by a majority of four votes, passed the Stewart Free Coinage bill. This again brought the House face to face with the issue, and on a vote a majority of fourteen was found to be opposed to silver legislation at this time, so that the specter of free coinage which had been hanging over many members was at last banished.

The Ways and Means committee of the House wrestled with the tariff problem, and, after mature deliberation, decided to attack the McKinley law by means of separate tariff bills dealing with special items instead of by a bill making a general revision of the tariff.

Prominence was given to the Springer bill placing wool on the free list and reducing the duties on woolen manufactures as the chief exponent of party policy on the tariff question, and, with this measure as a basis, there was a long and on the whole uninteresting tariff debate.

The bill was passed by the House, and was followed by two other bills, one placing cotton-bagging, cotton ties and gins, and cotton-bagging machinery and the other binding-twine on the free list, the binding-twine bill being passed under suspension of the rules. There was then a lull in tariff matters to see what course the Senate would take.

### Senate Pigeon-Holed Them.

The Senate's policy was made apparent by the action of the Finance committee in pigeon-holing all three bills, and none of them has yet emerged from the seclusion of the committee-room, though occasionally their slumbers were disturbed by efforts of the Senators to have them reported.

After a time other tariff bills were reported for the Ways and Means committee, and passed as follows: To make silver lead ores free of duty whenever the silver in the importation exceeds in value the lead; to limit to $100 the amount of personal baggage which returning tourists may bring into the United States, and to place tin plate, terne plate, and tagger's tin on the free list, after a named date. These bills met in the Senate the fate of their predecessors.

A bill was passed by the House and reported from the Finance committee to the Senate to correct the clerical error in the McKinley bill by which chocolate was made dutiable as confectionery, but it has not been acted on.

Various other tariff bills were considered by the House Committee on Ways and Means and there was much time given to the advisability of reporting bills placing refined sugar, salt, lumber and iron ores on the free list and reducing the duty on barley, but the committee failed to embark on the advocacy of these measures, there being a difference of opinion as to its wisdom at this time.

### The Hatch Bill Comes Up.

The Agriculture committee in each House had before it some of the most important measures of the session. A bill was reported and under suspension of the rules passed by the House to prohibit dealing in futures, which, under the generic title of the Anti-Options bill, now remains on the Senate calendar as the unfinished business at the beginning of next session.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture took the lead in framing an anti-adulteration bill and passed what is generally known as the Paddock Pure Food bill. This bill is No. 1 in the list of the Senate bills, having been the first measure introduced. It has been reported unfavorably from the House Committee on Agriculture and is now on the House calendar.

Among other important bills which passed the House but failed in action in the Senate are the bills for the admission to Statehood of New Mexico and Arizona, providing a local government for Utah, and requiring all railroads to provide themselves with automatic car couplers.

### The Retrenchment Phase.

The policy announced by the majority party in the House in favor of a retrenchment of appropriations resulted in an unusually close scanning of the estimates and in the nonallowance of appropriations for nearly all new work, or for work which existing law did not make necessary.

Considerable legislation was accomplished by incorporation of paragraphs in these indispensable annual appropriation bills. In the Naval bill provision is made for one new cruiser and one line-of-battle ship, the latter being secured by the Senate as a compromise on the amendment authorizing the construction of a number of new vessels.

By provisions in the Army bill contract surgeons are done away with, and payments are prohibited to be made by government officers for transportation of troops over non-bonded lines owned by the Pacific railroads. It was decided in conference that the provisions should not apply to lines leased or operated but not owned by either the Central or Union Pacific railway company. The World's Fair was closed Sunday by a paragraph in the Sundry Civil bill not yet passed.

A provision of interest to soldiers in one of the bills makes the action of the Second Auditor on all back pay and bounty claims final, except that an appeal may lie within six months to the Controller. Another provision abolishes the office of Marshal in the new courts of appeals.

Collection of statistics relating to exportations by railroads is provided for, no statistics except coastwise statistics being now obtainable, so that exports to Canada and Mexico are matters of guess.

In the Indian bill a start is effected in a policy of supplanting civilian Indian agents by as many officers. In the River and Harbor bill the policy embarked upon in the preceding Congress of permitting contracts to be entered into for the completion of some of the largest of public improvements was materially extended.

### To Stop Liquor Gauging.

In the Legislative bill a provision was inserted which stops the gauging of liquors coming out of rectifying-houses. It is always gauged as it comes from the distillery, and the result of this provision is expected to make an annual saving of $150,000. Money order reports are to be made only monthly instead of at least once a week, as at present.

Among the bills originating in the House which have become laws are the following: To appropriate $50,000 for the preparation of a site and the erection of a pedestal for a statue of Gen. Sherman; to add the Secretary of Agriculture to the list of officers entitled to succession to the Presidency; for the opening of the Colville Reservation in Washington; for the investigation of mining débris in California.

Among the bills originating in the Senate to become laws were the following: To authorize the day of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America to be proclaimed a general holiday; increasing to $50 a month the pensions to persons totally incapacitated for labor but not totally helpless; to repeal the law requiring life-saving apparatus to be carried on steamers, so far as concerns vessels navigating the lakes, bays, or sounds exclusively.

Among the bills in conference are the following: To promote the safety of national banks by forbidding loans to bank employés; to establish lineal promotions in the army; to give claimants the right to sue the United States to obtain land patents, and to exclude beer and malt liquors from the Indian country.

Among the House bills, other than those previously mentioned, which are before the Senate, are these: To define the crimes of murder in first and second degree, federal law having no provision on this subject; to dispense with proof of loyalty during the late war as a prerequisite to being restored or admitted to the pension roll; to protect the title of bona fide settlers or unsurveyed government lands in cases where the lands subsequently prove to be within a railroad land grant.

Among the bills passed by the Senate but which have not yet finally got through the House are the following: The Grain Classification bill; to increase the pension for deafness; also for loss of limb; a general bill for erection of public buildings in cities where the postal receipts for the three years preceding have exceeded $3,000 annually; for the construction of two revenue cutters for service on the Pacific coast and two on the great lakes; making a large appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River; to declare lands containing phosphates to be mineral lands and subject to entry as such.

There was also a number of other important bills, such as the Torrey Bankruptcy bill, which failed of consideration in either branch of Congress.

## GEN. CASEY WINS A DECISION.

**Secretary Elkins Disposes of Two Questions Which Arise in His Department.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—[Special.]—Secretary Elkins disposed of two interesting military questions during the last week which have been disturbing the minds of certain members of his official family for some time past. One of these relates to the inspection of the public works under the Engineer Department. The other is the old line and staff fight upon the subject of correspondence. Two years ago Mr. Proctor threw a bombshell in the camp of that highly honored body, the Engineer Corps of the Army, in the form of an order directing the Inspector-General of the Army to put all the detective ability of his department at work to ferret out frauds in the Engineer Department. Gen. Casey at once entered a vigorous protest against what he termed a reflection on his corps and an unwarranted interference by the Inspector-General with maters of a purely scientific nature, of which he or his assistants could not have sufficient knowledge to enable them to make an intelligent inspection. Mr. Proctor refuses to yield, and the Inspector-General's Department began its search for frauds in river and harbor fortification and other works controlled by the Engineer's office. As soon as Secretary Elkins succeeded Mr. Proctor in control of the War Department Gen. Casey renewed his demand for a revocation of the Proctor order, and for several months past there has been lively correspondence between Gen. Casey and Gen. Breckinridge on the subject. The latter urged the continued enforcement of the order. As an evidence of the value of inspection by legally and regularly appointed inspectors, Gen. Breckinridge urged that the Inspector-General's Department was the first to call attention to evidences of frauds in the accounts of Maj. Overman, who has resigned recently as a result of it, and to certain frauds in public works on the Pacific coast, where it was found that work charged for had never been performed. Gen. Breckinridge, however, loses the fight. Mr. Elkins has revoked a good many orders of his predecessor, and, although he hesitated a good while about the inspection order, he finally announced his decision yesterday in favor of Gen. Casey. He has authorized that inspection of public works under the engineers hereafter be made by officers of the Engineer Corps.

The second controversy was between Quartermaster-General Batchelder and Gen. Schofield, and like the former, resulted from one of Mr. Proctor's orders which permits heads of staff departments to communicate direct with members of their own department without going through the heads of department and post commanders. Gen. Batchelder, it is said, went too far under this rule to please commanding officers, and Gen. Schofield, after hearing many complaints, thought it was time to call a halt. He has accordingly prepared an order, which Secretary Elkins has approved, more closely defining and limiting the prerogatives of the heads of staff departments in matters relating to correspondence between the staff departments at Washington and military departments and posts.

## PROVISIONS OF THE NAVAL BILL.

**Appropriation Made for Armor and Armament—Changes Relative to Officers.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—[Special.]—An analysis of the new naval appropriation act shows a number of new items of appropriation and legislation. The most important items are those for a new battle ship and new armored cruiser. There is also $2,000,000 for armor and armament, which, together with the two new ships, will give Secretary Tracy an opportunity to make contracts for the new navy before he goes out of office, aggregating nearly $12,000,000. He is now preparing to advertise for bids for about 8,000 tons of armor-plate for the two new ships and several others already building. He had expected to advertise for the ships as soon as the bill became a law, but he prefers now to have the plans entirely perfected and will wait until after the vacation period before inserting bids. Provision is made for torpedo outfits for the Atlantic, Chicago, and Boston, which are the only vessels of the new navy that have not had such outfit included in their plans. The sum of $400,000 is made available this year for the equipment of new vessels. Other new items of appropriation in the act are $50,000 for naval rendezvous; $25,000 for new tools and machinery on Mare Island; $100,000 for test of torpedoes, submarine guns, etc.; $50,000 for the construction of a special high-power cannon for throwing high explosives; $20,000 for improvements on Indian head proving grounds. Among the new items of legislation are provisions allowing graduates of the Naval Academy the pay of commissioned officers from date of graduation; reducing the limit at which old wooden vessels may be repaired, from 20 to 10 per cent of cost of new vessels, and exempting the famous old Kearsarge and Hartford from any limit, so as to preserve them for their historic value; granting subsistence to officers and men unavoidably detained from vessels; repealing the act which required the Secretary of the Navy to state in orders issued to officers for shore duty the duration of such duty.

## SUPERSTITIONS OF THE NEGROES.

**A Gambler Robs a Grave to Get a "Lucky" Finger-Bone.**

The negroes of the Southern States have many curious local superstitions. The almost universal luck charms among them is the left hind-foot of a graveyard rabbit, but in gambling there are special charms, their nature varying with the locality and other conditions. In Georgia, for example, the most highly esteemed charm among negro gamblers is a bone from the index finger of the right hand of a woman. These bones, once obtained are objects of envy and veneration, and readily command good prices.

An incident illustrating the ghoulish nature of the superstition occurred recently in Meriwether County, Ga. Barnie Almand is a prosperous young farmer. June 18 his wife died; on the 20th she was buried. Three days later there was another burial at the same churchyard. It was discovered then that Mrs. Almand's new-made grave had been tampered with. When this became generally known, as it did almost immediately, William York, another farmer, remembered noticing the same thing the morning after the burial. The grave was opened by the family to see then if the body had been stolen. No, the coffin had been opened, but there was the body. The lookers-on were horrified to find a second later that the long white glove had been stripped from the right arm and the index finger of that hand had been cut off.

Nobody could understand it. In no other way had the body been mutilated. It was taken to be the work of some crazy person, and there was great excitement in the neighborhood over the discovery. Detectives were employed to solve the mystery.

A few days ago one of the detectives overheard a lot of negroes talking about Rich Mitchell's luck-bone. Mitchell is a notorious negro gambler. He had been wearing the charm in a small red flannel bag, just over his heart. He had shown the bone to several negroes, but would never tell where he got it. To one man he stated that he "had gone into a grave after it." The charm really seemed to bring exceptionally good luck. Rich Mitchell was so lucky that it was hard to find other negroes in the county to play against him.

"He's fixed with a luck-bone," they said. "He can't be beat."

The detective worked quietly for three or four days, and then arrested Mitchell for grave robbery. The luck-bone was from Mrs. Almand's grave, cut from her right hand the night after she was buried. The negro came very near being lynched.

## REBOUNDED AND BROKE INTO PIECES.

**Eight-Inch Projectiles Make Little Impression on Harvey Plates at Bethlehem.**

BETHLEHEM, Pa., July 31.—The first armor plate test made on the proving grounds of the Bethlehem Iron company has taken place. The plate tested was a ten and a half inch Harveyized nickel steel plate eight feet by six, and weighed 18,600 pounds. In tempering the plate it was treated with the ice water process, which rendered its surface exceedingly hard and brittle. Five shots from an eight-inch rifled gun were fired at the plate, four into the corners, and the fifth into the center. The charges consisted of eighty-one and three-fourths pounds of powder and a 250-pound Holtzer projectile. The velocity of the projectile was 1,700 feet a second.

Each projectile pierced the shell three inches, rebounded, and broke into bits, the size of walnuts. Not a single crack was developed in the plate. The test was witnessed by Commodore Folger, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, John Fritz, Superintendent, and R. W. Davenport, Assistant Superintendent of the Bethlehem Iron works, and the government army and navy inspectors.

The success of the test surpassed the expectations of all present. Lieut. Meigs, late of the United States navy, who had charge of the shooting, said after the test:

"Comparing this test with the plates of foreign manufacture tested at Annapolis last November a year ago and with those of domestic manufacture fired at in November last at Indian Head there is evidently a material increase in ballistic resistance."

The velocity of the eight-inch projectiles in this trial was the same as their speed in the two former trials. The five projectiles fired at each plate in the case of the two previous trials consisted of one eight-inch and four six-inch projectiles, while in the present case eight-inch projectiles alone were used.

The comparison may be best expressed by stating that the total energy received by this plate was 25,040 foot tons, fully 50 per cent greater than the plates sustained in the two former trials, and yet the plate is far less injured than were the plates in the other tests.

## ONE WOMAN PERISHED IN THE FLAMES.

**A Destructive Fire Destroys Four Blocks in Wheatland, Ia.—Loss $100,000.**

WHEATLAND, Ia., July 31.—[Special.]—A destructive fire broke out in the store of A. Lillie at an early hour this morning and spread with such rapidity that before it could be gotten under control four of the finest business blocks in the city were reduced to ashes. The entire town turned out to fight the fire but the entire city would now have been in ruins had it not been for the opportune arrival of the fire departments from Lowden and Dewitt, which were telephoned for.

The business houses burned out belonged to A. Lillie, J. Shearer, H. Kohberg, and H. Kroeger. Their respective stocks are a total loss. The aggregate loss will amount to $75,000 or $100,000 with $50,000 insurance. The individual losses are impossible to obtain at the present time.

John Snyder and family resided in the second story of the building occupied by A. Lillie, and when they awoke the building was a mass of flames. A rush was made for the windows and all escaped by jumping to the ground below but Mrs. Snyder, who was overcome by the smoke and heat and perished in the flames. The origin of the fire is unknown, though it is believed to have been set by an incendiary.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—[Special.]—The blacksmith shops of the Great Northern railroad in this city were burned today. The loss is about $10,000, which is covered by insurance.

## TO FLOAT BONDS ON THE LINE BUILT.

**Stockholders of the Richmond-Nicholasville Line Want to Finish Its Construction.**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31.—The stockholders of the Richmond, Nicholasville, Irvine and Beattyville railroad company met here yesterday to consider plans for the completion of the line. For this purpose $500,000 will be necessary. To secure the amount it is proposed to float new bonds on the part already built. A committee was appointed to secure the consent of the opposing bondholders. This road was caught in course of construction by the financial straits two years ago.

A similar case is that of the Jeffersonville Bridge here which has been standing incomplete for eighteen months. A conference was held yesterday between the local owners of the unfinished work and A. Bonseano, Vice-President of the Phœnix Bridge, in which the Phœnix company is said to have proposed to take the bridge and finish it on condition they should be given such ownership of the bridge as they might consider sufficient to repay their expense. The proposal is under consideration.

### Little Johnny Loses Patience.

The only way to be healthy is not to eat anything you wants an' the only way to be good is to do everything you don't want. I wish th' doctors an' preachers was up in a b'loon.—*New York Herald.*

### Brass Pins.

Brass pins were first made by the Saracens in Spain A. D. 800; were brought to England by Catharine of Arragon, wife of Henry VIII.

# RUIN ITS CHIEF END.

## WEST-SIDERS PROTEST AGAINST GARFIELD PARK RACES.

**Leading Citizens in Mass-Meeting at St. Paul's Church Denounce the Track and Say That It Is an Injury to the City—Plain Words by Bishop Fallows—Depreciation in Property Values—Downfall of Families Due to This Form of Gambling—To Circulate Petitions.**

Body blows were aimed at the Garfield Park race track by clergymen and laymen at a citizens' meeting of representative members from the West Side churches held at St. Paul's Reformed Episcopal Church, Adams street and Winchester avenue, last evening. In several speeches the opening of the race track was strongly denounced.

Bishop Fallows, who presided at the meeting, said in substance:

"I like a good horse as well as anyone, and I wouldn't be any kind of a minister if I didn't. But I deplore horse racing because I love horses. Yesterday I went with a friend to the horse race, not because I wanted to see the horses run, but because I wanted to study the people there. I carried away a mental photograph of a scene that is a disgrace to the West Side. That mass of people bore the stamp of eagerness for fraud.

"The one big blot on the West Side has been these races. There has been on account of the institution a depreciation of property and an invasion of the sanctity of homes. Talk about the Louisiana lottery being an evil, the races are infinitely worse. Last week I learned from one of the inspectors for one of the largest security firms in the United States, which insures employers against defalcations of employes, that the largest share of embezzlements comes from betting on horse races. Another man told me of a woman he knew, whose only son, on whom she depended for support, was in prison for stealing a watch to get money to bet on the races.

### Should Be Up in Arms.

"The whole West Side ought to be up in arms. While we sleep the enemy are at work. They are bent on getting for nothing money from men, women, and even children. These gamblers never sleep. We have just been threatened with a perpetuation of the races. We must take a stand. One of our first duties is to give a vote of thanks to the Mayor for vetoing the ordinance. It was a brave act. We should bring to bear such influence on the Council that it will not dare to pass the ordinance over the veto. Thanks are due to certain of the Aldermen for their stalwart stand."

The Rev. Dr. T. D. Wallace of the Eighth Presbyterian Church said among other things:

"Two thousand years ago a body of men gathered just outside Jerusalem and threw dice over Christ's garments. It was reserved for gamblers sitting under the shadow of the cross to be the representatives of insult and cruelty. They have played the same part in all generations—handling blood money. In our midst they have been constantly alert for the last year to override the sentiment of the best citizens. Last fall a mother came to me in tears, and told me the story of the ruin of her home. Some time ago her husband had begun to put money in the races. It was not long before his own money and some of his employer's had gone. To save him from the penitentiary his daughter was obliged to draw her savings from the bank and pay her father's debts. This matter was hardly settled when it was found that the only son in the family was in the same danger. The poor mother cried to God to know if there was any help.

### No Extenuating Circumstances.

"There isn't a thing to be said in favor of gambling. There are those who talk superciliously about a man's having a right to do what he will with his own. Gambling always seeks gain at the pain of others somehow. Mercilessly cruel, it wrecks homes and takes away hard earnings. These gamblers are not generous fellows. Gambling always diseases the mind so as to unfit it for legitimate pursuits.

"The present administration pledged itself to completely eradicate gambling, but there is no outlook for relief. The laws can be enforced. We ought to stand behind the Mayor in every effort to put down moral evils. We ought to be able to suggest what should be done. An anti-gambling society ought to be formed. I believe we could put a stop to gambling. The press would help us. The press is run by good and true men, and I hope to see them take a stronger stand against Garfield Park and kindred evils. If we all unite the racing will be stopped in twenty-four hours."

Hosea W. Wells of Buell & Wells, attorneys, made a speech condemning the races, and offered the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we, the United Christian Churches of the West Division of the City of Chicago, extend to his honor, Mayor Washburne, our earnest and hearty thanks for his prompt, decisive, and statesmanlike veto of the so-called Powers race-course ordinance, and that we give him our hearty support in the position he has taken. And be it

*Resolved*, That we also extend our thanks to the members of the City Council who voted against the aforesaid ordinance, and earnestly importune them to continue in the position they have taken.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. It was also voted to have petitions drawn up and circulated for the signatures of all who oppose the races to show the Council the sentiment of the public.

## IN THE BEGINNING.

Diving-bells were invented by a Dutch mariner in 1509.

The knitting machine was invented by Hooten in 1776.

Anemometers were invented by Woflers in 1709.

Alcohol was discovered in the thirteenth century.

English books were first printed by Caxton in 1474.

Aroemeters were first described by Baume in 1768.

The revolving pistol was the invention of Colt in 1836.

Covered carriages were first used in England in 1580.

The first iron wire was drawn in Nuremberg in 1351.

The first plaster cast was made by Verrochio, 1470.

Bayonets were first made at Bayonne, in France, 1647.

The torpedo was the invention of Dr. Bushnell in 1777.

The first cast-iron plow was made by Newbold in 1797.

Corn-shellers were the invention of Phinney in 1815.

Gun caps were first used in 1822 in the English army.

Shorthand writing was the invention of Pitman in 1837.

Aniline dyes were discovered by Unverdorhen in 1826.

Flints for gunlocks were used in the French army, 1630.

The Armstrong gun was planned by Armstrong in 1855.

The turning lathe was invented by T. Blanchard in 1843.

Billiards were invented in France by Devigue about 1471.

The iron blast-furnace was the work of Detmold in 1842.

The planing-machine was the work of Woodworth in 1828.

Wooden pavements were the invention of Nicholson in 1854.

Shoemaking-machines were invented by Gallahue in 1858.

The mariner's compass was a Chinese invention, 1200 B. C.

Silk manufacturers were established in Europe, A D. 555.

Stockingmaking-machines were the work of Lee, 1589.

The notation system of writing music was invented in 1070.

### They Never Spoke Again.

Mrs. Hillaire is one of those women who delight to make a confidante of some one in less prosperous circumstances in order that she may patronize her. The happiest moment of her life is when she is showing some finery to a friend who is palpably unable to possess anything nearly so fine. The other day, while entertaining a very poor acquaintance, she sought to knock the wind completely out of her sails by the information that she was going to spend the summer in Europe.

"I suppose," replied her friend, who had no idea she was rudely disturbing a well-secreted family skeleton, "I suppose your husband is very glad you are going."—*New York Evening Sun.*

## EUGENE HORNBACHER WINS A FIGHT.

**He Defeats Pat Daly in Five Rounds—Daly Was Badly Punished.**

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—Fighter Eugene Hornbacher of this city broke his long streak of ill-luck today by defeating "Pat" Daly of Brooklyn in a hard and determined battle. The contest took place in a dance hall on the outskirts of the Atlantic Highlands, and was witnessed by 300 sporting men from New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey. Both principals tipped the beam at 115½ pounds. When the men shaped themselves for battle Daly's advantage in height and reach was apparent. Hornbacher was the first to begin hostilities, sending in a straight left-hand jab on his opponent's jaw and escaping without a return.

In the second round Hornbacher continued to force the fighting, but many of his leads were wild. He, however, managed to land some good body blows and had Daly weak. Hornbacher came up smiling and considerably refreshed for the third round. He smashed the Brooklynite left and right, punishing him badly and finally knocking him down with a hard right hand swing on the jaw.

In the fourth round Daly was weak, but he managed to clinch often, and thus saved himself from being put out. In the fifth, and what proved to be the last round, Daly came to the scratch feebly, while Hornbacher was almost as strong and fresh as when he began. Hornbacher immediately sent him sprawling on all fours on the floor. Daly managed to struggle gamely to his feet, but was immediately knocked down again, with a terrific left-hander in body and hard right-hand swing on the neck. Daly was so hopelessly beaten and terribly punished he gave up and Hornbacher was declared the winner.

### Corbett's Colors for the Fight.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—Capt. Williams of the New Orleans Olympic club telegraphs President Noel from Asbury Park as follows:

"Under your instructions I brought a designer down here from New York to engrave colors for Corbett. We spent three hours doing this work according to Corbett's wishes. The colors will be a silk United States flag and across the bar of red and white will be the coat of arms of California. In one corner will be Erin's harp in green and gold; in another corner will be the words: 'America forever.' This is Corbett's own choosing. He would not allow any one to make any changes, but he was pleasant all through the proceedings. Corbett has not ordered his handkerchief made yet, but will in a day or two."

### Fought Fifty-one Desperate Rounds.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 31.—[Special.]—Mickey Finn of Denver, Colo., and Jack Davis of Dallas, Tex., fought a remarkable fight on a Mississippi River steamer today. The fight was for a purse of $500 and was announced to be to a finish. It was attended by a large crowd of sports from Memphis and other cities. The contestants fought fifty-one rounds, when the battle was declared a draw on account of darkness. The remarkable feature is that Finn fought forty-six rounds with a broken arm, and Davis forty-one with a badly sprained wrist. Both men are dreadfully used up. They will fight again in two weeks from today.

### Will Be a Fast Track Today.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—[Special.]—Indications point to a spell of good weather. The track will be fast tomorrow, when a card of purse races will be run off. Tuesday's stake event is the carnival for 2-year-old colts and geldings, six furlongs. The probable starters are Lookout, St. Croix, Aldebaran, Adolph, Narvaez, Judge Cardwell and Snarley the Smuggler. Lookout will carry a five-pound penalty, so that the chances of St. Croix look the rosiest. The Ladies' Stakes for 2-year-old fillies, five furlongs, is the fixture for Thursday, and the likely starters are Prize, Forest Rose, Belle Blackburn, Bridal Veil, and Silver Leaf. The last stake of the week, the St. Paul Handicap for all ages, mile and a quarter, will be run Saturday, and it promises to bring out the following with their allotted weights:

Semper Fidele, 106 pounds; Van Buren, 114; Bonnie Byrd, 104; Bernardo, 95; Jugurtha, 108; Eli Kindig, 107.

Yo Tambien is in at 127 pounds, including 7 pounds penalty, and the chances are she will not start, since Van Buren will probably be able to take the trick.

### Cincinnati Easily Beats St. Louis.

CINCINNATI, O., July 31.—The Reds won by heavy hitting, while St. Louis, on the other hand, was unable to bat Dwyer. Weather warm. Attendance, 3,600. The score:

| Cincinnati. | R | B | P | A | E | St. Louis. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| McPhee, 2b. | 2 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | Gore, cf. | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Welch cf. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Crooks, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Latham, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | Carroll, lf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| O'Neill, lf. | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Werden, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Hol'd'y, rf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Glassco'k, ss. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 |
| Vaughn, c. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 1 | Brodie, rf. | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Comisk'y, 1b | 1 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | Carpen'r, 3b | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Smith, ss. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Carruth's, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Genins, p. | 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 1 | Buckley, c. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Dwyer, p. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | | | | | | |
| Totals | 6 | 15 | 27 | 11 | 3 | Totals | 0 | 5 | 27 | 20 | 4 |

Cincinnati ........1 0 0 2 0 3 0 0 0—6
St. Louis ..........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 4. Two-base hit—Genins. Three-base hit—Welch. Stolen base—Holliday. Double plays—McPhee, Genins, and Comiskey. First base on balls—By Dwyer, 3; by Carruthers, 3. Struck out—By Dwyer, 3. Time—Two hours. Umpire—McQuaid.

### Jacksonville, 7; Rock Island-Moline, 5.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—Jacksonville won today in a game devoid of special features. The score:

Rock Island-Moline......0 0 4 0 0 1 0 0 0—5
Jacksonville ..............0 2 0 1 1 0 3 0 0—7

Batteries—Cunningham and Sage; Clarke and Briggs. Hits—Rock Island, 9; Jacksonville, 7. Errors—Rock Island, 5; Jacksonville, 1.

### Menominee, 3; Oshkosh, 2.

OSHKOSH, Wis., July 31.—[Special.]—The Menominees defeated the Oshkosh team today. The score:

Oshkosh....................0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Menominee................0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0 *—3

Batteries—Slagle and Wenter, McGill and Sommers. Errors—Oshkosh, 4; Menominee, 4. Base hits—Oshkosh, 7; Menominee, 5.

### Joliet, 3; Rockford, 2.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—Two thousand people saw Joliet defeat Rockford in fourteen innings. The score:

Rockford....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2
Joliet.........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2—3

Batteries—Kling and Snyder; Jones and Sharp. Errors—Rockford, 1; Joliet, 3. Hits—Rockford, 7; Joliet, 4.

### Marquette, 12; Marinette, 6.

MARQUETTE, Mich., July 31.—[Special.]—The Marquettes defeated the Marinettes today in the first Sunday game ever played here. The score:

Marquette..............3 2 1 0 0 1 0 1 4—12
Marinette...............4 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—6

Batteries—Hughes, Hagerman, and Dixson; Burrell and Donohue.

### Will Go After Cycling Records.

NEW YORK, July 31.—[Special.]—Arthur Zimmerman, the world's champion amateur bicyclist and record holder, will compete in the race meet of the Asbury Park wheelmen to be held Aug. 5 and 6. Zimmerman, who is now in splendid condition, will attempt to lower several records.

### Souvenirs of Travel.

Plume-drooping ferns and tufted weeds,
From woods where tangled sunbeams lay
Snared by the wild untrampled weeds,
Where blackbirds whistle all the day.

Fringed mosses, softer than the light
That kissed away their tears of dew;
Long trailing vines with leafage bright
And autumn blooms of brilliant hue;

White gleaming shells from where the waves
Sing once again the siren's song;
And pebbles, found where ocean's caves
The chorus of the seas prolong;

Big, ghostly moth, with mottled wings,
And spooky bugs in armor dressed,
And grotesque bones of unknown things
And some things worse than all the rest—

With these I startle room and hall;
I pin them up with memories glad,
Until each staring, frenzied wall
Looks like a crazy quilt gone mad.
—*Robert J. Burdette in the August Ladies' Home Journal.*

### A Great Tunnel in the Rockies.

*New York Post:* The City of Denver is greatly interested in the completion of the tunnel under Mount Kelso and Gray's Peak, in Clear Creek County, some sixty-four miles west of Denver. It is to be 25,000 feet, or nearly five miles, in length. About one-third of the tunneling has been done, and the company in charge of it promises to push the work with great energy. Contracts have been made for electric plants to be used at both ends of the tunnel, and with this invaluable aid it is expected that the tunnel will be ready for railroad tracks in less than three years. With the completion of this great engineering feat the transcontinental route will be shortened 225 miles. That Denver's commercial interests will be enormously benefited needs no demonstration. Moreover, the tunnel, it is believed, will cut through a number of rich gold and silver producing veins. The proprietary company has already begun to take out ore, a carload of which recently assayed at $55 in gold, silver, and lead to the ton.

### A Hot Day.

The moveless clouds in crazy crowds are burned into the blue,
Where, wild and white, hot shafts of light come gleaming, streaming through;
And even the rain that glitters down in warm drops one by one,
Is but the perspiration from the baking, broiling sun!
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

### Didn't Like 'Em.

Dreistein—"Dot gentleman is a pank cashier—I yoost sold him a suit of clothes."

Boodleheimer—"He vas in our shtore, put did not puy."

Dreistein—"Vy not?"

Boodleheimer—"Dot new clerk asked him if he efer wore stripes."—*Puck.*

# ALL IN READINESS.

## DENVER TEMPLARS COMPLETE THEIR ARRANGEMENTS.

**Committees Will Work in Shifts Receiving the Visitors—Everybody, Whether Masons or Not, Will Be Made Welcome—The City Will Be Elaborately Illuminated with Masonic Devices and Search Lights—Many Knights Now on Their Way to the Assembly.**

DENVER, Colo., July 31.—As the time for the Knights Templar conclave approaches the different committees of the local Templars are hard at work completing the details for the reception and entertainment of their visiting brethren. At a meeting of the members of the blue lodges of the city and the Denver Chapter it was decided to form a reception committee of sixty men for each day during the arrival of the guests. They will begin next Saturday, and will be on duty at the Union Depot. At the Masonic headquarters a committee of twenty-six will be divided into shifts of four hours each, taking in the entire twenty-four hours.

Every Mason, and each man on these committees especially, will furnish information as to the different points in the city, and will act as guide to all visitors, whether Masons or not. Upon the arrival of visitors a blue card will be given them.

On this card will be printed all the headquarters, all hotels, and all the principal streets. Chairman Harp of the Hotel committee will also insert the card in the Knights Templar Guide which his committee is about to issue. There will be 22,000 of these cards printed.

At the present time the Hotel committee has 3,000 rooms at its disposal, which have not been spoken for. The list will be turned over to the Blue Lodge Masons, so that strangers, whether Masons or not, may be accommodated.

### Wheelmen to Parade Aug. 10.

A feature of the conclave week will be an enormous parade Wednesday evening, Aug. 10, of the different bicycle clubs of the city, in which many wheelmen from the surrounding towns will participate. It is estimated that 2,000 wheels will be in line and many women will add beauty to the procession by taking part in it. Prizes will be given for the finest decorated wheels and also for the most fantastic and weird make-ups which the wheelmen may devise.

Beginning Aug. 4, and continuing through the conclave week, the National Cowboy Tournament, in conjunction with Dr. W. E. Carver's Wild West Show, will give performances daily at River Front Park. Eastern people will be given an opportunity to see the Western cowboy in his element, subduing the wild Texas steer and the various bucking bronco.

A band of fifty Indians from the Jicarilla reservation will lend realty to the scene. Among the Indians are Camilo, the oldest Indian in America, and the famous Chiefs, Garfield and Vincent.

Decorations of the streets of the city are assuming shape. That furnished by the means of electric lights will probably equal anything of the kind ever attempted in the United States.

### Will Use Search Lights.

In addition to 32,000 incandescent colored lamps which will represent the different emblems of the Templars numerous electric search lights will be placed at advantageous points, and these in themselves would suffice to make the city as bright as day. The Committee on Decorations made a report of their finances, which shows an excellent condition of affairs.

The itineraries of many of the commanderies are being received. Cheyenne Commandery, Camden, N. J., will arrive Aug. 7 at 9 p. m. over the Rock Island with fifty Knights and thirty women. It will have quarters in cars. Elkhart, Ind., commandery will arrive next Friday with sixteen Knights. It will have quarters on the cars.

Trenton, Mo., commandery will come with Oriental commandery of Kansas City and will have quarters at the Hotel Henshaw. It will be represented by twelve Knights.

St. John's Commandery No. 4 of Philadelphia, escort to the Grand Master, will hold a reception Monday and Tuesday of conclave week from 8 to 12 p. m., at No. 1739 Champs street. John Jay Gilroy is Eminent Commander.

California Commandery No. 1 of San Francisco will entertain at the Chamber of Commerce for five days. It will have a carload of fruit and another of wine for each of the five days. Wednesday of conclave week the commandery will give a reception. Yesterday an orchestra of thirteen pieces was secured for that occasion.

Mount Hebron Commandery, No. 12, of Kearney, Neb., Sir R. E. French, Eminent Commander, has sent out the itinerary of its trip to Denver. The commandery will be joined by Mount Lebanon, No. 6, of Grand Island, and Palestine, No. 13, of North Platte. The start will be made from Grand Island next Sunday at 8 a. m., and from Kearney an hour later.

The Boston Commandery will arrive next Wednesday and spend the time until the beginning of the conclave in visiting Colorado resorts.

### A Converted Spiritualist.

In my callower days I believed
In phantom, in spook and in wraith;
Like a credulous youth I received
Superstition as part of my faith.
I would wander by graveyards at night,
And would hide, nothing daunted,
In rooms that were haunted,
But of specters I ne'er caught a sight.
For they never materialized,
No, they never materialized,
And again and again I have sought them in vain,
And they never materialized.

When to wisdom and age I attained,
I courted a maiden of wealth,
Her father my offer disdained,
And we planned to be married by stealth.
To the parson she promised to go,
And her ardent adorer
Arrived there before her.
But her fickleness plunged me in woe.
For she didn't materialize,
No, she didn't materialize;
Though I waited all day, in a confident way,
She didn't materialize.

Speculation next entered my brain,
And I thought of the ways of the street,
Where 'tis easy a fortune to gain
In water, in gas, or in wheat;
So I turned all my wealth into gold,
And the very last ducat
Went into the bucket;
But the fortune I'll never behold;
For 'twill never materialize,
No, 'twill never materialize;
Though I keep up my end till I've no more to spend,
'Twill never materialize.

Then I went to a town in the West,
For my genius, I thought, needed room,
And I bought me a lot, like the rest
Of the boomers awaiting a boom.
And I stayed there a year and a day,
For the boom we awaited
Was sadly belated,
Or somehow got lost on the way;
For it didn't materialize,
No, it didn't materialize;
And the trumpet of doom can't enliven that boom
For 'twill never materialize.

I now have a gray hair or so,
And some brain matter, too, that is gray,
And I've found there's no wisdom below
Like experience brings into play.
O, the visions of childhood are vain,
And as we grow older,
With hearts little colder,
We are dreaming of castles in Spain;
But they never materialize,
No, they never materialize.
If we don't win our luck by good judgment and pluck,
It will never materialize!
—*George Horton.*

### In the Past.

I sang of sunshine, though my heart
Held not one single gleam
Of glorious sunshine, that with warmth
Lit mountain, vale, and stream;
Of laughing light that chased the clouds
Across the joyous years;
And none could tell the singer's heart
And eyes were filled with tears.

I sang of love that only brought
Glad laughter in its train,
Of happy hours that held with truth
A clear and glad refrain;
But deeper, clearer, in my heart
A monotone was shed;
"Old love and new, tried love and true,
Lie cold, and still, and dead."

How sad, the gladdest tones we hear,
The eyes that seem most bright,
Should hush in sobs when none are near
And bathe in tears by night;
That thro' the clouds, the mist, the rain,
So far should seem the shore,
Where sunlight, laughter, love, and hope
Clasp hands for evermore.

### First Use of Tobacco.

Tobacco was taken to Europe by the Spaniards early in the sixteenth century; was introduced into England by Raleigh in 1555.

### THE BEST PLAN FOR OLD AGE.

**Is Securing a Helpful Circle of Good Friends Now.**

When a man is planning for the comfort of his mature and declining years there are some things that he arranges for as matters of course. . . . But there are one or two comforts that he may miss by not appreciating their value until it is too late to provide for them. A particular luxury of this sort, for which a timely arrangement must be made if a man is to have it at all, is a periodical meeting with the men who were young when he was.

In order to secure this enjoyment it is necessary, in the first place, to be young with a considerable number of persons associated in the pursuit of some common interest, and to form more or less intimate relations with them. They must be the right sort of people, too; people whom it is not only edifying to know while they are young, but who promise a development which will make a fair proportion of them good company in their maturity. Having formed such an acquaintance betimes, the habit of renewing it periodically should be started early and carefully nursed, the periods growing gradually less until they become annual.

The simplest way to accomplish all this is doubtless to go early in life to a good college and return yearly to its commencements. But where that has not been feasible, the same end is often otherwise accomplished, as by being a veteran of the war, and meeting one's fellow veterans annually at a Grand Army encampment or by being an earnest politician and getting sent pretty regularly to conventions. The points that require attention are that you must meet old friends who were young, or comparatively young, in your company, and from whom you are ordinarily separated. The old friends whom you meet every day won't do. You talk to them when you see them about what happened yesterday and was in the morning paper. The sight of them does not annihilate time for you; your intercourse with them has been too constantly contemporaneous for that. But the old acquaintances whom you only see once a year carry you back every time to the years when you first knew them.—*From "The Point of View," in August (Fiction Number) Scribner.*

### Every Day Life.

Mrs. D'Avnoo (at front window)—"Officer!"

Policeman—"Yes, ma'am. What's wrong ma'am?"

Mrs. D'Avnoo—"Nothing's wrong; but I wish you'd step into the kitchen and tell the cook not to burn the meat, as she did last night. I'm afraid to."—*New York Weekly.*

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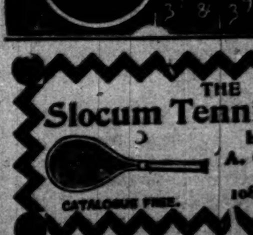
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# INTEREST REVIVING.

## YACHTMEN AWAKENING FROM A PERIOD OF IDLENESS.

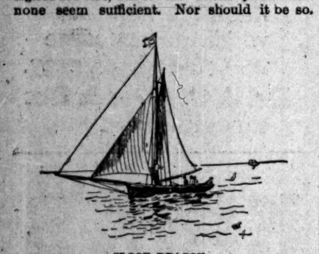
**They Claim That with a Proper Harbor for the Boats Yachting During the World's Fair Will Outshine Its Halcyon Days of Years Ago—Something About the Boats That Have Won Honors for Chicago—International Regattas—Clubs of the Past and of the Present.**

Yachting in Chicago a few years ago was a thing of public interest as well as of individual pride and taste. The annual regattas of the old Chicago Yacht club, to say nothing of less imposing contests, were events of the year looked forward to and witnessed by thousands. Baseball and horse-racing were then less in vogue, and lawn tennis was in its juvenile condition; so the always manly and ever-exciting sport of yacht-racing was in popular favor. Some of the races between these white-winged flyers created so much public fervor that even the Board of Trade adjourned to witness them—just as the Common Council

CHICAGO YACHT CLUB CUP.
[Now held by a Canadian yacht.]

now does to see a slugging match. And what a difference there is, picturesquely as well as morally, between a score of sloops with bended sails gracefully and swiftly cleaving the blue waters of Lake Michigan and a couple of bruisers thumping each other in Battery D.

But for the last eight years or so yacht-racing here has been declining and the Chicago and other yacht clubs have practically gone out of existence. Various reasons are assigned for this, but to the ardent yachtsman none seem sufficient. Nor should it be so.



SLOOP DRAGON.

Yachting is a noble pleasure, embracing, as it does, elements of the daring and poetic. To the venturesome spirit there is something fascinating in the handling of a yacht.

However, the period of depression and of indifference to yachting is passing away, and if the interest that has recently been aroused continues Chicago will have larger and better yacht clubs than ever, and contests as exciting as the most noted of the past will be of frequent occurrence.

To the mind of the Chicagoan nautically inclined it is a source of chagrin as well as of wonder that a cup or a pennant or a silver sloop is not sailed for every month, at least during the summer. He thinks that the broad waters which stretch before the city, while useful enough to give cooling draughts to the citizens and bring commerce to the docks, are only half utilized with no yacht races. As yachtsmen talked to a reporter for THE TRIBUNE the City Council, the Park Commissioners, and even the United States Government are little less than barbarous in their neglect of the opportunities for yachting which nature evidently intended that Chicago should enjoy. It is a shame, they think, that a city which provides boulevards for bicyclers and parks for idlers should do nothing to establish a refuge harbor for their craft. And this want of safe, convenient, and

THE IDLER, C. Y. C.

commodious anchorage is attributed as the chief if not the sole cause of the decline and past apathy in yachting affairs.

No more magnificent course for a race can be found than on the lake. No matter which way the wind blows, it may be said, its broad expanse gives yachtsmen an opportunity to test their skill and the speed of their vessels. And yet, with a water frontage of twenty-four miles, from South Chicago to Evanston, the city has not a public harbor or cove fitted or safe for pleasure yachts to nestle in. This, think seamen and lovers of the waves, is not as it should be.

To the amateur there is no pleasure so exhilarating as that of sailing. Its conditions demand daring and skill, while the continual watchfulness necessary to avoid mishaps and to take advantage of every passing breeze, whether a listless or a stiff one, gives zest to the work and allows no moment of flagging in the interest and attention. And to the onlooker from the shore there is no prettier or more fascinating sight than a fleet of yachts in motion with white sails set and sharp

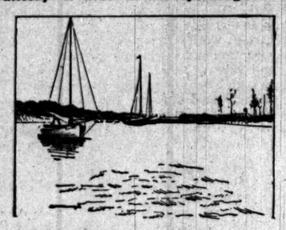
SCHOONER ELLIDA UNDER FULL SAIL.

prows breaking into glistening spray and rolling ridges of softest, brightest foam the blue waters they cut and glide through. A yacht cleaving through a sea, billowy but not angry, and partaking of the rhythmic, onward flow of the waves, is the embodiment of poetry and motion. Other than yachtmen see the beauty of the waves and feel the inspiration and enthusiasm of a splendidly contested yacht race, and so there are none that would not be glad to have the amateur seamen of Chicago possess a good and adequate harbor. That is what they have always been wishing for, and it is a matter which they are now agitating and trying to secure.

### CHICAGO YACHT CLUB'S HISTORY.

**Although Brief, It Was Full of Noted Contests—Some of Its Boats.**

The first regular yachting association established in this city dates back to the days of 1875, when the "Chicago Yacht club" was organized. Some time afterwards it was duly incorporated under the laws of the State. It was, during the few brief years of its heyday, a noted organization, and became of not only local and national but of international repute. Its existence was a good deal like that of the butterfly—it lived in the rays and glare of a



SCENE IN LINCOLN PARK SLIP—SLOOP ALICE IN FOREGROUND.

few summer suns and then died. Among its hundred or more members there were millionaires and many of the prominent citizens of Chicago. Its first officers were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Commodore | John Prindiville |
| Vice-Commodore | T. M. Bradley |
| Rear Commodore | W. F. Higgie |
| Secretary | C. E. Kremer |
| Treasurer | Louis Wahl |
| Measurer | W. W. Bates |

Executive committee—William C. Lyman, John A. Farrow, Thomas E. Miller, John Q. Fergus, W. H. Barnum.

Regatta committee—W. H. McHenry, Arthur C. Ducat, F. W. S. Brawley, W. F. Wentworth, E. C. Raud.

In 1876 and 1877 T. M. Bradley was Commodore, in 1878 Albert A. Munger was elected, and from 1879 to 1885, when the club was about expiring, H. F. Griswold held that office. In the club book or roster of 1882, which was the last one published, the following list of officers was given, and, with one or two exceptions, they held the positions until the club ceased to exist as an active organization:

| | |
|---|---|
| Commodore | H. F. Griswold |
| Vice-Commodore | George Weir |
| Rear Commodore | William Borden |
| Recording Secretary | F. M. Blount |
| Corresponding Secretary | R. B. Martin |
| Treasurer | F. W. S. Brawley |
| Measurer | F. B. H. Bouler |
| Fleet Surgeon | W. Blanchard, M. D. |
| Judge Advocate | C. E. Kremer |
| Timekeeper | Joseph Ruff |

Board of Trustees—John Mason, I. Loomis, A. J. Fisher, Jacob Wilder, R. H. Fleming, P. Foster Pettibone.

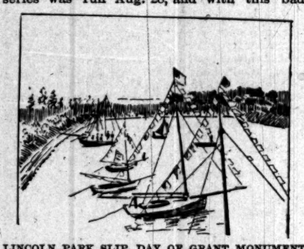
Regatta committee—Martin Engert, W. Blanchard, M. D., C. E. Kremer, A. A. Munger, R. B. Martin.

The first race of the club was sailed June 15, 1876, the Fleetwing, Frolic, Lucy, Peri, Zephyr, Lulu, and Anna Louise Carey contesting. The Fleetwing, with Commodore Bradley in command, was the victor.

About ten weeks later, or Aug. 26, the liveliest and most exciting yacht race ever sailed on Lake Michigan was contested. It was an international struggle, and interest was centered in it from all directions. It was between the Frolic of Chicago and the Ina of the Royal Canadian Yacht club of Toronto. The race was for $1,000 and over a course measuring thirty miles. The Ina was 35 feet long by 11 feet beam, and was owned by Col. Shaw of Toronto. The Frolic was 37½ feet long and 11 feet beam, and was owned and sailed by Capt. John Prindiville. The stake and championship were to be decided by the winner of two out of three races.

**Upheld Chicago's Fame.**

The Frolic won the first race in 4 hours and 25 seconds, beating the Ina by 3 minutes and 43 seconds only. It was as game and skillful a race as ever witnessed, as indicated by the length of the course and close finish, and when the Frolic crossed the line as victor there was immense enthusiasm and blowing of whistles and ringing of bells. The second race of the series was run Aug. 28, and with this bad



LINCOLN PARK SLIP, DAY OF GRANT MONUMENT UNVEILING.

blood and endless dispute arose. The Ina came in ahead, but as it violated the stipulations and understandings of the contest the race was given to the Frolic. The Ina having gone around the stake boat on its port instead of the starboard side as agreed upon, the referee gave judgment against it, and it was the opinion of good judges who witnessed the finish that if the boat had kept the assigned course it would have been beaten anyway. But bad feeling and bitter criticism flowed through the press of this country and Canada and elsewhere for a long time after.

But time softened the acerbity of feeling, and Canada being desirous of getting satisfaction, another international race was agreed upon for 1883. There were two classes of contests at this meeting between schooners and between sloops and cutters. The first race was sailed Aug. 4 for the Chicago club cup, a magnificent trophy worth $500, and was won by the schooner Idler from its competitor, the Viola of the Royal Canadian Yacht club. Aug. 5 the race between the schooners took place, and the Atalanta of Belleville, Can., entered against the yachts of the home club to capture the Fisher cup. It failed that day, for the Cora of the Chicago Yacht club won the race and the cup. But the owner of the Atalanta was not satisfied, and he sent a challenge to the Cora to maintain its right to the cup in a race between both boats. The "defi" was accepted, and two days later the race was sailed over a course of twelve miles, and the Atalanta won the cup and carried it to Belleville.

"This has been a source of chagrin to Chicago yachtmen ever since, and it is a pity," said Dr. W. Brainard, "that we have not some club or yacht to go after it, capture it from the Canadian and bring it home again." Others think the same way, and it is not improbable that some of the yacht clubs now growing into vigor may ere long redeem the defeat inflicted by the Atlanta.

Besides the foregoing noted contests the Chicago Yacht club had many other exciting races in the harbor. It had annually spring and fall regattas and intervening cruises by the fleet. In a regatta July 9, 1882, twenty-one boats entered into the contest, and July 2, 1883, the club held a regatta in Milwaukee bay.

In 1881 the club was reorganized and larger yachts became the fancy. In this year the following named yachts composed its fleet:

Idler, Viking, Countess, Cora, Wasp, Peri, Ariel, Harry Burke, Mischief, Wonder, Nameless, Zephyr, Nell, Qui Vive, Goodenough, Mamie, Rambler, Mary Jane, Garfield, Lourie, and Norden.

Towards the last days of the club some of the larger yachts were taken to the seaboard, among them being the Viking, by Col. Loomis.

The Ina, that came from Toronto to win glory and dollars from Chicago yachtmen, is now here and owned by Henry Henderson, and the Frolic, the Ina's conqueror, is the property of ex-Harbormaster McCarthy and seeks passengers for pay on the Lake-Front.

### NEW VIGOR NOW MARKS YACHTMEN.

**Two Lively Clubs Are in Existence and Plans for Harbors Are Being Formed.**

The fact that the Chicago Yacht club, notwithstanding the means, public spirit, and sailing proclivities of most of its members, did not maintain its existence, practically put an end to the yachting idea in Chicago for years, and beautiful Michigan rolled its resounding waves invitingly on the far-stretched shore front of Chicago in vain, for it found no contesting keels to caress them, no venturesome pleasure sails set to catch the kisses of its winds.

But the spirit of yachting cannot keep quiet in the presence of broad waters, and about three years ago a new organization sprung into existence and called itself the "Corinthian Yachting club." It was not as opulent as the "Chicago," nor was it aggressive nor earnest in organization, and so it, too, is moribund. Shortly after its organization it offered a silver yacht as a prize, and that is now held by the yacht Growler, owned by F. M. Morris and George Martin. There are now but two other boats in the club the Question and the Weasel. All are eighteen-footers and so much alike that it would be vain for a landlubber to try and tell them apart. For the final possession of the Corinthian silver yacht the Growler will have to win three out of five successive races this year. The first was sailed Saturday. If either of the others should lead in the series of five races the silver yacht would go to it to be fought for during the coming year. Its final ownership requires that it should be won in two successive years. The Question is owned by David Wilder and the Weasel by Edward Hennessy.

Despite failures and drawbacks heretofore, yachting interests have acquired new vigor, and it now seems certain that one or two clubs have come to stay. They are not pretentious socially, but the members are enthusiasts and own their own boats. They not only like the sport for itself, but think that Chicago without yacht clubs during the World's Fair year would be incomplete as a great port and lacking as a famous summer resort.

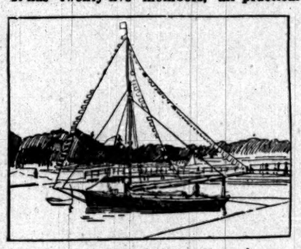
There are now two active clubs here, the oldest and largest being the Lincoln Park Yacht club. The other is the Columbia Yacht club.

**Lincoln Park Club's Officers and Boats.**

The Lincoln Park club was organized in the winter of 1890 and is at present officered as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Commodore | Ernest P. Warner |
| Vice-Commodore | H. E. O. Heinemann |
| Rear-Commodore | Frank Chaiser |
| Secretary | C. O. Andrews |
| Treasurer | D. D. Dutton |

It has twenty-five members, all practical



SLOOP PHANTOM, COMMODORE WARNER'S BOAT, IN GALA ATTIRE.

amateur yachtsmen, and a squadron comprising the following yachts, with their classifications and owners:

SLOOPS—FIRST CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Phantom | Owner, E. P. Warner |
| Scorpion | Owner, Thomas G. Dickinson |

SECOND CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Viking | Owners { F. J. Chaiser, A. E. Back, Capt. Henry |
| American Girl | Owners, Berriman Bros., E. Wood |
| Dragon | Owners { Lanedale Bros., S. B. Ford, Fitzgerald |

THIRD CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Lois | Owner, George A. Poole |
| Period | Owner, Charles Maunsell |
| Alice | Owners, C. O. Andrews, D. D. Dutton |
| Blade | Owners, Ramsdell Bros., Holmes |
| Buena | Owner, William M. Dodd |
| Lucy | H. A. Paus |

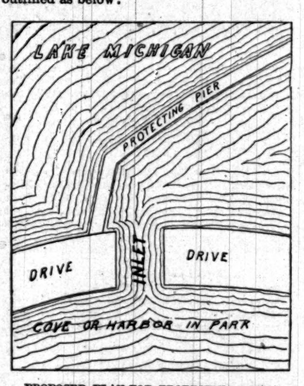
SCHOONERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sketch | Owner, Capt. J. Prindiville |
| Ellida | Owners, Heinemann Bros. |

By way of further information for the landlubber it may be stated that yachts are classed according to their measurements. The first class includes sloops of forty feet and over; the second from twenty-two to thirty-five feet, and the third-class boats less than twenty-two feet.

The club had a regatta last year and several fleet sails and had its second annual regatta Saturday. The club boats, as a fleet, go out for a sail nearly every Sunday, and many of them take a sail every night in the week. The larger ones also go on extensive cruises along the lake. The Ellida is now out on one, and the Phantom will soon go. The yachts of the Lincoln Park club anchor in the little harbor inside the drive at Lincoln Park and find it a great advantage. But they are only there by sufferance. Last year the Commissioners ordered them out and they had to use a great deal of argument and persuasion to get final permission to stay. The members of the club claim that their yachts are among the chief attractions at the park, and judging from the crowds that are always in the neighborhood of the little harbor it would seem so. When the fleet starts out Sunday morning for its sail on the lake there are always large gatherings to see the start. The boats make an attractive sight, and the ever shifting canvas scene, as the sloops bear away from the shore, is watched with interest by old and young, by men and women.

But the snug little cove at the park, although the only available place to them, is far from satisfactory on account of the entrance to it. The inlet is narrow, only fifty feet wide, and with a stiff breeze from the east or northeast it is always dangerous and sometimes impossible to make the inside harbor. The club has made a suggestion to the Park Commissioners which they think ought to be adopted. It is that the Commissioners build a pier north of the opening of the inlet and extending 200 or more feet into the lake. Secretary Andrews of the yacht club embodied his idea of the improvement in a sketch hastily outlined as below:




PROPOSED PLAN FOR PROTECTING PIER.

Spanning the inlet and connecting the water walls of the driveway a drawbridge should be placed. The yachts would rarely require it to be opened except to leave and return to anchorage, for the pier would offer them protection enough at other times, even during rough weather. Yachtsmen of Chicago say that if the city will do nothing for its sailing clubs the Lincoln Park Commissioners would perpetually honor themselves, add to the attractions of the park, and confer a boon not only on the present but on all future devotees of the noble pastime of yachting by making this improvement.

**Plans for Another Harbor.**

While the Park Commissioners give us no hint, say the yachtsmen, that they will seriously consider such plans of improvement and protection for yachts as above suggested, there is some talk that they will build a harbor north of Fullerton avenue for yachts, 200 or more feet wide and a mile long. This would make a magnificent harbor, large enough for all yacht clubs, say the yachtsmen, and it ought to be built.

The newest of the clubs is the "Columbia Yacht Club," which was organized last Thanksgiving day. It is said to be largely an offshoot from the old Corinthian, but its purpose and vigor were shown in the prize regatta it organized and held July 23. It offers as its prize a handsome cup, given to the club by the Burlington road and known as the "Burlington Cup." The club will have five races this season on alternate Saturdays, and if any yacht wins three of them the cup will belong to it. The May B. won the first of the five races. The names and owners of the boats belonging to this young and spirited club are as follows:

SECOND CLASS.

| *Boat.* | *Owner.* |
|---|---|
| Pinta | Ole Almonson |
| Hattie | Prof. Del Fontaine |
| Zephyr | Capt. Bierbach |

THIRD CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| May B | Louis Belmont |
| Sea Shell | John Long |
| O. K | Oscar Kranse |
| Restless | C. J. Duggan |

FOURTH CLASS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Eileen | Alex. Street |
| Blade | Capt. Ramsdell |

The Columbia shelters in Slip "D," or No. 2, beyond the Randolph street viaduct, being the best and safest place it could find, but it has to employ a watchman to guard its boats at night from the depredations of dock and harbor thieves. These wharf rats, if given opportunity, would not only steal everything movable from the boats, but would, if the impulse moved them, steal the boat itself. They have been known to do such things.

One of the members of this club has an idea about a harbor for yachts in which the city is to be the promoter. From the Government Engineer's house east of the east end of the Randolph street viaduct he would have a pier built extending southward to nearly opposite the old Exposition Building, with a short arm running towards the shore. The pier should be open at both its north and south ends. Here would be a spacious and safe anchorage for all yacht and without any interference with the trade

SCHOONER ELLIDA AND SLOOP ALICE UNDER SAIL.

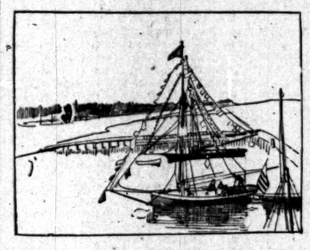
and commerce of the port or even the inner harbor.

In Hyde Park there was a flourishing yacht club two or three years ago, but the lack of harbor facilities has almost caused its death. There are hopes now that a convenient harbor will soon be built there, and with that expectation the club is reviving, and it will not take long to restore its purpose and spirit. Mr. Rosing is the Commodore of the club, and its club house is at the foot of Fifty-first street.

One of the things which shows the revival of the yachting spirit is the rapidly increasing fleet of magnificent steam yachts. There are now in this harbor six steam yachts, and another is daily expected. Their names, sizes, and owners are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Leila, 100 feet | Argo club |
| Catherine, 80 feet | Michael Cudahy |
| Thistle, 95 feet | Henry Warrington |
| Mina, 60 feet | |
| Buena, 65 feet | Buena Park club |
| No. 12, 81 feet | Allison V. Armour |
| Waubun, 80 feet | |

The Waubun is coming here from Detroit,



VIKING IN FOREGROUND, PHANTOM IN BACKGROUND.

and is said to be the purchase of one of Chicago's leading bankers. There is talk that these steam yachts will be organized into a club and that a Western pennant will be raced for.

### WANTS MISSIONARIES FOR AFRICA.

**Dr. Richards Tells the Assembly at Lake Bluff of the Natives.**

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Richards yesterday morning conducted the services at the Sunday-school assembly at Lake Bluff. He delivered a missionary address, taking for his subject "Africa."

Dr. Richards, who has spent eleven years in the Dark Continent, said that the people of America were greatly mistaken in their ideas of the natives of Africa, especially of those on the western coast. These, he affirmed, were intelligent and willing to learn, and eagerly adopted the Christian faith as soon as it was plainly put to them. He closed his sermon with an appeal to send out more African missionaries.

In the evening a platform meeting was held, at which most of the leading persons present took part. Among the principal speakers were the Rev. Dr. E. H. Richards, Dr. T. Judkin, and W. A. Hobbs. Both meetings were well attended.

This week will be a busy one at Lake Bluff. Monday evening Miss Atkins will give her second lecture, entitled "Rambles in Rome and Pompeii." Tuesday evening the Rev. Mr. Richards will continue his lecture of Saturday night on "Eleven Years in Africa." Wednesday Miss Atkins will lecture on "Venice, the City of the Sea." Thursday is the day set apart for the Epworth League, and in the evening there will only be a song service. Friday evening Miss Atkins will lecture on "A Journey Through the Rhine Country," and Saturday at 8 p. m. Dr. W. R. Goodwin will lecture on "Mistakes of the Devil."

The arrivals at Hotel Irving last week were as follows:

J. C. Drake, P. H. Hover, Mrs. L. R. Williams and children, Mr. and Mrs. James B. Lapham, W. E. Humphrey, Frank C. Roby, Chauncey G. Smith, Clarence B. Hale, M. M. Scovil, L. W. Warren, Mrs. H. L. Warren, Mrs. W. H. Parcells, Paul Parcells, Mr. and Mrs. H. I. Clark and child, A. E. Goodridge, H. D. Sheldon, Mrs. J. M. Johnson and son, Mrs. A. S. Raymond, Miss Lucy B. Good, Miss N. Moffitt, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Fairclough and child, Mrs. Jessie H. Moore, William M. Arnold, Hattie H. Arnold, Charles Stevenson, Mrs. M. A. Wands, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Gross, Deane Richards, S. E. Williams, Mrs. K. C. Williams, Miss Madeline Williams, Edgar D. Swain, Mrs. E. D. Swain, Miss Agnes Smiley, George Smiley, A. H. Wilson, S. J. Prentice, Fred S. Thatcher, George A. Thatcher, Mrs. Charles Thurber, Miss Hettie Thurber, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Matthiessen and child, Mrs. M. Conrad, Mrs. J. Irving Pearce, Mrs. J. Irving Pearce Jr., T. S. Fauntleroy, H. G. Jackson, J. J. Marks, Katherine M. William, Charles C. Barrell, Myron Pearce, and Miss Winnie Davis of Chicago. Earle Bartholomew, Baldwin Starr, and Miss Burrows, Decatur, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Gates Strawn, Mrs. Caroline Trabue, Miss Ellie Trabue, Jacksonville, Ill.; Ida C. Clothier and Maude L. Green, Boston, Mass.; Miss Straight, Oak Park, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Hill, Evanston; Mrs. L. M. Atkinson, Detroit, Mich.; W. John Marland, Pa.; Lucy Page Gaston, Lacon, Ill.; Henry Lea, Piano, Ill.; S. Hall, New York; Miss Rowland, Quincy, Ill.; and Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Palmer and child, Princeton, Ill.

### ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

**Names on the Registers of the Hostelries of the City.**

Palmer House—J. S. Culver, Springfield, Ill.; E. Hart, San Francisco; W. E. Brown and wife, North Adams, Mass.; Alph Lefkow, St. Louis, Mo.; J. H. Hawley, New York; H. B. Viall and wife, Keene, N. H.; J. J. Perrin and wife, Kalamazoo, Mich.; W. E. Ellis and wife, St. Louis.

Leland—J. C. Lynch, Denver, Col.; W. F. Brown and wife, Wellington, O.; F. E. Murphy, Green Bay, Wis.; H. C. Knapp and wife, Pittsburg, Pa.; L. S. Donaldson, Minneapolis, Minn.; G. J. Hibbard and wife, Charleston, Ill.; William B. Smith, New York.

Grand Pacific—A. Cutter, Peoria, Ill.; George F. Wright, Des Moines, Ia.; F. Mitchell, Rock Island; G. O. Eastman and H. Davis, Saginaw; L. F. Bend, Sioux City; Mrs. Ingraham and Mrs. Cooley, Albany, N. Y.; D. B. Horton, New York.

Auditorium—Herman Albin, Louisville, Ky.; G. Davidson, New York; W. P. Halliday, Cairo, Ill.; R. S. Warner, Columbus, O.; H. A. Hoffman, Wyoming; John E. Irwin, Chicago; C. A. Hovey, Fort Huron.

Tremont—Samuel D. Carter and party, New Orleans; Frank B. Hubbell, New York; Charles D. Lathrop, New York; Charles I. Chandler and wife, Spirit Lake, Ia.; A. Judson, Dayton, O.

Great Northern—A. Frankel, Oskaloosa, Ia.; James Robinson, Toronto; D. H. Campbell, Alabama; C. Blake, Omaha; George E. Hibberd and wife, St. Louis, Mo.; Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ashton, Tacoma.

Wellington—C. W. Jacob and wife, New York; H. McDaniel, Canton, O.; M. E. Duncan, Louisville, Ky.; L. E. Chase and wife, Muskegon, Mich.; T. J. Ropers, Omaha, Neb.; F. N. Shaw, St. Paul.

Sherman House—C. H. Briggs, Kankakee, Ill.; C. G. Averill, Springfield, Ill.; Charles Deane Hughes, Boston; P. Ettenheim, Milwaukee, Wis.; W. Gregory, Minneapolis; E. T. Dozier, Batavia, Ill.

Richelieu—N. R. Johnson, Cincinnati; E. Ettlinger and wife, Philadelphia; Harold Clemens, New York.

# TO OPEN IT SUNDAYS.

## FORD BARCLAY'S ADVICE REGARDING THE WORLD'S FAIR.

**The London Capitalist Thinks It Would Be a Great Injustice to the Working People Not to Allow Them the Privileges of the Exposition on the Sabbath—He Cites Experiences in England to Show the Necessity of Opening the Gates—Guests at Chicago Hotels.**

Lord Barclay of London, England, arrived in Chicago yesterday and registered at the Richelieu. Mr. Barclay is a member of the firm of Barclay, Bevan & Co., one of the largest banking firms of that banking center—Lombard street. He is also one of the prominent men in English politics. He is on his way to Salt Lake City, Denver, and San Francisco, in all of which cities he has large real estate and other interests. He is President of the Western Investment company of San Francisco.

"We Englishmen," he said, "are watching with the greatest concern the result of the debate in Congress on the World's Fair appropriation. Some men will tell you that the McKinley Tariff bill will have the tendency to keep away exhibiters from our shores. I do not believe it for a moment, though I should wish to see that same McKinley bill consigned to oblivion. There is one thing that I hope for strongly and that is that the Sunday clause will not be forced through and become a condition of the grant. Such a matter looks narrow and bigoted to the stranger. I do not know that a foreigneer has any right to express an opinion, but I feel that no offense will be taken if I give you a few details upon the effect of Sunday closing in the English metropolis. The British Museum, the National Gallery, the South Kensington Museum, every place of interest in fact, is closed on the Sabbath, and, as a consequence, the day is the gloomiest of the week. But the gin palaces with their flaring lights are open. The workingman, wearied after his week of toil, has no place of mental recreation, with the result that the saloonkeeper receives the benefit of no small amount of his hard-earned wages. So strongly impressed with the necessity of providing some means of useful relaxation have the most thoughtful Londoners become that a Sunday league has been formed mostly composed of the sons of toil. Every Sunday they go in a body to some point in the country, and even so great a respector of the Sunday as the Duke of Westminster throws open his treasure of art, Grosvenor house, to the inspection of all who like to come. Moreover Walter Besant and other reformers have started for the East End the People's Palace and the Bethnal Green picture gallery, and each of these is more patronized Sunday than any other day. If you close your exhibition on the Sabbath my opinion is that you will be doing a rank injustice to the toiling masses and I cannot see why the lawmakers of the nation do not understand this.

"Whatever way you manage the Fair, and I am sure you will manage it well, London will be represented in force. Clubs are now being organized from one end of the city to the other for the purpose of arranging parties and so reducing the expenses. I believe the Prince of Wales intends being present, and wherever the Prince goes fashion follows. I should be glad, if the Grand Old Man, with whom, by the way I do not agree on the Irish question, could be induced to come also. He would charm your people here, and I have not the slightest doubt he would be charmed in return. He has deep regard for America. One of the prominent pictures in his study at Hawarden Castle is a portrait of George Washington. I see, by the way, that the old man has been taken by a slight spell of illness. I fancy he will pull through without trouble. The marvel to every man is that, disregarding the advice of his physican as he does and doing the work of more than any three men, he has not been taken down long ago.

"A word on the position of Mr. Gladstone's party just now. I notice a paragraph in the papers to the effect that the Queen has called upon the Duke of Devonshire to aid her in the formation of a Cabinet. It is quoted from a weekly paper which is absolutely without weight in political matters. Gladstone will form his Cabinet, and a radical Cabinet it will be. If Lord Coleridge be given the Lord Chancellorship, it will be the first occasion for sixty years when a Chief Justice has been promoted to the woolsack. Coleridge is the man who granted the summons against the Duke of Cambridge, refused by a police magistrate, to a reporter whom the Duke had assaulted. The words of the Chief Justice on the occasion were: 'All men are equal in the eyes of the law, Prince and peasant.' That was rather democratic for a future Lord Chancellor. The difficulty about elevating Sir Charles Russell to the position lies in the fact that he is a Roman Catholic, and up to the present the law refuses to acknowledge the right of a Roman Catholic to so lofty a position. This, however, can be avoided by the passing of a small bill abolishing the old penal act. For the rest Labouchere will have a place in the government. Altogether the next couple of years will be lively, but things settle themselves in England quietly by the development of precedent as Lord Tennyson puts it. So come what may we have no fears."

James B. Brady, general sales agent of the Fox Solid Pressed Steel company of New York, arrived in the city yesterday and is stopping at the Victoria. Mr. Fox, the President of the company, is also owner of the Leeds Forge Steel company of England. Mr. Brady was questioned upon the effect of the Carnegie strike upon the general trade.

"It has caused an increase of price from 1.88 cents per pound to 2¼ cents," he answered. "As to the possibility of a termination of the strike," Mr. Brady continued, "there is one consideration which has not been taken into account. The fight is not one between Carnegie and his men only. Upon its results depends victory or defeat for other firms and other employés. The President of one large Western firm has told me that his men came to him with a proposed scale for an increase of wages, to which he agreed. But he agreed on the condition that the Pittsburg scale should rule. The consequence is that trades unions in the West, where they are strongest, are supporting the strikers and urging them to fight to a finish. So unsettled is the feeling among the steel manufacturers that in every large contract they now insert a provision exempting them from responsibility in case of a strike. I believe that Carnegie has such a provision even in his government contracts."

Hugh S. Price, Vice President; A. L. Smith, President; Secretary Graves, and Treasurer Savage, all of the Wisconsin State Board of the World's Fair, arrived in the city yesterday and are staying at the Victoria. They are here for the purpose of locating their State building and perfecting other details in connection with the exhibit.

H. S. Codman, landscape architect of the World's Fair, who has been for a few days at the Wellington, has been so ill that his friends were telegraphed as to his condition. Yesterday he improved considerably, and his physicians regard all possibility of danger passed.

Gov. McKinley left the Grand Pacific for Nebraska last night. During the day he paid a visit to the World's Fair grounds, and expressed his astonishment at the progress made since he was last in the city.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—OF—
Spring and Summer Dry Goods

To make room for Fall Stocks commences THIS MORNING. In many instances GREAT SACRIFICES have been made.

AT THE LACE DEPARTMENT

We will offer 10,000 pieces of those extremely popular Ecru, Two-toned and Cream

IRISH POINT LACES

At 10c (Worth 20c.) At 15c (Worth 35c.) At 25c (Worth 50c to 75c.) At 50c (Worth $1 and up.)

ALSO THE BALANCE OF OUR SUMMER PURCHASES OF
Black Chantilly Edges,
Black Chantilly Flouncings,
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Normandy Valenciennes, Torchon,
Medicis, Chiffon, and Novelty Lace Edges
AT 1/2 Price and LESS.

*For genuine merit in styles and values we commend this sale to our patrons.*

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Values up to $3.00—will be closed out today at $1.00 A PAIR

The assortment comprises—
Black and Colored Lace Silk,
Black and Colored Pure Silk,
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AT THE WHITE GOODS DEPT. MAIN FLOOR, SOUTH AISLE.

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24-inch Pure Linen Printed Lawns, reduced from 50c to 25c
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150 pairs Irish Point Curtains at $2.50
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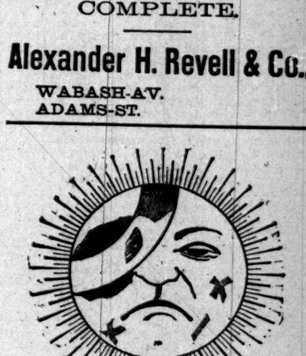

When "old Sol" makes all things sizzle,
Drink Hires' Root Beer.
When dull care makes life a fizzle,
Drink Hires' Root Beer.
When you feel a little dry,
When you're cross, and don't know why,
When with thirst the children cry,
There's a sweet relief to try—
Drink Hires' Root Beer.
▲ 25 cent Package makes five gallons.



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WE SELL AT OUR STORES
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FOR ACCT. BRIGGS HOUSE.
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At 10 O'Clock This Monday Morning
WE SELL AT
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HYGEIA SPRING WATER . . . . | 10 Gallons for a DOLLAR.

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110—112 MADISON-ST.

UNRIVALED
COFFEES

Best Mandheling Java and Arabian Mocha,
Roasted or Ground,
40c Per Pound.
10 Lbs. for $3.90.
FINEST ON EARTH.
110 & 112 Madison-st.



Liebig COMPANY'S
Extract of Beef.

Do you want a cup of *Beef Tea?* See that it is made from the *Genuine.* Incomparably the best. Pure, palatable, refreshing. Dissolves clearly.

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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1892—TWELVE PAGES.

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## HIS STAR IS WANING.

### KAISER WILLIAM CONTINUES TO IGNORE BISMARCK.

**With Health Greatly Improved He Is Less Bitter Towards the Iron Chancellor—Caprivi Inclined to Take a More Vigorous Course—Another Demonstration at Jena—Germany Will Have a World's Fair in 1898—The Proposition to Hold It in Competition with France.**

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, July 31.—Emperor William, bronzed and weather-beaten, returned Friday from his whaling voyage. He is in better health now than at any time since his accession to the throne. His ear has almost ceased to trouble him and his irritableness is said to have vanished. After a day with the Empress at the Marble Palace in Potsdam the Emperor started yesterday on the Kaiseradler, escorted by the warship Beowulf, for Cowes to take charge of his racing yacht Meteor.

Despite the accident to the Meteor in its recent collision with the Iverna its Captain says that it is now in shape to compete for the Queen's cup. The Emperor thinks that it has not been properly handled during its unfortunate season, and with a view to showing just what it can do he will manage it throughout the race.

The relief afforded to the Emperor's nerves by his open-air life in the North, is probably responsible for a slight change in his attitude toward Prince Bismarck. Before his departure he was exceedingly bitter against the ex-Chancellor and was known to favor summary measures against the *Hamburger Nachrichten*.

Now, however, he has told Caprivi that the safest and most dignified way is to ignore the Prince and his organ. This policy, he thinks, will cause the Prince to drop out of public notice and will render future popular demonstrations like those at Kissingen and Munich comparatively insignificant.

**Caprivi Does Not Think So.**

Count Caprivi does not share this opinion, believing that Bismarck is willing to go to any extremity against the government to satisfy his desire for continued notoriety.

The general opinion in official circles here is that Caprivi is right and that rather than sink into obscurity at Friedrichsruhe, the Prince will renew his attacks on the Emperor and Chancellor with increased vigor.

The demonstration at Jena today has been watched for this season with exceptional interest. The university celebration partially justified such expectation. Prince Bismarck was received there last night by thousands of citizens, students, and visitors who had been gathering in the town from near-by places since Friday night.

All the Jena societies, including the university corps were at the station and they followed, cheering the carriage which bore the Prince to the hotel Zum Baeren. There an official dinner was given in the Prince's honor and he was lauded in speeches and a poem written for the occasion.

**Bismarck Reviewed the Procession.**

At 9 o'clock a torchlight procession passed the hotel and the Prince reviewed it from the balcony. This morning Prof. Breckhaur made the official address of welcome in the University Hall. Then the Prince rode through the town that everybody might see him and eventually brought up at the Market Square, where a huge kommers was inaugurated immediately after his arrival.

Every man of any standing at all in the town was present, as well as about 4,000 men of less note. Prince Bismarck's speech was strongly worded and occasionally keenly pointed toward Berlin, but on the whole it was hardly up to his recent standard of bitterness. He acknowledged the laudatory speeches of the men who had spoken in his honor and then turned to the subject of absolutism and popery.

Absolutism, he said, was a dangerous experiment in Central Europe whether it was supported by priests or not. It was especially dangerous, however, under the former conditions. All parties of Germany anxious to preserve the unity of the empire should realize that they were face to face with a grave state of affairs.

The Clericals were at their old work of trying to undermine German unity. The loyal parties should sink all minor differences and fight this anti-German Reichsfeindlich party, which would always be hostile to Germany's unity because they took their orders from Rome.

Referring to his own attitude toward the government Bismarck said that, like Goetz von Berlichingen, he would not strike down the man bearing the Emperor's badge and colors, nevertheless he had hard words and hard facts for the Imperial Commissioner.

**No Berlin Demonstration.**

From Jena Bismarck will go directly to Schönhausen without stopping in Berlin. His friends feared that a popular demonstration at the capital, with the attendant speechmaking, would be too much for the Emperor's equanimity, and by persistent argument with the Prince induced him to give up this part of his plans. On the whole, Bismarck as a sensation is waning and will continue to wane until he again throws down the gauntlet to his former master.

The question of the hour is: "Will Germany have a world's fair?" The haste of France to take all the wind out of Germany's sails by deciding upon an exposition in 1900 has boomed the German plan immensely and has won to it thousands of new adherents. The government is pursuing with redoubled energy its inquiries in industrial and commercial circles of the empire and the newspapers are full of articles upon the perfidious behavior of the French Government.

Opinion is still much divided upon the advisability of holding the fair, although the Emperor has thrown all his personal influence on the side of the boomers. He inclines toward 1898 as the date of the enterprise, and if the fair be held at all it will probably be in that year, as Germany wishes all the time possible for preparation, while anxious to anticipate the French exposition.

It has been proposed that the two expositions should be held contemporaneously, but the superiority of Paris in experience and accessibility is an insuperable objection in the German mind to such a plan. For the reasons mentioned Paris would get the crowd and therefore the cream of the exhibits, and Berlin would be distanced in everything except the exhibits of her allies.

**Caprivi Fights the Fair.**

These facts have frightened most Germans out of risking the odiousness of the comparisons which would result from the choice of 1900, although two months ago that was the most popular date.

A curious feature of the world's fair matter has been Count von Caprivi's opposition, which has excited the most vehement attacks upon him and greatly reduced his hold upon the confidence of the people. Why Caprivi has taken such a hostile attitude is a mystery, especially as he could have won golden honors by supporting the exhibition project.

Should the project fall through he will be held responsible for the failure. His antagonism in this matter to the Emperor, moreover, is bound to weaken him at court. In fact it is reported already that at his audience Saturday the Emperor chided him for his utterances against the fair.

The Chancellor replied that he had not spoken against the fair, but had merely warned the people against jumping into an unknown field before they had counted the loss. The Emperor replied curtly that German enterprise must not recognize any field as untried.

It is believed that if Bismarck will keep his mouth shut Caprivi will not last through another Cabinet crisis. Should Bismarck continue to assail the Chancellor, however, the Emperor will cling to him through thick and thin rather than give the people an opportunity to say that Bismarck has routed his successor.

**Miquel May Become Chancellor.**

The question who will follow Caprivi has been revived by the disagreement of the Emperor and Chancellor in the World's Fair matter. Bismarck is, as I have pointed out from the first, a manifest impossibility. Waldersee's chances were good, but his manifold intrigues and his underhand campaign against Caprivi have injured him almost beyond recovery in the eyes of the Emperor. Eulenberg has developed little strength in office and is a waning luminary.

Miquel alone, who has remained astutely in the background when great questions outside his own department were to be settled, has added in office to his great reputation for sagacious statesmanship. He is trusted by Emperor and people as an experienced financier of sound sense and objective judgment. Eighteen months ago he was known as "the coming man," and recent events seem to point to the probability of his realizing the prediction implied by the term.

It is worthy of note in connection with the reports as to the World's Fair and Cabinet changes that Eulenberg is supposed to be responsible for the draft of a bill appropriating 30,000,000 marks from the government funds for the Exhibition. This may be Eulenberg's bid for Caprivi's place. Miquel has allowed Count Botho to play this trump card alone, however, if such be the case, and, as is usual, has minded his own business.

**Another Charge Against Odanne.**

Another charge is to be made against ex-Capt. Sydney Odanne, once military tutor of the present Emperor. Odanne accused a German Major of selling army secrets to a French Ambassador. Although it was believed he made the accusation in good faith and that he thought he had proof of its truth, he was found guilty of libel and was condemed to imprisonment so that the French Ambassy and the German army might be spared scandal.

The charge now in preparation is intended evidently to keep Odanne in prison the rest of his life so that he may have no opportunity to tell what he knows. It is to the effect that Odanne himself was intriguing with the enemies of Germany, and was guilty of indiscretions little, if any, short of treason.

Odanne has forwarded to the Emperor detailed statements of his case and a petition for his release from prison. He has shown himself, however, even in these statements, to be possessed of so many trickish secrets of the German service that be has no hope of release. In fact, he has ruined his chances by the strength of his perilous proofs.

Herr Wolff, the swindling Berlin banker, is completely broken down in health, and his friends are making an effort to have him removed from jail to a hospital.

**Will Entertain the Arions.**

Cologne citizens have made elaborate preparations to entertain the Arion singers, so that the reputation of the Rhine cities for cordiality may be sustained by them as it has been sustained in Frankfort and Mayence. When the Arionites arrived at 2 o'clock this afternoon they were received at the wharf by representatives of all Cologne cities, while a chorus of 1,000 voices sang "Wem Gott Will Rechte Gunst Erineisen." This evening the Arionites gave a concert to a crowded house. They were cheered and applauded throughout the evening and the soloists were recalled several times. After the concert there was a flower carnival.

"Prof." Davernold, who married a widow in Achen and then ran away with her property, telegraphed here on Friday from Antwerp. "Meet me in New York. Reply and will name place." The widow had seen enough of the "Professor" to cure her of wishing to meet him anywhere outside of court, so she handed the telegram to the police.

Their investigation has shown that Davernold is a vulgar swindler, who plays the matrimonial game for a living. He received a military education in Steyr. He did not follow the army, however, but taught languages in several schools. This was not sufficiently remunerative to suit his habits and he began advertising in the papers for a wife.

He got several answers, met the women, plundered them and then disappeared, leaving them only his assumed name as a memento of the matrimony. In the case of the Achen widow, he remained faithful only long enough to get 30,000 marks from her. She had placed this sum in her traveling bag during the wedding trip. At the hotel in the following evening Davernold took the money, replaced it with leaden weights and then complained that he was so thirsty that he must go out for a glass of beer. He left the hotel, stepped on the night express, and has not been seen since by the sometime widow.

The marriage of Princess Margaret, youngest sister of the Emperor, and Prince Frederick Karl, of Hesse, will take place Nov. 20, the day preceding the birthday of the Empress Frederick. The ceremony and celebration will be held in the Royal Castle in this city.

**Bicycle Relay Courier Test.**

Yesterday the Department of War began a series of experiments as to the practicability of a bicycle courier service. At noon a cyclist started from the Brandenberg Thor with a dispatch to be delivered to the Commander of a garrison in Cologne. The dispatch will be carried by relay couriers, who have been notified to hold themselves in readiness at regular intervals along the route. The experiment was suggested by a similar experiment made a short time ago between Chicago and New York.

Despite the fact that now is the great holiday season for continental statesmen, there is an unusual gathering of Ministers in Berlin. Beside Count von Caprivi, there are here Count Botho Eulenberg, Herr von Boetticher, Von Berlepsch, Herr Furth, Miquel and Schelling, and their full force of secretaries.

The Interior and Finance officials and Ministers are hard at work on the preliminary drafts of bills connected with taxation reforms and some of the Emperor's pet plans for improving by law the morality of his subjects. Most of his Ministers will take their holidays in August. Count von Wedel, Lieutenant-General and aid-de-camp of the Emperor, has been appointed to succeed Prince Reuss in Vienna.

**Retired Eleven Generals.**

Attention is called by the press to the rapidity of the changes made in the army by the present Emperor. Since his accession to the throne eleven Generals have been retired—namely: Dinklage, Knobbe, Schulenburg, Freyeun, Deinnuges, Hover, Heydebrook, Schlerber, Bardeleben, Hook, and Scharbeten. The Prussian army consequently is now commanded by men as inexperienced as is the Emperor himself.

A case of cholera is reported from Lubeck. A more stringent quarantine has been established by the authorities.

The National Liberals of Duisberg, Essen, Mahlheim, and Rohrort met in the concert hall in Duisberg three days ago to discuss the impending retirement of their Representative in the Prussian Landtag, Herr Bygen. Although Herr Bygen had informed them that his failing health would render him unable to adequately represent their interests longer his constituents invited him to continue in office. They agreed that he would be expected to attend only to the more important debates and divisions, and on this condition Herr Bygen consented to remain in the Landtag.

Most Baden chambers of commerce have expressed themselves unfavorably to the plan of an exhibition in Berlin. The most notable exception is the Prorzheim jewelry trade. The iron interests of the Achien district are strongly opposed to the project.

**What Made Hard Times in Kansas.**

The Topeka *Capital* points out that it is not an inflation of the currency and the consequent "easy" money which the farmers want, as money was very easy during the "boom" period, and this very fact was the source of a large part of the subsequent evils, men being thus tempted into speculations which they should have kept out of. "The very abundance of money during the boom," says the *Capital*, "the ease with which it was obtained by borrowers should satisfy reasonable minds that lack of money could not have been the cause of the agricultural distress from 1885 to 1890, but that on the contrary superabundant money was an irresistible temptation to the folly of speculation." So, too, as regards the Subtreasury nostrum. The price of corn in 1889 was only 15 cents a bushel; in 1892 it was 50 cents. As the *Capital* says: "No Subtreasury bill could possibly bring about such a surprising advance in the value of grain." The Topeka newspaper thinks a proposition for a radical increase of money, and the worst kind of money at that, as a cure of evils which came from over-abundance of money as well as from unfortunate climatic circumstances, "ought on the very face of it to meet the condemnation of the people who are only just recovering their credit and getting on their feet again financially."

**About Wild Cat State Bank Currency.**

Senator Sherman reported an important resolution from the Committee on Finance last week calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for detailed information in regard to State banks since 1830 and national banks since 1863, in regard to taxes, outstanding circulating notes, suspensions or failures, rates of exchange, discount in New York, and other matters calculated to bring out prominently the points of difference between the national bank note system and the previously existing circulation of State banks. The resolution was adopted.

## LONDON TOWN GOSSIP.

### TALKING OF THE CABINET GLADSTONE WILL CHOOSE.

**Many Lists Have Been Printed but All Are News to the Grand Old Man Who as Yet Has Made No Choice of Ministers—The Position of the Liberal-Unionists and What the Liberals Will Do with the Question of Home Rule—That Is the First Consideration.**

[NEW YORK TRIBUNE CABLE.]

LONDON, July 30.—Mr. Gladstone has returned to town, taking up his residence, as he did last session, in the house of his son's father-in-law, conveniently situated in Carlton Gardens. Hatfield house and Downing street now hold a secondary place in public interest. The offices still lodge with them, but power reigns in Mr. Gladstone's room, which, by an odd chance, immediately faces Mr. Arthur Balfour's house on the other side of the road.

The Conservatives have convinced themselves that at his age it would be suicidal for Mr. Gladstone to undertake the labor of leading the House of Commons with the superadded task of piloting the Home Rule bill. In their concern for his welfare they suggest that he should accept a peerage, leaving the drudgery of ministerial work to Sir William Harcourt. Failing that, he is plainly threatened with sudden death at his post; or, worse still, a break down of his mental faculties.

Mr. Gladstone takes no public notice of these daily lucubrations, but in private he smiles genially at them, and goes forward with his work. He is, in fact, in bounding health, having suffered nothing from his herculean efforts in Midlothian. He possesses to this day, in a remarkable degree, the faculty of swift recuperation. The week he stayed in Braemer, after the Midlothian election, set him up for the work that awaits him in the short session of Parliament that opens on Thursday.

The papers are full of lists of the new Ministry, wherein they have the advantage of Mr. Gladstone, who has not yet drafted one. There will be time enough for that in the recess that will follow upon the defeat of the Ministry on the address. In the meantime no communications of any kind have taken place between the Premier designate and the gentlemen who may be regarded as certain to be invited to take office. All the lists put forth are necessarily pure conjectures based upon material open to any newspaper reader.

**Ministry and Its Program.**

When the time for action in this matter arrives, interest will be keenly excited in respect to Mr. Gladstone's dealing with some of the failures and fossils that still cumber the front opposition bench. Lord Randolph Churchill, when in 1886 he came into power, did an inestimable and permanent service to the Conservative party by making a pretty clean sweep of what he irreverently called the old gang. There is an old gang on the bench where the ex-Liberal Ministers will sit at the opening of the new Parliament. Whether Mr. Gladstone will have the courage, or, rather, the hardness of heart to follow Lord Randolph's example remains to be seen.

While nothing has yet been done in the way of arranging the personnel of the new ministry, an important decision has been taken in respect to the arrangement of the ministerial program. A phrase introduced by Mr. Gladstone in one of his Midlothian speeches gave rise to the suspicion that, moved by the comparative smallness of his majority, he would be compelled to reconsider his position and abandon the intention of putting home rule in the fore-front of legislative work. This opening was eagerly seized by the Ministerialists, who have boldly assumed that the inference is correct, and have amused themselves by picturing the consternation that will fall on the Irish Nationalists when they find themselves betrayed.

I have the highest possible authority for stating that there is not now nor has there been the slightest shadow of foundation for this report. Mr. Gladstone's attitude in respect to the relative position of the home rule question with others clamoring for a settlement was deliberately assumed, in his conversation with the representatives of the workingmen who waited upon him to endeavor to enlist him as a recruit for the eight-hour day propaganda. On grounds of public utility, duty, honor, and character, he must, he then said, face the settlement of the great constitutional question which had been raised between Great Britain and Ireland.

That constituted the first duty, and not on account of Ireland alone, but because without the settlement of that question it was quite impossible, as had been proved by the experience of his whole life, for Parliament to do its duty to Great Britain and to make proper progress with British questions. "I am," he emphatically declared, "so bound in honor and character to the Irish question that I should really disgrace myself to the lowest point that the most unprincipled could possibly sink to if I were to recede from the position to which I am bound by the struggle of the last few years." This declaration was made June 16. I am in a position to state that it as fully and accurately expresses his opinion and determination today as it did when it was spoken.

**What Will Follow Home Rule.**

But while home rule will come first there is neither reason nor intention why other measures dear to the heart of the Liberal party should not be put forward and carried. In the general election just over, the Liberals were sorely hampered by the existing conditions of the electoral register and the possibility of plural voting. According to the present law it practically comes to pass that one man must be in residence for two years before he is qualified to vote, while another may by judicious arrangement vote a dozen or twenty times in as many constituencies. Mr. Gladstone, in one of his Midlothian speeches, cited a well authenticated case where, in a single general election a moneyed man had voted forty times. These conditions naturally and obviously operate to the disadvantage of the Liberal candidates dependent for the most part upon the support of the masses. Members who suffered on this score at the last election do not welcome the prospect of entering upon a fresh contest similarly handicapped.

Some—notably Mr. Labouchere—insist that before home rule is tackled the ground shall be cleared of these incumbrances, so that when—as is regarded as inevitable—a fresh contest is forced by the Lords by rejecting the Home-Rule bill the Liberals may enter on the battle with a light heart. Mr. Gladstone will not listen to this, but he recognizes as clearly as any one the absolute necessity of putting the things right before another general election. Bills dealing with these questions, with the establishment of parish councils, and possibly with the payment of members, will be brought in at the latest opportunity in the session and will be proceeded with in the intervals of time necessarily left by the progress of the Home-Rule bill through successive stages.

It is already perceived that the putting forth of such a program will be a matter of some embarrassment to Mr. Chamberlain and his friends. They still declare that they are Liberals, even radicals, as loyal as they were in 1885. Their only point of difference with the bulk of the Liberal party is in respect of home rule. But these measures do not directly touch home rule and are themselves essentially liberal. How can professed Liberals, even though anti-home rulers, stand against them?

**Where the Liberal Unionists Stand.**

Mr. Gladstone's quick eye early discovered this dilemma and he made the opportunity at a roadside station on his way from Scotland to point it out. Speaking at Birmingham last night Mr. Chamberlain promptly and boldly took up the challenge. In vain he tells his old chief is the net spread in the sight of any bird. Mr. Gladstone admits the impossibility of the dissenting Liberals voting for home rule, but on the other questions he expects that they will vote in accordance with their professions and convictions. Mr. Chamberlain sees clearly enough whither this tends. With the register put on a reasonable business basis and the principal of one man one vote embodied in legislation, the Liberal candidates would sweep the country and carry home rule triumphantly. As Mr. Chamberlain tersely and picturesquely puts it, "Mr. Gladstone will give us his ax to grind in order that he may afterward cut off our heads with it."

Not for Joe is in effect his reply to this invitation. Mr. Gladstone probably does not expect any other, but the dilemma of the dissenting Liberals remains. There was a certain amount of reasonableness in their opposition to Liberal measures, when it was their main business to keep in office a government that barred the way to home rule. Now that this government is washed away they cannot go on opposing Liberal measures without finally losing their claim to rank as Liberals.

The death of Lord Sherbrooke removes from the political stage a figure more nearly akin to a mummy than to a living entity, Robert Lowe never survived his removal to the House of Lords. For twelve years he, labeled as Lord Sherbrooke, fitfully moved through that chilly chamber a mere melancholy ghost. He delivered one speech early after his arrival, but it fell flat. It was indeed not highly pitched, and he never again made the attempt.

Even in the days of his intellect his physical eyesight was dim. In these later days he grew almost absolutely blind, while the light slowly faded from his once brilliant mind. He used, on great occasions when his vote was needed, to come down to the House led thither by his wife, who seated herself beside him in the side gallery assigned for the convenience of Peeresses. Hour after hour he sat silent, apparently attentively listening to the arguments; but it is doubtful whether in his final visits he had any intelligent appreciation of what down below they fought each other for. When the division was called Lady Sherbrooke, leading him as if he were a child, conducted him to the entrance to the House where a friendly Peer took charge of him and guided his footsteps through the division lobby. It was a sad spectacle, which might have been spared the memory of one of the most brilliant debaters that ever spoke in the House of Commons. G. W. S.

## EUROPEAN MARKETS REMAIN STAGNANT.

**London, Paris, and Berlin Show But Spasmodic Activity in Money and Stocks.**

LONDON, July 31.—The stagnation in the money market shows no signs of abating. During the week discount was quoted at ⅝ for three months and a half for short. In spite of exceptional demands for Russia the Bank of England continued to gain gold on balance. There will be a further gain next week on Australian arrivals.

The failure of Daniel & Co., West India merchants, was announced Saturday with a share capital of £500,000, besides debentures amounting to £310,000 and some deposit.

On the Stock Exchange during the week business was generally quiet. The chief feature was a revival of speculation in the American department. British funds were inactive. Indian and colonial stocks were steady.

Silver collapsed and is now quoted within one-sixteenth of the lowest price on record. The weakness of silver is greatly due to the growing belief that the United States, instead of increasing silver purchases, will throw over silver altogether.

Rupee paper receded in sympathy with silver. Foreign securities were irregular. Egyptians, in spite of the certainty of the advent of a Gladstone government, were well supported and touched 97¾, the highest price on record.

Greek bonds fell 2 owing to adverse rumors concerning the current harvest. Spanish bonds fell a point.

Russian bonds were not greatly affected by the alarming cholera reports, suffering only a fractional decline. Argentine fives fell 2 points lower, and other South American bonds also declined. British railway securities were strong, and there was a general advance of from 1½ to 2½ owing to good traffic returns and a satisfactory outlook for the holidays.

American railway securities changed for the better at the beginning of the week, and steadily advanced. There was an especially strong feeling current at the end of the week, the "street" prices Saturday after official hours being the best.

It is understood that a combination has been buying Erie freely. Large purchases of Louisville and Nashville were also made Friday and Saturday.

Variations for the week in prices of American railway securities include the following increases: Northern Pacific preferred 3, Atchison 2¾, Louisville and Nashville and Wabash mortgage 2 each, Union Pacific shares, Denver and Rio Grande preferred, Lake Shore, and Wabash preferred 1½ per cent, Atchison incomes, Norfolk and Western preferred, and Missouri, Kansas and Texas 1 each, New York, Ontario and Western ¾, Denver and Rio Grande common ½.

Canadian Pacific was firm, but the securities of the Grand Trunk of Canada were flat. Second preference lost 2¼, first preferred 1¾, and third preferred and guaranteed 1.

Most foreign railroads were neglected. Mexican firsts advanced 2¼, do seconds 1¼, and do ordinary 1 per cent. Argentines were lower, but with few noticeable changes.

Among miscellaneous securities Salt Union rose 5 points on the announcement of a 5 per cent dividend. Guinness & Allsopp's brewery shares improved somewhat. Hudson Bay shares dropped 1 point.

PARIS, July 31.—On the bourse during the last week business was restricted and prices were steady. Egyptian securities rose 2 points. Otherwise changes were merely fractional.

BERLIN, July 31.—On the boerse during the week business was stagnant. The quotations of foreign and domestic railways and banks are declining. There is a feeling spreading that the quotations of banks are too high considering the earnings. Iron and coal shares had a firm tone at the end of the week. The closing quotations of Saturday include: Prussian fours, 107.10; Mexican sixes, 85.50; Deutsche Bank, 162.10; Bochumers, 137; Harpeners, 148; rubles, 203.75; short exchange on London, 20.41; long do, 20.35½.

A ring of sugar refiners is being organized in Cologne and if successful is certain to be extended thence throughout the whole of Germany. The organization aims to enable refiners to buy raw sugar at their own pleasure and to rule the market for refined sugar.

FRANKFORT, July 31.—On the boerse during the week prices were maintained. The final quotations included: Hungarian gold rentes, 94.30; Austrian gold rente, 97.30; Austrian silver rente, 71.25; Spanish fours, 62.30.

**One Source of Carnegie Fortunes.**

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, July 29: Aside from the help given him by the National Government through a high tariff to ward off foreign competition and thus through combinations choke domestic competition, Mr. Carnegie appears to have had other ways of building himself up in riches at the expense of others. This hitherto unpublished letter addressed to a citizen of Chicago by the late Franklin B. Gowen, the well-known Philadelphia lawyer and railroad man, will explain. It is dated at Philadelphia, Aug. 3, 1889:

"Dear Sir: I know of no authentic publication of the facts of Mr. Carnegie's secret contract for rates on the Pennsylvania railroad and I cannot vouch for any of the facts. I have had a general knowledge of the legitimate profits of steel-rail making and some particular knowledge of results at two very large establishments for several years, and I never believed it possible that a fortune such as Mr. Carnegie is credited with could have been made if ordinary freight rates had been paid to the Pennsylvania railroad. I am quite satisfied that during the last fifteen years the officers of the last named company, by means of secret rebates and other allowances, have taken about $100,000,000 out of the treasury of the company and distributed it as largesses to about half a dozen concerns, of which Mr. Carnegie's establishment was one. I am told that Mr. Carnegie's contract was in writing and ran over a period of ten or fifteen years, probably the former. When it expired and was not renewed, Mr. Carnegie commenced an attack upon the Pennsylvania railroad company which has now passed. Whether his attack availed anything or not I cannot tell, but I infer that it did not, and that, therefore, Mr. Carnegie's steel works will not make any more money than other similar establishments, although still possessing the advantage of the large capital drawn from the treasury of the Pennsylvania railroad company under the old contract, just as the Standard Oil company now possesses the advantage of the large capital of from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 unjustly drawn from the trunk lines since 1878."

This is a method of getting wealthy at the expense of others not unknown to many another great fortune accumulated in this country in the last twenty years. Railroad discriminations have been a fruitful source of these gross inequalities in wealth distribution which now agitate society and call out people's parties. And Andrew Carnegie appears to be an entirely natural creation. We have no doubt at all that the money thus taken in special rates from the Pennsylvania railroad's treasury—or rather from the pockets of the road's other patrons, and of the men who may have sought without special rates to compete with Carnegie and the favored ones in their business, only to be crushed in financial ruin—will be spent in a praiseworthy way, in accord with the principles of "the gospel of wealth." But that unfortunately cannot right any injustice done in the way of its acquirement. What we need today is less preaching of the gospel of how to dispose of large accumulations of property and the application of more gospel in the acquirement of huge fortunes.

## MAY SELL THE ROAD.

### JAMES COMPTON'S WABASH BONDS HELD VALID LIENS.

**They Hold Priority, as Judge Gresham Decides, Over All Mortgages but Four—May Redeem the Line, Accept Payment of His Judgment, or Cause a Sale—The Amount Involved Over Eight Millions—Northwestern Farmers Jubilant Over Crop Yields.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31.—[Special.]—A decision was filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court here by Judge Gresham which includes a contingent order for the sale of the Wabash railroad. It was given in settlement of a case in equity involving the rights of James Compton, who prosecuted a suit in Lucas County, O., for the payment of bonds, and obtained a judgment which, with interest, amounts to $339,920.40. The judgment was approved by the Supreme Court. The question before the United States Court was what position these bonds held with reference to other mortgage indebtedness.

Judge Gresham decides they were a valid lien on the Toledo and Wabash road at the time of its consolidation with the present Wabash system. Compton's mortgage, therefore, has priority over mortgages issued by the Toledo, Wabash and Western road in 1867; also over the Wabash railway mortgages of 1879, and also over all mortgages issued by any successors to these corporations. This matter, Judge Gresham decides, the Supreme Court of Ohio conclusively adjudicated.

The Compton lien, however, is secondary to four mortgages, as follows: (1) lien given by the Toledo and Illinois company, in 1853, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company trustees, for $900,000; (2) by the Toledo and Wabash road, in 1858, to Edwin D. Morgan, trustee, for $1,000,000; (3) by the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis road, in 1853, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company for $2,500,000; and (4) by the Wabash and Western road, in 1858, to Edwin D. Morgan, trustee, for $1,500,000.

It is decided that Compton is entitled to redeem the entire line of railway property, which is subject to his lien. The value of the property according to the report of Bluford Wilson, special Master in Chancery, is $8,540,058.09.

Compton is to allow ninety days in which to pay this sum or make a tender of it. If not accepted the Wabash company will then be allowed sixty days within which to pay the Compton lien, with 6 per cent interest from May, 1888. If the decree is not carried out the line is ordered to be sold at public sale in ninety days' time.

**FARMERS ARE NOW JUBILANT.**

**Crop Prospects in the Northwest Never Better—Farm Hands Still Wanted.**

OTTUMWA, Ia., July 31.—[Special.]—The farmers, merchants, and transportation companies just now are jubilant over the crop outlook. The excessive heat and occasional rains of the last ten days have made more corn than was ever before grown in that length of time, and the other grains are good. Reports just received by Division Supt. Stewart of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad show the following flattering condition of affairs in Southern Iowa and Northern Missouri:

Corn is of good color, good size, and free from weeds, there being just enough moisture in the ground to insure its rapid maturity. The acreage is fully 90 per cent of the average year and the yield will reach 90 per cent of last season. The oat crop, at first thought to be light, has been harvested in many sections and shows an excellent quality of grain, with a yield of 85 per cent of the average year. The wheat crop acreage is 85 per cent of the average year and the yield is 75 per cent, with the quality of grain excellent. The hay crop is being harvested in good shape and was never better, the quality being excellent and the yield heavy. Potatoes will make an average crop, but the fruit crop is nearly a failure owing to heavy rains in the early part of the season.

YANKTON, S. D., July 31.—[Special.]—Harvest has been in progress a week. Barley, rye, oats, and a few fields of wheat have been cut, all producing a greater yield than last year. The average for wheat is placed at thirty bushels an acre. Corn has made wonderful progress during last week. Six weeks of good growing weather will insure the full crop. Farm hands are in demand.

**DETERMINED TO SELL THE STOCK.**

**The Wisconsin Central in a Quibble Over Its Minnesota Transfer Holdings.**

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 31.—[Special.]—When the Wisconsin Central lines were leased to the Northern Pacific the former lost all need of the Minnesota Transfer company and tracks. They owned considerable stock in the concern, however, and have concluded to sell it to the Minnesota Transfer company if they can and to an outside party if they cannot. A meeting was held at the office of General Manager Winter of the Omaha road to discuss the matter.

Besides the Omaha, the Chicago and Great Western, the Great Northern, the Burlington, the St. Paul, the Northern Pacific, and the Minneapolis and St. Louis were represented. When they came together they were determined to come to an understanding and either buy the stock or settle the right of the Wisconsin Central to sell it to an outside party. The question resolved itself into a legal quibble, and no satisfactory conclusion could be reached. In the meantime the Wisconsin Central may dispose of its stock.

**FEAR YOUNG STONE WAS KILLED.**

**An Ottumwa Youth Disappears—His Friends Think He Was the Rock Island Victim.**

OTTUMWA, Ia., July 31.—[Special.]—The disappearance of the 18-year-old son of Mrs. Stone of this city has occasioned considerable excitement. Though the young man has not been seen by his family and friends for a week, not a word has been heard from him. The stranger killed by a Rock Island passenger train thirty miles east of here was so horribly mangled that it was impossible to recognize the remains and it is feared it might have been young Stone.

**Lives With a Ball in His Brain.**

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 31.—[Special.]—Grover Wilkin, 8 years of age, is lying with a bullet in his brain, owing to the accidental discharge of a rifle in the hands of playmate named Caldwell. Young Wilkins lives in Lafayette, but he and his mother are visiting a relative. The bullet entered the Wilken child's head just between the eyes, penetrating the skull. The ball could not be reached, apparently having ranged to one side after entering the skull. The surgeon believes he will recover.

**Howe Captured Near Mascoutah.**

MASCOUTAH, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—Wilbur Howe, the young man charged with forgery in Washington County, was run down by officers five miles south of here last night. He was well armed and attempted to make a fight, but was promptly overpowered and taken back to Washington County.

**Plenty of Currency in Kansas.**

The agricultural history of Kansas during the last ten years shows the utter absurdity of the claim that the farmers of the West have been suffering from a lack of currency. The real trouble has been a succession of poor crops and a period of speculation. The grain crops of 1885, 1886, 1887, and 1890 averaged only from $51,000,000 to $54,000,000 in value, while the crop of 1891 was estimated at $100,000,000, and this year's promises to be even larger. Of course, three successive crop failures, with a fourth only three years later, brought suffering and often ruin to farmers, most of whom had little capital of their own, the great mass of them having gone into business on borrowed money. It was meteorological conditions, however, not financial, which caused this suffering, as is demonstrated by the fact that the crop of 1891 equaled in value the combined crops of 1886 and 1887, although no change whatever had occurred in the financial system. Another factor in the misfortunes through which the Kansas farmers passed was the era of speculation following 1885, which affected them, like all other classes.—*Ex.*

**A Society Item.**

The engagement is announced of Miss Edith Chetlain, daughter of Gen. A. L. Chetlain, to Thomas Drummond of Montreal, Canada. The wedding will take place in November, and the newly-wedded couple will reside in Montreal, where Mr. Drummond carries on an extensive manufacturing business.

SUMMER RESORTS.

**Penobscot Bay, Maine.**

The ISLESBORO INN will open June 20, under the same management as heretofore.
N. P. SEWELL, Islesboro, Maine.
The new and commodious steamer Frank Jones, of 1,400 tons, now being built for the Maine Central R. R., will be put on the route in June.
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**SPEAKS FOR INTERNATIONAL PEACE.**

**Mrs. Belva Lockwood Addresses the Bloomington Chautauqua.**

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—There was a large gathering today at the Bloomington Chautauqua. This afternoon Mrs. Belva Lockwood of Washington spoke, her topic being: "Peace Between the Nations," a subject in which she is at present taking a deep interest. J. Foster Stone spoke on "License," viewing it from a prohibition standpoint.

The coming will be political week, and the platforms of several parties will be discussed. Tomorrow will be Democratic day and Gen. John C. Black will address the assembly in the interest of that party. He will be introduced by Adlai Stevenson, nominee for Vice-President.

Tuesday will be Republican day, and Richard Yates of Jacksonville will explain what Republicanism is. The Chautauqua tent is crowded daily and nightly, and the interest is increasing.

This afternoon Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman of Kansas City spoke for an hour and a half on "Municipal Misrule," taking the view that much of the misrule in cities might be obviated by giving woman the right of suffrage.

NEENAH, Wis., July 31.—Roberts' resort has been a place of gayety this summer and the number of guests exceeds that of any year before. It is situated in a beautiful spot on the upper side of the island, where Lake Winnebago flows into the Neenah branch of Fox River. It is of considerable romantic interest, as it is the old home of Gov. Doty, the first Governor of this State. The old log house which he lived in thirty years ago is still standing. The steam yacht Mystic has been run in connection with the house and has been kept busy all summer taking excursions about the lake.

The fishing in Lake Winnebago has been unusually good this year and was one of the principal attractions to pleasure-seekers. The fish caught most is the black bass. Other fish caught are trout, pickerel, pike, and perch.

There has been an occasional party at the resort and nothing has been spared to make it pleasant for the visitors. Among the guests registered here this season are:

James Parker, J. R. J. Street, F. A. Broughton, wife, and family, A. S. Cameron, John E. Earle, W. H. Knight, wife, and child, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Haddock, P. J. Wilson, W. F. Baitler, N. Baitler, N. C. Gray, W. E. Carr, Arthur Orr and son, C. L. Williams, Dr. A. M. Woodworth and wife, H. S. Fitch, J. C. Whitney, John E. Jenkins, George Lottis, W. H. Wilson, Charles Cromwell, Mr. McCurdy, F. B. Elliott, F. A. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. John P. Roberts, Charles H. Wright, James J. Kitchen, F. K. Kelly, A. E. Bournique and family, Gardner Reid, L. Wise, Mrs. C. E. Oliver, W. C. Mitchell and wife, J. T. Chumasero and Miss Chumasero, C. S. McAvoy, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Lathrop, C. E. Graves, wife, and child; John S. Pearson, H. P. Lloyd, H. M. Taylor, A. W. Sheet, Hugh D. Hunter, Samuel E. Webb, E. S. Pearson, J. F. Stone, Mrs. J. Dunn, William O. Goodman, wife, child, and nurse, James B. Goodman, R. F. Goodman and wife, Charles A. Goodman, R. B. Goodman, James Goodman, M. M. Stanton, J. S. Zimmerman, C. H. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Ostrander, W. F. Baldwin, and Ed Stiles, from Chicago; T. B. Lund, wife, child, and nurse; George Manson, wife, child, and nurse, and Mrs. Oliver, from New Orleans; F. W. Wright of Cincinnati; Mrs. Gen. E. D. Ward, Gen. E. S. Bragg, and E. S. Henry of Fond du Lac; J. N. Freeman and son of Denver; E. C. Moore and wife from Missouri; R. M. Mills of Dayton, O.; and William F. Bartlow Jr. of Evansville, Ind.

FAIRBURY, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—The Methodist camp-meeting which has been held near here the last three weeks came to a close today. The meetings have been successful throughout. The Rev. R. T. Robinson of Alton, Ill., preached in the morning and in the afternoon. This evening the Rev. T. C. Fleming of Braidwood brought the meeting to a close by preaching on "Escape for your lives. Stay not in all the plains lest you be consumed."

DIXON, Ill., July 31.—[Special.]—The gates were closed to the general public today at the Rock River Assembly. No one was admitted except those holding season tickets or who were camping on the ground. The result was a quiet day. At 9 o'clock this morning Sunday-school was held, followed by a sermon by the Rev. George School, D. D. This afternoon the Rev. F. K. Fenner, D. D., for sixteen years pastor of the Second Lutheran Church of Louisville, Ky., preached a sermon from the text, "What manner of man is this?—even winds and the sea obey him."

Prof. McAllister of Chicago sang "I Heard the Voice of Jesus Calling," and services closed. At twilight a young people's prayer meeting was held, and after a song service the Rev. W. M. Hamma of Los Angeles, Cal., preached the evening sermon in the tabernacle. Tomorrow will be the foreign missions service, address by the Rev. George Scholl at 3 o'clock, and an illustrated lecture by the Rev. M. W. Hanna entitled "The Land of the Midnight Sun."

**AFTER SLEEPING TWENTY CENTURIES.**

**Peas Taken from the Wrappings of a Mummy Growing in San Francisco.**

San Francisco *Examiner:* There is an enterprising East Oakland man who is counting upon very shortly being able to eat pea soup made from a pea that crossed the Red Sea with Moses or was grown by the fair fingers of one of Pharaoh's daughters. The gentleman is not quite sure what the age of his pea soup will be, for it dates back before the Christian era, before there was any history, and into the times when Moses was bringing the plagues down upon the head of the obstreperous Pharaoh, who would not keep his promises and got into the soup.

It all came about in this way: Mr. Jeffress has a neighbor, and the neighbor has a friend, and the friend has a brother. Now this brother is somewhat of a traveler, and in the course of his peregrinations he followed the track of Moses and the Children of Israel out of Egypt. But the brother stopped long enough in Egypt to see a thing or two.

Having plenty of money, and as the descendants of the Pharaohs will sell their ancestors' mummies for a consideration if that consideration is cash down, the brother bought a mummy.

Whether the mummy was male or female, old or young, is not said, but Mr. Jeffress says that it is more pleasant to think that it was a young and beautiful maiden, with dark, liquid eyes, and a lotus blossom complexion, for Mr. Jeffress' peas came from her mummy.

So the brother bought a mummy, and as he did not want to wait to make an investigation he had it opened on the spot. While they were unwrapping the body there dropped from the wrappings a little packet of seeds. They had lain close over her heart, and when the seeds were picked up they looked as brown and shriveled as the mummy from which they came.

But the brother picked them all up carefully and brought them home with him and distributed them among his friends.

That was last winter, and among those who fell heir to some of the seeds was Mr. Jeffress' neighbor.

With true neighborliness he gave four of the precious seeds to Mr. Jeffress, and Mr. Jeffress began to experiment with them. He planted them carefully in his garden, on the sunny side of his house, and then he sat down to see whether a seed that had been wrapped with a mummy for a couple of thousand years would grow.

The peas were watered and carefully guarded, and when the sunshine of spring came they sprouted. Three of the seeds came up and they grew until a plant much resembling a sweet pea had covered the side of the house. It grows high, without leaves, and has a corrugated stem. At the top there is a pod just like a pea pod. The blossoms and the seeds are exactly like a pea plant.

Mr. Jeffress cut a section from his plant today and took it to San Francisco.

"I believe that the seeds were genuine. I don't know anything about the plant, and I can't find any one who does. The seeds came from the wrappings of that mummy, but how they came to grow after having been there for several thousand years I can't say. Some day when I get a little more of the plant I will let you have a piece. I have been trying to find the State Board of Horticulture and get them to look at it. I want their report."

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THE BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY, Boarding and Day School for Girls. 42d year. Opens Sept. 29. Students prepared for college. 138 and 140 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TEMPLE GROVE LADIES' SEMINARY, Saratoga Springs, N. Y. Thirty-eighth year begins Sept. 21. Address CHAS. F. DOWD, Ph. D., Pres.

SYLVAN DELLS HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG BOYS. Opens Sept. 19, 1892. W. H. RUSSELL, Prin., Highland Park, Ill.

ASHEVILLE, N. C. The Maitland School for Girls reopens Monday, September 26th.
MRS. B. MAITLAND, Principal.

NEW YORK MILITARY ACADEMY,
Col. C. J. Wright, B. S., A. M., Cornwall, N. Y.

RYE SEMINARY, Rye, New York.—For particulars address MRS. S. J. LIFE.

**PROFIT IN THE CULTURE OF SNAKES.**

**As a Means of Personal Adornment Snake Skins May Become the Rage.**

New York *Herald:* With the growing popularity of snakeskin for use in articles of decoration the propagation of rattlesnakes for the sake of the skin bids fair to become a profitable industry in this country. Rattlesnake farming would undoubtedly possess attractions for many young men who have a fondness for experimenting.

Vests of snakeskin are popular in some parts of the South, and for decorative purposes other than for wearing apparel the snakeskin is gaining in favor in New York. In the leather shops one may see any number of pocketbooks, card cases, portfolios, dressing cases, whip handles, and bookbindings of this unique material. In parts of South America a lover cannot make a more acceptable gift to the adored senorita than a pair of dainty house shoes made from the skin of a rattlesnake. When lined with bright colored satin they are exceedingly pretty, but their chief charm to the wearer lies in the fact that the bold suitor himself killed the snake for those particular shoes.

In all of the large novelty shops in the West Indies may be seen belts, girdles, and even vests made of rattlesnake skin. It is very effective when made up, and serviceable as well, for the scales do not wear off.

A fashion that may be a little slow in gaining favor with the Broadway swell is the snake tie. Not a manufactured silk or tinsel affair is meant, but a genuine snake, of course properly cured and treated to preserve its flexibility.

Among the cowboys in certain parts of Australia this unique fashion has obtained for several seasons, and bids fair to be as popular this summer as ever. When carelessly tied about the half open collar of a flannel shirt it is very fetching, and it is the admiration of the belle of every kangaroo flat. It is just the finishing touch to a picturesque attire and is in perfect keeping with the sombrero, Colt's revolvers, bowie knives, leather belt, and the rest.

Why not introduce into New York something new in neckties, something novel and decidedly unique? The snakes would fill the bill perfectly, besides lending a charming touch of nature to the too conventional attire. Of course it would cause some consternation at first, but we should soon get used to it. It is certainly as suitable for a necktie as for the adornment of a hat, a fashion so much in vogue last season. The chief charm of the snake for this purpose is its adaptability to the latest thing in knots. It can be tied into a four-in-hand, an effective double bow, a slip-noose, a lover's knot—in fact, its decorative possibilities for a shirt front are simply "out of sight."

Then, too, there is another consideration by no means unimportant. Think how charming the suspender-hoisted and vest-adorned summer girl will look with this engaging reptile tied in a lover's knot under the stiff turn-down collar of her percale shirt!

**Time He Noticed.**

Penelope—"Do you notice anything striking in this room?"

Staylate—"No; did I look as though I did?"

Penelope—"I didn't know but that you might have heard the clock."—*New York Herald.*

**Early Railroads.**

Wooden railroads were built in England in 1602; iron rails were first used in 1789; the first iron railroad was laid in America in 1827.

# THE RACE QUESTION.

## HALSTEAD WANTS THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT KNOCKED OUT.

**The Force Bill Only a Last Year's Mare's Nest—How the Fourteenth Amendment Would Operate if the Fifteenth Was Out—The Race Question Keeps the South Sectional, Bitter, and Solid—But for It Eight States Would Vote for Harrison and Protection.**

If it were not for the unhappy political presentation of the race question in the Southern States, as the Republican and Democratic parties appear in relation to the business questions associated with the conduct of the government, Harrison would certainly carry the Virginias, Tennessee, the Carolinas, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi, possibly Delaware and Maryland, and shake the Democratic supremacy in Alabama, Arkansas, and Missouri. The war is well over in the South as well as in the North, not quite so thoroughly a matter of the past in the South as in the North, because there is a sentiment all must respect in fidelity to a lost cause. Mr. Blaine folded the bloody shirt and put it away in 1888, and the Republican success of that year was on business principles. This did not imply that Mr. Blaine was forgetful of the duty of the country to Southern Republicans, but that the warlike way of pressing it was obsolete.

There is a Southern race question that is profound and abiding. There are race problems that cannot be settled by putting a patch on the Constitution of a State or of the United States. Once before the war I listened to a debate before the House of Representatives on one of the phases of the politics of the institution of slavery. The excitement was intense. War was in the air. A Northern conservative said something of putting the negro out of the House, assuming that it would be a grand and excellent thing to do. A Mississippian was on his feet in a moment saying: "There are forty members on this floor who represent the enumeration of the black people in servitude (under the three-fifths apportionment count); let us see you put the negro out, sir." The black population has astonishingly increased since that day and the whole number are enumerated. The black representation in six States, taking them altogether, is equal to the white, but in those States the voting that counts is by whites alone. The political result of the war, therefore, is the accession of power in the section that was overcome—growing out of the combination of enlarged enumeration and the disfranchisement that makes political importance of the fifteenth amendment a mockery and an obstacle.

If we could leave the black people for a time out of consideration and think about the whites exclusively we would be forced to perceive, unable to deny, that there is an immense and most offensive unfairness in the dealings of white men with each other, and we might reach the conclusion, notwithstanding sectional feeling, that if this is a white man's government there should be fair play all around; that if the black man does not vote no one should vote for him; that if he can't cast his vote as he pleases and have it counted as cast he shall not be counted at all.

Of course, it is not pretended that the blacks do vote according to their own will in any of the South Atlantic or Gulf States, though their right to do so is in the most explicit terms guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. This fact should at least offer for the public study a useful lesson, and that is that something more has to be done to carry out a difficult policy than to declare it an amendment of the Constitution. Our professional Prohibitionist friends assume as a fundamental doctrine that if they can amend the Constitution they have established righteousness, but neither the Constitution of the State nor the Constitution of the United States executes itself. If it meant a resumption of civil war to enforce the Constitution precisely as it stands in the matter of black suffrage the practical politician would have to inquire whether Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, and Illinois would be so moved by understanding the great principle involved as to vote for it. We do not insist upon the precise pertinence of this inquiry, but the matter is indeed so grave that it should be spoken of with measured language.

Half a dozen Southern States disapprove the Democratic party and platform as they stand, prefer Republican protection and reciprocity with all that they imply, including the sugar bounties and the reciprocity treaties. The Virginias, Tennessee, Florida, and North Carolina only ask a clear opportunity to vote for protection with reciprocity, and Louisiana, if it were not for the black specter that overshadows the low country, would be overwhelmingly a Republican State. The white race South is largely deceived by the shallowness of noisy and frothy demagogy about negro domination. If the Democratic party was blasted out of the world with dynamite the white race would be able to take care of itself. The white people do not really need to be succored and held up by the Democratic party. They have the habits and spirits and inheritance of dominion, the greater numbers in the greater part of the South, the superior intelligence, the equipage, the material of the war; they hold the wires, the roads, and every facility of force. They have absolutely nothing to fear. They know the colored man, and that he is easily persuaded and guided; that if it had not been for the interest of the Democratic party to raise race issues there would have been very much less of them. The scare over black domination, about which so much is said, is not personal apprehension, but political fright. The terror of which we are told is not a reality; it is a scarecrow of fancy. The force bill is not in it. That bill was in its origin a proposal for radical leadership by a strong man, and it was a failure. The strong man was not the President or a friend of his. If it were ever so strenuously pressed, it never again could receive as large a proportion of the Republican vote in either House of Congress as it once got. In order to become a law it would have to be cut down to the proportion of uniform and reasonable supervision by the national authority of national elections. There is nothing extraordinary about that.

The force bill is a last year's bird's nest and there are no eggs in the nest, and no birds anticipating, with or without the eggs, a brood from that nest. The prominence given it is an effort to evade the real issues—in fact, to carry the country by the Democratic party in forgetfulness of the systematic disregard by that party of the policy of progress and civilization. The country cannot afford the triumph of Democratic false pretenses in the Presidential election. The people at large must take the party as it is, understanding its indurated prejudices and malignant energies, and pass upon it accordingly.

We said at the beginning if it were not for the race question—the black domination imposture—if the white men could vote their real sentiments on the business of the country in all sections with equal freedom, the Chicago Democrats would have no more chance of electing Mr. Cleveland than the Omaha crowd have of electing old Mr. What's His Name.

Why cannot the Southern people put away their sectional and race craze now, do the country a service, and show themselves fair play? It all goes together. We can tell the people of the South what would be the result. They could by such a stroke, as we have indicated would be desirable and consistent, put the race question that is real and urgent in the way of an ultimate, peaceable, and in every way wholesome solution. The fifteenth amendment was a mistake. Colored suffrage, manhood suffrage is not an error. The races and the ages will vindicate that in good time. The amendment in question has not established manhood suffrage, but has largely prevented it. The fourteenth amendment is business, the fifteenth is sentiment and represents the erudite radicalism of Charles Sumner. The fifteenth says the thing shall be, and the legal presumption is that the shall be of the Constitution must be in fact. Therefore, the provisions of the fourteenth amendment for restricting political capacity in proportion to disfranchisement are in the air. They are, in fact, unconstitutional. Taking the two amendments together they invite precisely the construction that the nullifiers have placed upon them and performed by playing the one against the other. It is the most complete illustration in our history of the apotheosis of the impracticable. If the fifteenth amendment were out of the way the fourteenth would gradually but surely enforce itself. It is built that way. In proportion as the blacks exercised the right of suffrage they would be enumerated, and accordingly as they were disfranchised they would not be counted for Congressional and electoral apportionment. It is perfectly simple, substantially automatic. Turn to the amendments and read them. They explain themselves. The abrogation of the fifteenth amendment would not disfranchise black men. In fact, the amendment does not enfranchise them. It counts them that others may vote for them. Put out the fifteenth amendment and that would relieve all the agony, real or simulated, about negro domination. It would give the white people of the South a chance to get at the business questions before the country and express their honest views upon them effectually. It would take from the South the reproach of unfairness. It would elevate the tone and the expression of public opinion. It would open the road to full citizenship of the blacks, for their enumeration upon the condition of enfranchisement would add to the munity in which they dwell. This is not the impracticable, it is the inevitable. The first distinct official public utterance in favor of this policy came from the State of Mississippi: The consent and movement of Southern States for the restoration of the count to a constitutional basis, for fair play among white men and between the States in national affairs by the abolishment of the fifteenth amendment and the enforcement of the fourteenth would meet with a response in the North favorable at first and irresistible at last. This would take the sting out of the race question. Then sectional lines would cease to be more prominent in politics than they are in business and folly would have to take some shape for the disturbance of the public tranquillity other than the belated fiction of the force bill.

MURAT HALSTEAD.

### THE GREAT WHEAT CROP MARKETED.

**The People's Party Leaders Who Cried "Hold Your Wheat" When It Sold Above a Dollar.**

The marketing of the great wheat crop of 1891 may now be considered at an end, and with the issue of the preliminary statement of wheat exports for June the material is at hand for closing up the account of an unusual harvest. It appears that we have exported during the last twelve months of wheat and flour as wheat, some 224,831,483 bushels. The crop was placed by the Agricultural Department at 611,780,000 bushels. Reckoning domestic consumption on the basis of a little above four and a half bushels per capita, about 300,000,000 bushels have been disposed of at home. Some 56,000,000 bushels were used as seed last fall and spring. This accounts for 580,831,000 bushels, leaving some 31,000,000 bushels to be carried over, plus, of course, the amount carried over from the crop of 1890, which is generally estimated to have been at least 20,000,000 bushels.

Thus from the crop, exceeding by nearly 100,000,000 bushels any previous yield, we shall carry over a surplus of some 50,000,000 bushels, and if the crop of 1891 actually exceeded the estimates, as is commonly asserted, the surplus is larger. Considering the extent of the yield, this should be counted a very remarkable clearing up of supplies. That will appear more clear by comparing the yields and exports of a few previous years:

| Year. | Yield (bushels). | Exports (bushels). |
|---|---|---|
| 1891 | 611,780,000 | 224,831,483 |
| 1890 | 399,262,000 | 106,181,316 |
| 1889 | 490,560,000 | 109,430,466 |
| 1884 | 512,765,000 | 132,570,366 |
| 1882 | 504,185,000 | 147,811,316 |
| 1880 | 498,549,000 | 186,321,514 |

The exports are for the fiscal year immediately following the crop year. We have here not only the years of largest wheat yield, but the year of the largest wheat exports prior to the present year. But while the crop of 1880 was 113,000,000 bushels less than that of last year, exports were only about 38,500,000 bushels less. And as against the previous years of 1890 and 1889 it will be seen that we have escaped with a remarkably small supply of old stocks on hand.

But in the light of the predictions made a year ago the outcome appears very different. That wonderful famine scare is still fresh in mind. It was confidently predicted when the failure of the Russian crop was heralded that our exportable surplus of wheat would all be wanted in Europe at from $1.50 to $2 a bushel, and then a shortage of over 100,000,000 bushels was declared to be certain. Farmers were advised to hold their wheat and name their own price. A Kansas statistician came to the front and was given free run of eastern periodicals, with a great mass of crazy figures, showing that the whole world was about to starve or that the United States was about to be under the necessity of importing breadstuffs.

And now, instead of a shortage, there is a large surplus; and, more than this, a large surplus in the face not of prices running above $1.50 and $2 a bushel, but in the face of a price of less than 90 cents at New York, which has prevailed now for two months or more. Indeed, it appears that the whole crop has been marketed at an average New York price for No. 2 red winter wheat of just $1, against an average of $1.06 for the previous crop. What the grotesque predictions and expectations of a year ago did then in the way of helping on the marketing of the great crop was to hold it back until Europe had supplied itself as far as possible from other sources and then to force it out upon the market at steadily declining prices. Hereafter, let us hope, the crank famine crop statisticians will be given the place they deserve in popular estimation.—*Ex.*

### Cabot Lodge Castigated.

In the *Century Magazine* of September, 1891, as our readers will remember, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge published a remarkable paper on the "Distribution of Ability in the United States," in which, professing to take Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography as his authority, he misquoted the work and miscounted his misquotations to an extent almost incredible.

The *Pilot* of Oct. 17, in the same year, took the liberty of correcting some of the most flagrant misstatements in Mr. Lodge's article, showing that, even according to his own authority and by his own standard of merit, he had misrepresented facts and figures to an astounding degree in almost every department of ability.

Unlike Mr. Lodge, the *Pilot* furnished names and figures to prove its assertions. As we said:

"In the matter of quantity, Appleton's gives to the Irish race a list nearly 160 per cent. greater than Mr. Lodge professes to have found in its pages. On the score of quality, taking Mr. Lodge's own test of merit, Appleton's gives about 300 per cent. more to the race than Mr. Lodge accords it."

After printing the long roll of names contradicting Mr. Lodge's imprudent misrepresentations, we give the correct figures, "not according to Mr. Lodge, but according to the authority from which Mr. Lodge professed to have taken his own." First, the summary of the Lodge fables, and that of Appleton's Cyclopedia, as follows:

| | According to Mr. Lodge. | According to his authority. |
|---|---|---|
| Statesmen | 22 | 67 |
| Soldiers | 37 | 107 |
| Clergy | 113 | 140 |
| Lawyers | 18 | 59 |
| Physicians | 4 | 16 |
| Literature | 39 | 70 |
| Art | 19 | 19 |
| Science | 9 | 9 |
| Educators | 7 | 14 |
| Navy | 8 | 19 |
| Business | 11 | 35 |
| Philanthropy | 8 | 12 |
| Pioneers and explorers | 3 | 5 |
| Inventors | 0 | 8 |
| Engineers | 3 | 4 |
| Architects | 0 | 0 |
| Musicians | 1 | 2 |
| Actors | 7 | 18 |
| Total | 309 | 599 |

To this specific arraignment Mr. Lodge tardily replies in the *Century* for the present month, denying that he misrepresented facts and reiterating his ridiculous definition of the "Scotch-Irish" as "Protestant in religion and chiefly Scotch *and English* in blood," but characteristically evading the fact that his own authority distinguishes between "Irish" and "Scotch-Irish" clearly in every case, and that the *Pilot* accepted that distinction, for the sake of argument, in proving him guilty of false quotation.

### The Canadian Grand Trunk Road.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire introduced a resolution last week which stated that the Grand Trunk railroad of Canada, a corporation with its office in Montreal and its headquarters in London, operated 4,000 miles of railroad, 1,300 of which were in the United States, in the States of Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois in the West, and in the States of New York, Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine in the East; that it obtained access to the United States by bridges over the Niagara River in New York State and a tunnel under the St. Clair River in Michigan; that American citizens had large mining and other interests in Canada against which it was reported that the Grand Trunk railroad was discriminating. The resolution requested the Committee on Inter-State Commerce to investigate and report whether any legislation was necessary to protect our own commerce at home or the interests of Americans in Canada against said Grand Trunk railroad company. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Inter-State Commerce.

Senator Davis, Republican, Minnesota, Chairman of the Committee on Pensions, asked unanimous consent of the Senate last week to take up and pass an amended House bill granting a service pension to women army nurses, whose number now unpensioned he thought would not exceed 300. The bill was passed. But it has not passed the House and is not likely to, so long as the Southern Brigadiers run it.

### The First Lace.

Lace-making was first done by Barbara Uttman about 1550, though the invention is claimed for an earlier date by France and Italy.

# LIVERPOOL'S SUPPLY.

## THE WATER-WORKS SYSTEM IS ONE OF THE GREATEST KNOWN.

**Successful Completion of the Gigantic Engineering Feat—The Vyrnwy Valley and How It Is Reached—Review of the Principal Features of the Plan—Manchester and Birmingham Have Similar Enterprises on Foot—Lakes Natural and Artificial.**

LONDON, July 20.—The visit of royalty in the person of the Duke of Connaught to Liverpool this week marks the completion of one of the greatest engineering undertakings which have ever been carried out by an English municipality. The Thames Embankment, which was erected by the old Metropolitan Board of Works—the London governing body which gave way to the County Council, established under the act of 1888—is the only work hitherto carried to a successful issue by a local governing authority which at all compares to the Vyrnwy water works just completed by the Liverpool City Council, and formally opened by the Duke of Connaught. The municipalities of Liverpool, Manchester, and Birmingham have all been engaged for some years past with gigantic schemes for supplying their cities with water. Liverpool was the first to embark in this great undertaking, and its corporation settled upon the Vyrnwy Valley in Montgomeryshire, North Wales, for the source of its supply. Manchester then turned its attention to the lake district of Westmoreland as the watershed which could best be tapped for its use, and now Birmingham, like Liverpool, is going to Wales for its supply; and in the last session of Parliament a measure was carried empowering it to undertake the necessary works. The Birmingham scheme has therefore yet to be commenced, but the Liverpool and Manchester undertakings have been going on, as it were, side by side, and by the time that the Manchester ship canal is finished Manchester's great pipe line to the lake country will also be completed, and one visit of royalty will serve to mark the formal opening of both the canal and the water works.

As was the case in many of our English towns, the first supply of water to Liverpool was introduced by a stock company, and until 1850 it was still in the hands of these capitalists. As the population of Liverpool increased, it was soon found that the Rivington Pike supply would, before many years were over, become altogether inadequate, and for fifteen or twenty years before Liverpool went to Parliament in 1880 for powers to carry out the works which are now complete, the Water committee of its City Council had its eye on the Vyrnwy Valley as the locality of its future water supply. Far-seeing Londoners had also had the same valley in mind as the site of a future supply for the metropolis. London in those days, however, lacked an enterprising local governing body. It was also shackled, as it is today, with the existing water monopolies, one at least of which dates back for two centuries, and has the greater part of the territory north of the Thames firmly within its grasp. Consequently, Liverpool easily got ahead of London, and in 1880 obtained Parliamentary powers enabling it at an outlay of £2,000,000 to buy up the Vyrnwy Valley, demolish the village in the center of it, dam up the stream which heretofore had been a tributary of the Severn, and pipe its accumulated waters a distance of *seventy miles* to Liverpool, where it not only supplies a population of nearly 1,000,000 but also half the shipping of England.

The building of the huge dam at the southern end of the Vyrnwy Valley was the most important engineering work in the whole undertaking. Nature might have intended the Vyrnwy Valley for the purpose for which it has now been adopted. At the point where the dam is erected there are mountains at either side, which serve partly to landlock the valley, leaving from rock to rock a space of 1,255 feet to be covered by the dam. The total height of the masonry is 158 feet. At the time of the Johnstown, Pa., disaster there was great uneasiness as to the strength of the Vyrnwy Dam. The most distinguished experts were called in, their statements were thoroughly reassuring, and no one now has the slightest misgiving in regard to its solidity and suitability for the purpose. The lake which was filling with water at the time the reservoir on the Allegheny Mountains above Johnstown gave way covers a little over 1,100 acres. The roadway around it is eleven miles long, and as the lake has a storage capacity equal to 13,125,000,000 gallons (over thirteen billions) it is easy to understand the nervousness which for a little while existed among the people living in the valley between the great dam and the junction of the Vyrnwy River and the Severn.

Vyrnwy Lake is 825 feet above sea level. Prescot Reservoir, just above Liverpool, into which the water is discharged at the end of its seventy-mile pipe-line journey, is 270 feet above sea level; so that between the lake away in the Welsh mountains and the reservoir nearest to Liverpool there is a fall of nearly 600 feet. The water comes down from Montgomeryshire in five flights.

The pipe line had to be carried in a tunnel under the Mersey, at a place called Fiddler's Ferry, and the tunnel had to be built through alternate layers of running sand, gravel, and silt. The whole length of the tunnel was only 805 feet, but for three and a half years the slowest progress was made. The work ruined two contractors and led to the suicide of one of them, who, when the undertaking seemed hopeless, shot himself in his office at Westminster. On the works themselves there were many casualties and narrow escapes. At last it came to this—that no contractor would touch the tunnel, and if the whole Vyrnwy scheme were not to be delayed indefinitely, the Liverpool Corporation would have to take in hand the tunneling on the homestretch. This they did, when the heading had been pushed 184 feet out of the total 805 feet, and with the financial resources of the City of Liverpool at their back, and the determination to stand at no expense, they ultimately pushed the tunnel to the Lancashire shore and there joined the pipe line to the short length of it which lay between the Mersey and Prescot. There are three other tunels on the line, between Vyrnwy and the Norton water-tower—all at the Welsh end of the line. One is two and one-quarter miles long, and the other two about a mile each. They are seven feet high, by six feet wide, and their construction presented no serious difficulties. The dam at Vyrnwy and the Fiddler's Ferry tunnel are thus the only pieces of engineering work in the undertaking, which are unique in this country; and the work in connection with them has aroused great interest in the engineering world.

Manchester, like Liverpool, has hitherto drawn its water supply from the Pennine Chain, tapping the watershed which lies between Stockport and Sheffield. Its long series of reservoirs must be familiar to all visitors to England who have traveled from Liverpool to London on the Great Northern Railway. These reservoirs, like those of Liverpool in the neighborhood of Rivington Pike, are now inadequate to the needs of Manchester, and once or twice during the eight or nine years during which the Thirlmere works have been in progress Manchester has been dangerously near a water famine. Thirlmere is ninety-five miles from Manchester, and is one of the smaller Westmoreland lakes. It is situated in the wildest and most rugged part of the great pleasure ground of the north of England, about midway on the well-known coach road from Ambleside to Keswick. It receives the water-flow from Helvellyn, and from several other neighboring mountains—a total watershed area of 11,000 acres. At Vyrnwy the Liverpool Corporation had to form the lake; at Thirlmere the work necessary was much less. The lake was already in existence and covered about 330 acres. The Manchester Corporation desired to increase the depth by some fifty feet, and the area to about 800 acres. To this end they are now erecting two dams across the foot of the lake. These dams are much smaller than that at Vyrnwy, as the distance across the Keswick end of the Thirlmere Valley is less than that across the Vyrnwy Valley, and in the middle there is an island, the existence of which has greatly simplified and lessened the work of the engineers. The storage capacity of the enlarged lake is 8,130,000,000 gallons. The distance from Thirlmere to Manchester is twenty-five miles more than from Vyrnwy to Liverpool, and the fall in level between Thirlmere and Manchester is only some 175 feet as compared with 600 feet fall between Vyrnwy and Liverpool. There have been no difficulties on the Manchester pipe-line like those encountered at Fiddler's Ferry. The Valley of the Ribble has had to be crossed, but that work has been accomplished in a fairly easy manner by a syphon, which is nine miles long. There are no balancing tanks like those on the Vyrnwy line, the water being carried the whole ninety-five miles in one flight. Of the total length of line thirteen miles have been tunneled, thirty-eight are what engineers describe as "cut and cover," and forty-four are of pipe. The longest piece of tunneling is 5,174 yards, and commences on the west side of the little Hamlet of Wythburn at the foot of Helvellyn.

### VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

**About Fluctuations in Prices.**

CHICAGO, July 29.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it possible to ascertain with much definiteness what have been the fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold at New York or Chicago since our civil war? I have an idea that these changes, if any, have not exceeded 5 per cent during this period. The amount of these fluctuations is, I suppose, quite difficult to get at, and, presumably, best ascertained by annual comparison with a large number, say 200 or more, of merchantable articles, themselves as standard in price as possible. When any one of these articles with which gold is compared was in any year subject to extraordinary fluctuations these should be noted and due allowance made therefor. I should like to know if any such comparisons as these have been made that are fairly reliable, and if so where they can be procured.

INQUIRER.

REPLY.

Tables such as are inquired for have been constructed on the basis of New York prices, but they would hardly answer the question asked by the correspondent. They do not take into the account the successive cheapenings in the cost of production and transportation, owing to which nearly everything on the list ought to sell considerably lower now than thirty years ago if gold had been absolutely staple during the whole of that time. The introduction of farm machinery has vastly lessened the amount of human labor needed to produce a stated quantity of grain, and rates for railway transporting it have been cut in two. The furnace will turn out four times as much pig-iron in a given number of hours, and the cloth mills of the East have increased their producing capacity per unit of labor in as great a ratio within the last half century.

Gold cannot have experienced any considerable fluctuation since the war. The annual supply has been very steady, and any apparent fluctuation in its value must have been due to those of the commodities that are bought with and sold for it. When there is a great oversupply of cotton the commercial world lets it purchasing price drop. The same with wheat. We had a tremendous cereal crop last year, but there was also an extraordinary shortage in Europe. If the inventor brings forward a new machine for ginning or picking cotton, or for some important process in wheat cultivation, by which one man can achieve as much of an output as two could previously, the result is a downward movement in the value of the produce, as measured by gold coin. The selling values of both, and of other things, are determined ultimately by the cost of production, because if the price be so high as to give to the producer a greater profit than he could gain in other lines of industry there is soon an increased output by persons anxious to share in that greater profit, and the price sinks under the augmented competition. The element of transportation enters into the computation, because that constitutes a part of the price that must be paid by the consumer.

The selling value of anything fluctuates with the varying relation of supply to demand. When a commodity is scarce it is dear; when plentiful, cheap. Gold is no exception to this rule, but it has fluctuated far less than any other commodity, land not excepted. It holds steadiest in its general purchasing power, and fluctuates less even than human labor. But a general rise in the price of labor would mean that gold had lost in purchasing power, and there has been such a rise. In England it has averaged not far from 1 per cent per annum in the last fifty years, and in the same time wages in the United States have about doubled. A dollar of gold will not now buy as many hours of labor or as many square feet of land as it used to do. It is cheaper as compared with these important items of wealth. It will buy more iron, steel, copper, fuel, food, and clothing than formerly for the reason that men have learned to produce and transport these and other essentials at a vastly less expenditure of labor than used to be required. As a consequence labor produces in greater variety and abundance, and the worker, who is the great consumer, gets the benefit by being able to buy his food, clothing, fuel, etc., for far less than his grandfather would have had to pay for the same quantity and quality, while he received more pay for his labor than did his ancestor.

### BY THE THUMBS.

*Minneapolis Tribune:* If Col. Streator and Gen. Snowden are suffered to remain in command the Pennsylvania militia will soon be a corporal's guard.

*Philadelphia Ledger:* Barbarous methods of torture arouse feelings of resentment even in those who condemn all sympathy with assassins as heartily as does Lieut.-Col. Streator.

*Kansas City Times:* Military discipline may permit the thumb-screw, and there is no doubt that the victim was guilty of unsoldierly conduct, but the punishment was nevertheless a species of barbarous torture.

*New York World:* All men seem agreed as to the Iams case. Nobody has a word to say in defense of the offender's folly, but everybody condemns the brutality of the punishment inflicted upon him without a trial.

*Kansas City Star:* "Of course," says the Pennsylvania Col. Streator, "I may have made a mistake, for it is only human to do so." The Colonel's "mistake" was not human but inhuman. He takes an unfair advantage of the English language.

*St. Louis Star-Sayings:* If the officer who ordered Private Iams of the Pennsylvania militia on duty at Homestead to be tied up by the thumbs had about nine months in jail it would do his enthusiastic military spirit much good. Gen. Snowden, who approved the punishment of Iams, might well be spared from active service also for a time.

*Philadelphia Record:* For the credit of the service there should be an inquiry into this thumb-stringing and head-shaving incident. If it be within the province of the superior officer to inflict instant torture upon an insubordinate soldier the fact should be established and the rule abolished. If it be an abuse of authority the abuse should be properly rebuked.

*Lincoln Journal:* The public sentiment is very strong against the thumb-hanging business, and the Colonel will doubtless be court-martialed himself for his savagery. Putting people to the torture is a relic of barbarism that will not stand for proper military discipline these days. There was enough of this brutality during the Civil War to last for the entire century.

*Detroit Free Press:* The fiendish cruelty practiced in the punishment of Private Iams calls for punishment more direct than that imposed by the strong public sentiment that condemns it. Those responsible for it should not only be dismissed from the service in disgrace, but any legal penalty that attaches to their brutal act should be promptly inflicted. The barbarous deed of Col. Streator should completely ostracize him.

*Philadelphia Press:* When we think of the offense and the circumstances criticism should halt and condemnation be suspended. Few right-thinking people will deny that cheers for attempted assassination by a soldier of the State and at a time and at the scene of grave public disturbance is an offense to be punished promptly, and by the severest penalty which the humanity of this generation permits to be imposed on flagrant offenders.

*New York Press:* It remains to be demonstrated which is the greater enemy of discipline and military order in the National Guard of Pennsylvania—Private Iams, who disgraced himself by cheering an assassin, or Col. Streator, who inflicted a brutal and degrading penalty upon the offender. Meantime it is plain to thinking people that both men have acquired an unenviable distinction.

*New York Herald:* Gov. Pattison cannot afford to lose any time in ordering the court-martialing of Gen. Snowden, Col. Hawkins, and Lieut.-Col. Streator. Meanwhile he should suspend them from command at Homestead. Public sentiment, the good name of the National Guard, and the honor of the Commonwealth imperatively demand this summary action. Nothing has lately aroused popular indignation so much as the brutal torture inflicted upon Private Iams.

*Philadelphia Inquirer:* Iams most assuredly deserved punishment of some sort, but his banishment from camp carried with it forfeiture of citizenship, and certainly no man has the authority to condemn another offhand to a loss of citizenship. Such action savors too much of dictatorship, and cannot be maintained in this free country. Iams should have been arrested, duly tried, and sentenced only after the testimony had been weighed. Every offender has the right of trial, and that proposition cannot be controverted.

*Philadelphia Times:* Many soldiers have been tried and shot for a much less grave offense than Private Iams committed and the punishment, although brutally severe, is one of the recognized methods of punishment by military authority. The buck and the gag, the ball and the chain, the thumb-screw, and various other methods of severe punishment are recognized as military law, and the only question to consider in the case of Private Iams is whether the punishment inflicted upon him will be promotive or subversive of discipline in the military command. Beyond that there is no question involved in it worthy of consideration.


# Globe Savings Bank,

Cor. Dearborn and Jackson Streets.
Under State Supervision.
Individual and Savings Accounts Solicited.

83d Weekly Statement, at the Close of Business, July 30, 1892.

| ASSETS: | | |
|---|---|---|
| Secured loans | | $376,754.92 |
| Stocks and bonds | | 92,050.00 |
| Furniture and fixtures | | 3,223.14 |
| Premiums | | 2,046.75 |
| Cash Assets: | | |
| Secured demand loans | $ 95,131.00 | |
| Due from banks | 102,019.09 | |
| Cash and cash items | 16,423.44 | |
| | | 213,573.53 |
| Total | | $592,648.34 |
| LIABILITIES: | | |
| Cash capital | | $200,000.00 |
| Undivided profits | | 6,452.96 |
| Savings deposits | $239,412.98 | |
| Checking deposits | 107,075.30 | |
| Cashier's and certified checks | 39,707.10 | |
| | | 386,195.38 |
| Total | | $592,648.34 |

Pays 4 per cent interest on savings deposits and special rates on checking balances. Safety deposit vaults.
C. W. Spalding, President. Edwd. Hayes, Vice-Pres.
J. P. Altgeld, 2d Vice-Pres. W. S. Loomis, Asst. Cashier



CHICAGO, August 1, 1892.

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of
PRUSSING, HUTCHINS & GOODRICH
Expired this day by limitation.
EUGENE E. PRUSSING,
JAMES C. HUTCHINS,
ADAMS A. GOODRICH.

The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm name of
PRUSSING, HUTCHINS & McCULLOCH
For the practice of the law, at No. 1113 Rookery.
EUGENE E. PRUSSING,
JAMES C. HUTCHINS,
FRANK H. McCULLOCH.

The undersigned have formed a partnership under the firm name of
GOODRICH & VINCENT
For the practice of the law, at No. 373 Rookery.
ADAMS A. GOODRICH,
WILLIAM A. VINCENT.

Office of The Enterprise Mining Co.,
33 Wall-st., New York, July 25, 1892.
The regular monthly dividend of $50,000, being 2 per cent or 10 cents per share, has been declared by the Directors of The Enterprise Mining Co., payable August 5. Transfer books will close August 1 and reopen August 6.
GEO. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

Institute of Our Lady of the Sacred Heart,
LONGWOOD, COOK CO., ILL.
Situated in one of Chicago's most beautiful suburbs, affords every facility for obtaining a thorough and practical education. Catalogues sent on application.


# THE WEEK'S BUSINESS

## CONTINUED DRAIN OF GOLD SURPRISES THE FINANCIERS.

**In the Speculative Grain Markets Attention Has Been Divided Between Washington and the Growing Crops—Reports of Damage a Factor in Wheat and Corn—Provisions Firmly Held by the Bull Clique—Some Foreign and Outside Market News.**

The continued heavy outflow of gold is perhaps the most unsatisfactory feature of the week in business affairs. The sterling market is still a decided puzzle. Long before this time sterling exchange rates usually decline and not infrequently the current of gold begins to set this way. This year, however, they keep up clear to the exporting point, and even now after a shipment of over $4,000,000 of gold Saturday the sterling market is still unchanged. There is really not much to worry over perhaps in this continued loss of gold. So far as immediate effect is concerned, at least, it counts for little. Our supply of currency is certainly ample for all needs at present. The point in connection with the matter that might cause apprehension is when one looks beyond the immediate effect of this loss of gold and searches for the cause that is bringing about this exceptional condition. Many financiers believe that the movement of gold this year has been largely dominated by our national silver policy, and they look upon it as merely a forerunner of the still greater movement which would follow any freer use of silver. The business world is delighted just now over the near approaching adjournment of Congress. It is absolutely certain that we can have no silver legislation now, and it is as certain that affairs will not be interfered with by the passage of the Anti-Option bill.

There have been more than enough favorable developments to offset any nervousness over the continued gold drain. The railroads show steady gains over the record of a year ago, and they are now beginning to compare with a period when earnings were large. They are looking forward also to a prospect of heavy crop yields and another year of large traffic. The unfavorable feature of the railroad situation is the threatened disruption of several associations. Affairs in the Western Passenger Association have gone from bad to worse during the week. The Atchison has maintained its determination to cut the Denver round-trip rate to $12, and has been practically read out of the association. No progress has been made towards patching up the difficulties in the Western Traffic Association, and altogether there is more than a possibility of some costly demoralization in rates.

The stock market has not furnished much of interest during the week, nearly all the attention being confined to the street railways. They broke sharply at the opening of the week from combined influences. The weather was sufficient to melt the prices of almost any security. Then there were new developments regarding approaching elevated railroad competition, and added to that was an evident desire by some of the chief operators in the market to shake out a few small speculators who had been bidding prices up with too little regard for the big operators' wishes. The movement was entirely successful. Prices dropped about five points, and encountered some stop orders. They rallied quickly, however, and another illustration was given of how tightly the stock of these street railway companies is now held. A similar break in times past would have called out a great amount of floating stock, but in this case the transactions were limited. Prices revived to nearly the high point once more, but at the close of the week were again heavy and sagged off several points.

Elevated railroad securities are beginning to receive more and more attention at the hands of local capitalists. A demand for the bonds of the Metropolitan Elevated company has developed here which is greater than the supply, it is said, and considerably more than the allotted $1,000,000 is reported to have been placed. There are wide differences of opinion as to the ultimate value of Chicago elevated railroad securities. Market quotations for a time must rest wholly on individual opinion, for there is little data of service in forming a judgment. The figures furnished by the operation of the Alley Elevated line are of no use at all, because the portion of that road which is now being operated is so short as to be in no way a test of what the road may ultimately do. To any one who believes in statistics and the calculation of intrinsic value the price of that stock looks extremely high. In Chicago investments, however, the careful statistician has almost always been wrong, and the blind and unthinking bull has reaped the profits. One may wonder why $7,000,000 of stock, that represents not a penny of investment of actual money, should be selling above par before the property has demonstrated that it can earn the interest on its funded debt. It seems an anomaly that such a market value could exist, but at the same time who is there that can say what this stock may be worth in three or five years? When the road is completed and the full advantage of rapid transit begins to be realized, and when much of the territory through which it will pass has been rapidly built up, as it is sure to be, it is not impossible that an amount of traffic may be obtained to warrant the rosy-hued predictions which are occasionally heard regarding the future of this stock. It must be remembered, however, that while these things are possible, they are yet a long ways from a demonstrated certainty, and the buyer of alley stock or of any other elevated railroad security in Chicago is taking long chances in an investment about which no man is qualified to make positive predictions.

The situation in the iron and steel market has not materially changed for some time. Many of the mills west of the Alleghany mountains are still shut down. Conferences between committees of the Amalgamated Association and the manufacturers are being frequently held, but not a great deal of progress is made toward an agreement. The market for manufactured products is fairly firm. Some lines of manufactured iron are scarce and prices have been advanced. Pipe manufacturers have recently met and made an advance ranging from ½ cent to 3 cents.

In the leading speculative markets attention has been divided between Washington and the crop reports. Corn came to the front early in the week on rumors that the West was being swept by hot winds, and that much of the crop in Nebraska and Kansas had been fired. On this news there was a rally in prices, but the crop reports at the close of the week almost unanimously agreed that there was not enough heat to do corn any harm. From the Northwest there came reports of rusting and lodged wheat, and many of these seemed to have been founded on fact. North Dakota was the heaviest sufferer. At one time during the week there appeared to be some chance for the defeat of the Hatch bill, and this helped to encourage speculation. As the week advanced, however, and it appeared that Washburn and his followers were determined to do or die, the trade began to get nervous again and there was little comfort in the market until Saturday, when it was announced that the leader of the friends of the measure in the Senate was willing to have it go over until the December session. This was encouraging, but traders will not feel easy until the bill is disposed of one way or another. In provisions the market has been largely in control of the bull clique and has been put up and down to satisfy the desire of the manipulators. The fact that the country reports heavy losses of spring pigs by the freshets a few months ago has helped to advance, but the market breaks sharply whenever there is an indication that any of the longs are unloading.

### FINANCIAL.

The street railway market again sagged off Saturday. There was much uncertainty at the opening and quite as much uncertainty at the close. Little demand developed and the bidders were inclined to recede from their bids a little faster than offers of stock were made. North Side went off to 232. West Side held unchanged at 190. Both stocks were so dull that the transactions could hardly be called a market.

The continued dullness is bringing to light some bearish opinions, and it is quite likely that the men who are in control of the market are inclined to foster this bearish sentiment. A good deal of money has been made out of the short sellers and with these prices it is not difficult to educate a man to believe that there is money to be made by selling the stocks. It is a dangerous market—dangerous for the operator on a margin on the bull side, but even more dangerous for the man who sells it short. Operations can no longer be based upon past experience of the way the market has acted. Conditions were never before as they are now. The stock of both the North Side and West Side companies is more concentrated and more tightly held than ever before. It is no longer in a position to respond quickly to such influences as are generally counted upon to move a speculative market. The number of stockholders in the two companies has been greatly reduced. A year ago there were, for instance, more than 1,100 names on the registry of West Chicago street railroad stockholders. That has now been cut down to a surprising extent. Formerly there were a great number of small investors who held fractional lots of the stock, besides several thousand shares which were floating about the brokers' offices and used entirely for speculative purposes. That stock has now all been concentrated and absorbed, and is not likely to come on the market. If the active support of the bull leaders be withheld from the market for a time there will inevitably be a reaction and the market is likely to present phases extremely enticing to the short seller, but the situation is such that it can be quickly snapped back to tiptop prices and pushed far beyond that, too, if a few men desire to do so, and the position of the short seller be made an exceedingly unfortunate one.

The New York bank statement was a favorable one. Every item showed an increase with the exception of a trivial decrease in circulation. In spite of the heavy shipment of gold the statement shows an increase in specie. It must be remembered, however, that the loss of gold by export does not figure fully in the statement, because the statement is made from the averages for the week and not the condition of business at the close of the week. The footings of the statement follow:

| | July 23. | July 30. | Changes. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $480,375,200 | $484,930,300 | Inc. | $4,555,100 |
| Deposits | 524,047,600 | 529,104,100 | Inc. | 5,056,500 |
| Circul'tion | 5,455,400 | 5,438,500 | Dec. | 16,900 |
| L. tender | 62,455,400 | 64,795,600 | Inc. | 1,977,700 |
| Specie | 91,257,800 | 91,711,700 | Inc. | 453,900 |
| Reserve | 154,075,700 | 156,507,300 | Inc. | 2,902,900 |
| R's r'q'd | 131,011,900 | 132,776,025 | Inc. | 1,264,125 |
| Surplus | 23,063,800 | 24,231,275 | Inc. | 1,167,475 |

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Trading in the stock market was light today, but after a moderately firm opening prices yielded slowly, and the financial changes, except in one or two stocks, were from the usual insignificant fractions. Brokers reported some increase in the outside demand and London had some buying orders in the market which, however, amounted to only 5,000 shares or less, and the support given St. Paul by the Chicago Contingent and Atchison by Boston houses sums up the aid prices received from outside centers. On the other hand, the traders were inclined to realize, and after the satisfaction of the first demand the list slowly retired and special weakness was developed in sugar and Lackawanna. Sugar acted as it has for the last three days, retiring materially in the early dealings and then rallying, but the rally today was feeble and the final dealings found it without support, and the decline in the stock for the day reached 1¼ per cent. The cliques seemingly were letting things take their own course, and, in the face of the realizations, the strength shown was very satisfactory. The bank statement showed no effect of the outgo of gold, and, while displaying a marked increase in cash, received little attention and had no influence one way or the other. The market closed quiet and barely steady close to the opening.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and the Atchison incomes were the feature, though scoring only a slight change. The few changes of note include a rise of 1 per cent in Oregon Short Line trust 5s at 75, and a loss of 1 per cent in Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western improvement 5s at 109. The trading in stocks reached 89,567 listed and 15,326 unlisted. In bonds there was $717,000 traded in. Government bonds dull and firm. State bonds neglected.

Money on call easy at 1¼; closed offered 1¼. Prime mercantile paper 3¼@5¼. Sterling exchange quiet but steady at 487 for 60-day bills and 488¾ for demand.

The total sales of stock today were 104,893 shares including Atchison, 9,570; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, 3,820; Erie, 3,475; Louisville and Nashville, 2,000; Missouri Pacific, 3,685; Northern Pacific pfd, 3,925; Reading, 10,500; St. Paul, 15,900; Union Pacific, 2,100; Western Union, 3,300.

The weekly bank statement shows these changes: Reserve, increase, $1,167,485; Loan, increase, $4,555,100; specie, increase, $453,900; legal tenders, increase, $1,977,700; deposits, increase, $5,056,500; circulation, decrease, $16,900. The banks now hold $24,230,675 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent rule.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

| Description. | Sales. | High. | Low. | Closing— J'ly 30 | Closing— J'ly 29 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 9,880 | 39¾ | 39½ | 39¾ | 39½ |
| Am. Cot. Oil | 505 | 43⅝ | 43½ | 43½ | 43½ |
| Amn. Sugar | 11,785 | 106½ | 105⅜ | 105⅜ | 106⅜ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101¼ |
| Balt. & Ohio | 1,000 | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 97⅝ | 98 |
| Central Pacific | 200 | 31 | 31 | 31 | ...... |
| C. B. & Q. | 4,600 | 102⅜ | 101⅞ | 102⅛ | 101⅞ |
| C. & N.-W. | 831 | 117⅝ | 117⅜ | 117½ | 117⅜ |
| C. M. & St. P. | 16,000 | 84½ | 84 | 84¼ | 83⅞ |
| C. R. I. & P. | 4,200 | 81⅜ | 81¼ | 81⅜ | 81 |
| C. St. P. M. & O. | 200 | 50¼ | 50⅛ | 50⅛ | 50⅜ |
| Do pfd | 200 | 120 | 119¾ | 119¾ | 119¾ |
| Canada So. | 1,620 | 60⅛ | 59⅞ | 59⅞ | 59⅞ |
| Ches. & Ohio | 500 | 24⅝ | 24⅜ | 24¼ | 24⅛ |
| Do 1st pfd | 200 | 63 | 63 | 63 | ...... |
| Do 2d pfd | 106 | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | 43⅛ | ...... |
| C. St. P. M. & M. | 100 | 113 | 113 | 113 | 113⅞ |
| Colo. Coal | 1,200 | 35¼ | 35 | 35¼ | 35 |
| C., C., C. & St. L. | 400 | 67½ | 67¼ | 67⅜ | 67⅛ |
| Do pfd | 10 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ | ...... |
| Chicago Gas | 200 | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82⅜ | 82½ |
| C.J.Ry.& U.S.Yds. | 150 | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103⅞ | 103 |
| D. L. & W. | 3,820 | 159⅜ | 157⅞ | 158 | 160 |
| Den. & Rio G. pfd | 100 | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ | 49⅞ |
| Hocking Valley | 100 | 36 | 36 | 36 | 36 |
| Illinois Cent. | 920 | 103½ | 103¼ | 103½ | 103¼ |
| Iowa Cent. | 200 | 12 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 12⅜ |
| Do pfd | 150 | 42 | 41⅞ | 41⅞ | ...... |
| Lake Shore | 900 | 135¼ | 135 | 135 | 135 |
| Louis. & Nash. | 2,000 | 71⅜ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ | 71½ |
| L. E. & W. | 400 | 25⅛ | 25 | 25⅛ | 24⅞ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 76 | 76 | 76 | ...... |
| L. N. A. & C. | 100 | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25⅜ | 25 |
| Mo. Pacific | 8,635 | 61⅜ | 60⅜ | 60⅜ | 60⅞ |
| Manhattan | 1,400 | 133 | 132½ | 132½ | 132½ |
| Minn. & St. L. | 500 | 17½ | 17½ | 17½ | 17¼ |
| Do pfd | 300 | 39½ | 39⅜ | 39½ | 39 |
| N. Y. & N. E. | 1,710 | 37⅜ | 36⅞ | 37⅛ | 37½ |
| Northern Pac. | 100 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | 21⅜ |
| Do pfd | 3,925 | 59 | 58⅜ | 58⅜ | 58⅞ |
| N. Y., L. E. & W. | 2,775 | 28⅜ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ | 68⅜ |
| N. Y. Cent. | 315 | 113⅞ | 113⅞ | 113⅞ | 113⅞ |
| N. Y. S. & W. | 400 | 15 | 14⅞ | 15 | 14⅞ |
| Do pfd | 300 | 66⅜ | 65⅞ | 66⅜ | ...... |
| Nor. Amer. Co. | 640 | 14⅞ | 14½ | 14½ | 14⅜ |
| N. Y., O. & W. | 1,805 | 20⅛ | 19⅞ | 20 | 20 |
| Nat. Lead | 1,701 | 38 | 37⅞ | 37⅞ | 38 |
| Do pfd | 800 | 95⅛ | 95 | 95⅛ | 95⅛ |
| Nat. Cordage | 100 | 121⅞ | 121⅞ | 121⅞ | 121⅞ |
| Do pfd | 200 | 113⅞ | 113⅞ | 113⅞ | 114 |
| N. Y. C. & St. L. | 100 | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| Ogn. S. Line | 100 | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | 23⅞ | ...... |
| Phil. & Reading | 10,500 | 61⅛ | 60⅝ | 60⅞ | 61 |
| Pacific Mail | 400 | 34½ | 34 | 34½ | 34 |
| Rich. Term. | 1,650 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | 8¼ |
| So. Pacific | 100 | 38 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| St. L. & S. W. | 300 | 8⅜ | 8¼ | 8⅜ | ...... |
| Texas Pacific | 300 | 9⅜ | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| T. L. A. A. & N. M. | 100 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | ...... |
| Tenn. Coal | 100 | 34 | 34 | 34 | 33⅞ |
| Union Pacific | 2,100 | 39⅞ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ |
| U. P., D. & G. | 600 | 18½ | 17½ | 18½ | ...... |
| W. & L. E. | 400 | 31⅛ | 30⅞ | 31 | 31⅛ |
| Do pfd | 100 | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | 72⅜ | 72⅜ |
| Western Union | 3,900 | 98⅜ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ | 97⅞ |
| Wis. Central | 30 | 17 | 17 | 17 | ...... |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 148 | Fargo | 142 |
| American | 119 | United States | 59 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 4s, reg. | 116⅜ | U. S. 2s, reg. | 100 |
| U. S. 4s, coup. | 116⅜ | | |

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14000 Atch 4s | 83¼ | 1000 NP & M 1st | 97 |
| 106000 Atch 6s | 60@60⅜ | 30000 Or Impcn 5s | 67⅞@68 |
| 5000 B&O 5s | 110⅜@112½ | 1000 OSL&U col tr 5s | 75 |
| 7000 CS 1st gtd | 106⅜ | 2000 PCo 4½ cp | 107 |
| 83000 C&O gen 4½s | 83⅛@83⅜ | 8000 P&R inc | 28⅞@29 |
| 5000 CGL&C Co 1st | 92 | 100000 P & R dfd inc | 20⅜ |
| 5000 C&IC 1st | 101 | 2000 P&R g m 4s | 88⅜ |
| 35000 C&NP 1st | 81 | 25000 P&R 1st pfd inc | 79⅜ |
| 7000 CRI & P 6s cp | 107 | 15000 P & R 2d inc | 71⅜@72 |
| 1000 CC&I 6s | 103 | 67000 P & R 3d inc | 65@65⅜ |
| 1000 Flint & PM 5s | 102⅜ | 20000 R T 6s | 79⅜ |
| 15000 Gen El db 5s | 102 | 28000 SL&IM 1st | 104⅜ |
| 3000 GS&F 1st | 76½ | 10000 SPM & M 1st cn 6s rd to 4½s | 100⅛ |
| 15000 Iowa Cen 1st 5s | 89⅜ | 13000 T P 1st 5s | 81 |
| 5000 LS&SM S 1st cp | 120⅜ | 15000 TP 2d inc | 29⅜@30 |
| 3000 LNA&C g m | 74⅛ | 5000 TSL&KC 1st | 90 |
| 3000 LStL&T 1st | 93⅜@94 | 4000 UnPa 1st of 1896 | 109⅜ |
| 3000 MLS&W ex 5s | 109 | 1000 UnPa 1st of 1899 | 111 |
| 1000 M&SP 1st-LacD | 122 | 5000 U P gold 6s col tr notes | 95⅜@95⅞ |
| 1000 MK&T 1st | 80 | 5000 UP-D&G 1st | 70⅜ |
| 25000 MK&T 2d | 48⅜ | 1000 WU cl t 5s | 105⅜ |
| 15000 MoPac 1st cl 5s | 81⅞@82 | 2000 Wab deb Ser B | 39 |
| 3000 M&O g m 4s | 65 | 23000 Wab 2d | 84⅜ |
| 1000 NYC&StL 4s | 97⅜ | 8000 Wab 1st | 105⅜@105⅞ |
| 1000 NYO&W rfts | 83⅛ | | |
| 11000 NP cons 5s | 77⅛@77⅜ | | |

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—Stock sales and quotations:

| Description. | Sales. | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atchison | 3,000 | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39¼ | 39⅜ |
| American Sugar | 1,613 | 106⅛ | 106⅛ | 105⅞ | 106 |
| Do pfd | 30 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| C., B. & Q. | 1,100 | 101⅞ | 102⅛ | 101⅞ | 102⅛ |
| Chi. Junc. Ry | 810 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| Mex. Cent. | 500 | 16 | 16 | 16 | 16 |
| New England | 600 | 37¼ | 37⅜ | 36⅞ | 37¼ |
| Thom.-Houston | 50 | 24 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| Union Pacific | 500 | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ |
| Westinghouse El | 50 | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ | 28⅜ |
| Do pfd | 10 | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ | 46¼ |

Bond sales and quotations:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10000 Bost Gas 2d | 76⅜ | 1000 Atch 4s | 82⅞ |
| 3000 Chic Junc 5s | 99 | 50000 Atch inc | 60⅜@60⅝ |
| 11000 Wis Cent inc | 37 | | |

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 30.—The market closed steady. Pennsylvania, 54⅞@55; Reading, 40⅞@40 7-16; Lehigh Valley, 61⅛@61¼; Reading general 4s, 86⅞@86⅞; do first income, 79¼@79½; do second income, 71⅜@71⅞; do third income, 64⅜@65c.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Mining shares: Chollar, 40c; Crown Point, 50c; Con. Cal. and Va., $3.45; Hale and Norcross, $1.00; Homestake, $13.50; Mexican, $1.20; North Star, $6.50 asked; Ontario, $42.00 asked; Ophir, $2.10; Plymouth, 90c asked; Sierra Nevada, 80c; Standard, $1.40; Union Con., 60c; Yellow Jacket, 50c; Iron Silver, 55c; Quicksilver, $4.00; do pfd, $20.25; Bulwer, 35c.

BOSTON, Mass., July 30.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Co. (new), 90c; Atlantic, $9.50; Boston and Montana, $36.75; Calumet and Hecla, $280.00; Franklin, $12.25; Kearsarge, $11.00; Osceola, $30.50; Santa Fe Copper, $10.00; Tamarack, $160.00.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 25c; Bulwer, 40c; Best & Belcher, $1.45; Chollar, 55c; Consolidated Cala. and Va., $3.55; Crown Point, 60c; Gould & Curry, 90c; Hale & Norcross, $1.10; Mexican, $1.45; Ophir, $2.40; Potosi, 45c; Savage, $1.00; Sierra Nevada, $1.10; Union Consolidated, 85c; Utah, 25c; Yellow Jacket, 50c; Commonwealth, 5c; Nevada Queen, 20c; Belle Isle, 5c; N. Belle Isle, 5c.

### DULL BUT RATHER HIGHER.

**The Leading Markets Saturday Take on a Holiday Character—Dullness Rules.**

In the leading markets Saturday there was not much business. In addition to the fact that it was a short session, the principal United Kingdom market was closed for a holiday and its influence therefore was lacking to help business. Wheat was affected by some unfavorable reports from the Northwest in confirmation of earlier rumors that there had been damage by rust and lodging. Corn did well in the face of favorable reports from the West and provisions were steady to firm.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

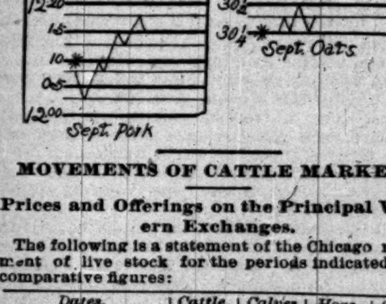
The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

| | Closed Friday. | Range Saturday. | Closed Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|
| WHEAT. | | | |
| July | $ 77¼ | $ 77¼@ 78⅛ | $ 77⅞ |
| September | 77 | 77⅞@ 77⅞ | 77⅞ |
| December | 79¾ | 79⅞@ 80⅛ | 80 |
| CORN. | | | |
| July | $ 49 | $ 48¾@ 49¼ | $ 49¼ |
| August | 48⅞ | 48⅞@ 49⅛ | 49 |
| September | 48⅞ | 48⅞@ 48⅞ | 48⅞ |
| OATS. | | | |
| July | 30¼ | $ 30¼@ 30¾ | $ 30¾ |
| August | 30⅛ | 30⅛@ 30⅜ | 30⅜ |
| September | 30⅛ | 30⅛@ 30⅛ | 30⅛ |
| MESS PORK. | | | |
| September | $12.07½ | $12.02½@12.17½ | $12.15 |
| January | 13.12½ | 13.07½@13.12½ | 13.12½ |
| LARD—PER 100 LBS. | | | |
| September | $ 7.30 | $ 7.27½@ 7.35 | $ 7.35 |
| October | 7.35 | 7.35 @ 7.40 | 7.40 |
| January | 7.17½ | 7.15 @ 7.25 | 7.22½ |
| RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE. | | | |
| September | $ 7.55 | $ 7.50 @ 7.57½ | $ 7.57½ |
| October | 7.52½ | 7.55 @ 7.57½ | 7.57½ |
| January | 6.87½ | 6.82½@ 6.90 | 6.90 |

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

| | August. | September. | October. |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 2 wheat | $ 87⅞ | $ 87 | $....... |
| No. 2 corn | 59⅛ | 57⅛ | ...... |
| No. 2 oats | 27⅞ | 27⅞ | ...... |
| Mess pork | ......... | 11.45 | 11.52½ |
| Lard | ......... | 6.70 | 6.82½ |
| Short ribs | ......... | 6.92½ | 7.02½ |

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of September wheat, corn, oats, and pork July 30. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:




### MOVEMENTS OF CATTLE MARKETS.

**Prices and Offerings on the Principal Western Exchanges.**

The following is a statement of the Chicago movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

| Dates. | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Receipts—* | | | | |
| Monday, July 25 | 8,902 | 257 | 17,862 | 6,970 |
| Tuesday, July 26 | 5,861 | 1,225 | 9,763 | 8,296 |
| Wednesday, July 27 | 23,484 | 1,520 | 19,634 | 9,003 |
| Thursday, July 28 | 17,643 | 482 | 16,140 | 4,369 |
| Friday, July 29 | 9,826 | 847 | 13,834 | 7,066 |
| Saturday, July 30 | 3,500 | 50 | 10,000 | 500 |
| Total for week | 68,216 | 5,381 | 87,063 | 36,206 |
| Previous week | 76,892 | 5,931 | 103,747 | 37,442 |
| Cor. week, 1891 | 64,298 | 6,179 | 88,835 | 31,469 |
| Cor. week, 1890 | 85,890 | 3,380 | 149,876 | 34,039 |
| *Shipments—* | | | | |
| Monday, July 25 | 943 | 81 | 9,978 | 2,151 |
| Tuesday, July 26 | 804 | 30 | 4,929 | 1,653 |
| Wednesday, July 27 | 3,338 | 125 | 8,019 | 333 |
| Thursday, July 28 | 5,623 | 10 | 7,568 | 2,678 |
| Friday, July 29 | 4,137 | 42 | 6,666 | 2,015 |
| Saturday, July 30 | 1,000 | ........ | 5,000 | 2,000 |
| Total for week | 15,845 | 288 | 42,160 | 10,710 |
| Previous week | 22,672 | 1,168 | 42,131 | 9,187 |
| Cor. week, 1891 | 16,042 | 931 | 46,997 | 7,472 |

Today's (Monday's) receipts are estimated at 23,000 hogs, 18,000 cattle, and 9,000 sheep, against 17,662 hogs, 8,902 cattle, and 6,970 sheep a week ago, and 16,489 hogs, 16,560 cattle, and 6,760 sheep the corresponding day last year.

CATTLE—The week closed in bad shape, with a good many cattle that had not had any bids, and many were locked up and carried over. About 2,000 Texas cattle were received, and they sold badly at lower prices. Closing cattle sales included grassy 1,000@1,200-lb steers at $3@3.75; choice, 1,152-lb steers, $4.60; fancy 1,306-lb steers, $4.76; good 1,200@1,400-lb cattle, $4@4.40; native cows, $1.25@3; bulls, $1.65@3.75; calves, $3@5; Texas steers, $2@3.90, largely at $2.50@3. Quotations are as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs | $4.75@5.30 |
| Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs | 4.25@4.80 |
| Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs | 3.90@4.30 |
| Poor to medium steers, 900@1,050 lbs | 3.50@3.85 |
| Good to fancy cows and heifers | 2.35@3.00 |
| Inferior to good cows and heifers | 1.25@2.50 |
| Stock steers, 600@850 lbs | 2.25@3.00 |
| Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs | 3.00@3.50 |
| Veal calves, 100@400 lbs | 2.50@4.50 |
| Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs | 2.00@3.90 |

HOGS—The offerings were rather larger than looked for, but the supply of choice stock was moderate, and the best hogs sold at about steady prices. Rough common and heavy hogs sold 5@10c lower, and the market closed quite flat. The best demand was for good to choice light and medium weights. Prices ranged as high as $6.10 for choice 225-lb hogs. Fair to good shipping hogs sold at $5.75@5.90; packers, $5.60@5.75; light, $5.65@5.95; pigs and rough, $4.50@5.50.

SHEEP—The sheep and lamb market was quiet, but prices ruled steady. Sales included 72@115-lb sheep at $3.00@5.90; 84@94-lb Westerns, $3.45@4.75; 96-lb Texans, $4.55; lambs, $5.50@6.90.

**St. Louis, Mo.,** July 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,500; shipments, 2,800. Markets still weak at the recent decline, although some strength was shown at the close. Today's quotations same as yesterday's. HOGS—Receipts, 1,900; shipments, 1,600. Market 5@10c lower; heavy, $5.70@5.90; mixed, $5.40@5.85; light, $5.60@5.80. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, 2,300. Market higher; steady; good muttons, $5.25.

**Kansas City, Mo.,** July 30.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,700; shipments, 1,600. Market active and strong; no native steers on sale; cows, $1.50@3.00; stockers and feeders, $2.10@2.40; Texans, $1.67½@2.75. HOGS—Receipts, 10,000; shipments, 900. Market 5@15c lower; all grades, $5.20@5.85; bulk, $5.40@5.65. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; shipments, none. Choice muttons were in strong demand at 10c higher; lambs steady; muttons, $4.85@5.00.

### FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

**Leading Quotations from Liverpool, London and Paris.**

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, July 30.—More business has been transacted in the Stock Exchange than is usual on the last day in the week, especially as Monday is a holiday, and the attendance of members has been small, so many having started on their summer tour. Funds and Indian rupee paper are unchanged. Foreign government securities leave off somewhat dull, Spanish particularly, having fallen off ⅛. Home railways have been little dealt in, and close without any decided tendency, changes being about equal as regard rise or fall, the movement being only fractional. In contrast to the inactivity of other markets is the large business which has been done in Americans, not only by insiders, but the public has taken an active share in the dealings, an element of strength long absent in this market, and it would appear that the business in New York is also broadening out. A further general important advance is established, including 1¼ in Atchison and Denver preference, ⅜ in Chicago and Milwaukee, and Norfolk and Western preferred of ⅜ to ⅝. In all others the final quotations are best as usual on the last day. More money is little wanted, but short loans continue to be obtained at ½ per cent. In the discount market few bills have been offered, those at two and three months being quoted at 1 3-8 to ½ per cent.

A few hundred bales of wool have been sold during the week, chiefly for France. The imports for the week were: From New South Wales, 10,973 bales; from Victoria, 798; from South Australia, 250; from New Zealand, 866; and from various other places, 804. The arrivals to date for a series of sales aggregate 259,398 bales, of which 44,500 bales were forwarded direct.

**Liverpool,** July 30.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork offered moderately, unchanged. Lard offered sparingly, unchanged. Wheat, flour, corn—holiday.

### PRICES ON MANY EXCHANGES.

**Movements of Produce Markets in the East and West.**

**New York,** July 30.—FLOUR—Receipts, 19,500 pkgs; exports, 6,200 brls, 40,600 sacks. Generally dull, weak, and about 5c lower. Sales, 10,000 brls. Low extras, $2.10@3.10; winter wheat low grades, $2.10@3.10; fair to fancy, $3.10@4.35; patents, $3.80@4.70; Minnesota clear, $3.05@3.60; straights, $3.45@4.35; patents, $3.95@4.95; rye mixtures, $3.05@3.60. Cornmeal dull, steady. WHEAT—Receipts, 167,000 bu; exports, 136,000 bu. Sales, 1,205,000 bu futures, 20,000 bu spot; spot market firm, very dull. No. 2 red, 82¾c store and elevator; 83¾c afloat; 83¼@84¼c f. o. b.; No. 3 red, 78¾c; ungraded red, 75@85c; No. 1 Northern, 86¾c; No. 1 hard, 91¼@91¾c; No. 2 Northern, 81¾c; No. 2 Chicago, 85¾c; No. 2 Milwaukee, 82¾c; No. 3 spring, 79¾c. Options were very dull; August declined ⅛@⅜c at the opening on free selling for foreign account, advanced ⅜c on local covering, and closed steady. Other months opened ⅛@⅜c higher, advanced ⅜c on local switching, and closed steady and unchanged to ⅛c above yesterday. No. 2 red July, 82¾c; August, 82 7-16@82 11-16c, closing 82¾c; September, 83⅛@83 11-16c, closing 83⅝c; October, 84⅛@84⅜c, closing 84⅝c; December, 87 7-16@87 11-16c, closing 87⅝c; May, 91⅛@92c, closing 92c.

RYE—Dull; Western, 72@75c.

BARLEY—Malt, quiet; Canadian, 95c@$1.02.

CORN—Receipts, 20,000; exports, 3,500; sales, 75,000 bu futures, 48,000 spot; spots dull and lower; No. 2, 58c; elevator, 59c asked afloat; ungraded mixed, 55@58½c. Options are ¼@⅜c up and dull; light deliveries expected on Monday; closing firm; July, 64c; August, 55¼@55⅝c, closing 55⅞c; September, 54⅞@54⅞c, closing 54⅞c; October, 53⅞@54⅛c, closing 54⅛c; December, 53⅛@53⅝c, closing 53⅝c. OATS—Receipts, 48,000 bu; ex-

ports, 33,000 bu. Sales, 10,000 bu futures, 50,000 bu spot. Spots dull and steady. Options dull and easier; August, 35@35½c, closing, 35⅛c. September, 35c. Spot No. 2 white, 37c; mixed western, 35@37c; white do., 38@43c.

HAY—Steady and quiet; shipping, 60@65c; good to choice, 75@90c.

HOPS—Quiet, steady; State common to choice 19@28c; Pacific coast, 19@25c.

COFFEE—Options opened dull, unchanged to 5 points down; closed steady 5@10 points up. Sales, 7,250 bags including August, 12.40c; September, 12.45@12.50c; October, 12.45c; November, 12.45c; December, 12.50c; January, 12.45@12.55c; March, 12.50@12.55c; May, 12.55c. Spot Rio, steady, quiet; No. 7, 13⅜c. SUGAR—Raw, dull, firm. Fair refining, 2⅞c; centrifugal 96 test, 3¼@3 3-16c. Refined quiet, firm; No. 6, 3 15-16@4 1-16c; No. 7, 3⅞@4c; No. 8, 3 13-16@3 15-16c; No. 9, 3¾@3⅞c; No. 10, 3 11-16@3 13-16c; off "A," 4@4¼c; mold "A," 4½@4¾c; standard "A," 4⅜@4½c; confectioners' "A," 4¼@4⅜c. Cut loaf, 5 1-16@5 3-16c; crushed, 5 1-16@5 3-16c; powdered, 4 13-16@4 15-16c; granulated, 4⅜@4½c; cubes, 4⅝@4¾c.

MOLASSES—Foreign nominal; 50 test, 10c; New Orleans steady, quiet; Common to fancy, 25@35c.

RICE—Firm, fair demand; domestic fair to extra, 4⅝@6⅛c; Japan, 5⅛@5⅜c.

PETROLEUM—Steady, quiet; crude in brls par. $3.40; do in bulk, $2.90; united closed 52c for August; refined New York, $1.00; Philadelphia and Baltimore in bulk, $3.45@3.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Quiet, 29c; yellow, 32@32½c.

TALLOW—Firm, quiet; city ($2.00 for pkgs), 4 5-16c.

ROSIN—Steady, dull; strained, common to good, $1.22½@1.27½.

TURPENTINE—Quiet, easy, 29@29½c.

EGGS—Steady, quiet; Western prime, 15@15½c; do poor per case, $2.50@3.50. Receipts, 3,876 pkgs.

HIDES—Steady; quiet; wet salted New Orleans selected, 45@60 lbs, 5@7c; Texas selected, 50@60 lbs, 5@7c.

PORK—Quiet; steady; old mess, $12.25@13.25; extra prime, $12.50.

CUT MEATS—Dull; steady; pickled bellies, 8¾@9c; do shoulders, 7⅛c; do hams, 12@12½c; middles steady and quiet; short clear, $7.95.

LARD—Dull; Western steam closed at $7.60. Sales, 100 tcs. Option sales, 250 tcs; September at $7.60. October at $7.60, nominal.

BUTTER—Fair demand; firm; Western, 13½@18c; do creamery, 17@23c; do factory, 13@17c; Elgin, 22½@23c.

CHEESE—Steady; fair demand; part skims, 2½@6⅞c.

PIG-IRON—Dull; American, $13.50@15.00.

COPPER—Steady; lake, $11.65@11.75.

LEAD—Quiet; domestic, $4.05@4.10.

TIN—Active; firm; straits, $20.90@21.15.

**Duluth, Minn.,** July 30.—[Special.]—WHEAT—There was a stronger undertone in the wheat market today and prices opened at slightly better figures than yesterday. Trading was rather light, but little being done in futures, although track wheat was in strong demand for milling purposes. The closing was ⅛c higher than yesterday for cash, and futures ⅛@⅛c higher for track wheat as follows: No. 1 hard cash, 81½c; July, 81½c; September, 80⅛c; December, 82⅛c. No. 1 Northern, cash, 78⅛c; July, 78⅛c; September, 78⅛c; December, 79⅛c. No. 2 Northern, cash, 70⅛c; No. 3, 62⅛c; rejected, 50⅛c. On track—No. 1, hard, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 80c. Receipts—Wheat, 31,935 bu; corn, 39,887 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 39,922 bu. Cars on track—wheat, 43; last year, 6; corn, 9.

**Boston, Mass.,** July 30.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Creamery extra, 22@22½c; extra firsts, 21c; firsts, 19@20c; dairy Western firsts, 17c; dairy Western seconds, 15@18c; Western imitation creamery firsts, 18@19c; Western ladle packed firsts, 16@17c; Western ladle packed seconds, 14@15c. EGGS—Michigan firsts, 17@17½c; Western firsts, 16½@17c; provincial, 17c.

**Toledo, O.,** July 30.—GRAIN—Wheat dull, steady. No. 2 cash July and August, 79c; September, 79⅛c. Corn dull, steady; No. 2 cash, 49⅛c. Oats quiet; cash, 32c. Rye dull; No. 2 August, 68c; No. 3 62½c. Cloverseed dull; prime cash, $7.00; October, $5.32½. Receipts—Flour, 150 bu; wheat, 227,941 bu; corn, 5,971 bu; oats, 11,055 bu; rye, 2,492 bu. Shipments—Flour, 2,858 bu; wheat, 199,600 bu; corn, 990 bu; rye, 400 bu.

**Philadelphia, Pa.,** July 30.—GRAIN—Wheat lower; No. 2 red in export elevator, 81c; No. 2 red July, 80⅞@81⅛c; August, 81@81⅛c; September, 81⅛@82c; October, 82⅞@83c. Corn—Options quiet, steady; local car lots scarce and firm; No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 58c; No. 2 mixed, July, 54½@55c; August, 54½@54½c; September 53⅞@53⅞c; October, 53⅞@53⅞c. Oats—Car lots dull; futures neglected and nominal; No. 3 white, 36c; No. 2 white, 39c; do choice, 39½c; No. 2 white, July, 38@39c; August, 37½@38c; September, 37@37½c; October, 37@37½.

PROVISIONS—Firm and in good jobbing demand. Butter firm and in fair demand: Pennsylvania creamery, extra, 23@23½c; do prime, extra, 28@32c. Eggs dull and weak; Pennsylvania, firsts, 16@16½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 75,000 bu; corn 15,000 bu; oats, 30,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 5,590 bu; oats, 17,000 bu.

**Minneapolis, Minn.,** July 30.—WHEAT—September wheat opened today 74⅝c and declined a fraction. There was hardly enough trading to be called a market, due partly to the short session and more to the absence of any speculative feeling in markets anywhere. Cash wheat dragged a little, especially on the better grades. The millers have not been in the market for a day or two as actively as they generally are, and there is accordingly a lull. No. 1 Northern sold around 80c. Low grades are selling very well.

Close: July closing at 75⅛c; August opening at 76c; highest, 76c; lowest, 75⅛c; closing, 75⅛c; September, opening, 74⅝c; highest, 74⅞@74⅞c; lowest, 74⅛c; closing, 74⅜c; December, opening, 76⅛c; highest, 76⅛c; lowest, 76⅛c; closing, 76⅛c. On track—No. 1 hard, 81⅛c; No. 1 Northern, 79⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 72@76c.

**St. Louis, Mo.,** July 30.—GRAIN—Wheat—Quiet, unsettled, with not enough change in prices to note. No. 2 red cash, 78@78⅛c; July, 78c, nominal; August, 73⅞c asked; September, 74⅛c; December, 78c bid. Corn—Hardly enough trading to make a market. No. 2, cash and July, 47c, nominal; August, 45⅜c asked; September, 45@45⅛c. Oats—Dull, weak; No. 2, cash and July, 30c asked; August, 29c asked; September, 28⅞c asked.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, shade easier. Pork and lard unchanged. Dry Meats—Salt shoulders, $7.25; longs and ribs, $7.70; shorts, $7.85; boxed, 15c more. Bacon—Shoulders, $7.25; longs and ribs, $8.75; shorts, $9.00. All other markets unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 360,000 bu; corn, 57,000 bu; oats, 61,000 bu; rye and barley, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 11,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu; rye and barley, none.

**Baltimore, Md.,** July 30.—GRAIN—Wheat easy; No. 2 red spot and July, 81⅛@81⅛c; August, 80⅛c; September, 81⅛c; October, 82⅛c. Corn dull; mixed, spot, 54⅛c asked; July, 54⅛c asked; September, 53⅞c; steamer mixed, 47c. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 38⅛c asked; No. 2 mixed Western, 35c asked. Rye dull; No. 2, 78c. PROVISIONS—Steady; lard, refined, 8⅞c. BUTTER—Firm; creamery, fancy, 22@23c. EGGS—Weak, 14c. Coffee firm and unchanged.

**Kansas City, Mo.,** July 30.—WHEAT—New, active; old, weak; No. 2 hard old, 61@63c; new, 63@65½c; No. 2 red, 67@70c. CORN—Weak; No. 2 mixed, 42@43½c; No. 2 white, 51@51½c. OATS—Weak; No. 2 mixed, 25@26½c; No. 2 white, 29c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 4,000 bu.

### Christ Rebuked in the Senate.

Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*: During the recent debate in the Senate on Sunday closing of the World's Fair one of the speakers quoted Christ's observation that the Sabbath was made for man, not man for the Sabbath. Senator Frye of Maine replied as follows:

I believe a good deal in the old Scotch woman who heard that quotation once. She had become somewhat impoverished, so that she was taking American tourists to board. Below her house was a little lake. One Sunday she started for the kirk. Looking down on the lake she saw one of her American boarders in his shirt sleeves pulling his boat. She immediately started for the lake, and arriving there she peremptorily ordered him to come in. He came in. She administered a stinging rebuke for his violation of God's holy day. He immediately said to her: "My good woman, does not the Book of all Books say that 'the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath day,' and does it not say, too, that Christ himself on the Sabbath day, going through a cornfield, plucked the ears of corn and did eat?" Said she in reply, not at all abashed: "Don't talk to me about the Good Book and what it says. I know every verse in it by heart. I know what it says about the Sabbath day being made for man, and not man for the Sabbath day. I know it says that Christ went through the cornfield and did pluck the corn and did eat it; but I never thought it was much to his credit." [Laughter.]

We are afraid that it was in this spirit that the Senate voted in favor of Sunday closing—carrying a hypocritical attitude adopted under the lead of Pennsylvania (and the Democratic hypocrites of the House) to the length of rebuking the Savior himself! And sometimes it would seem that not a few good people who are pressing actively in behalf of this closing of the Fair on the first day of the week, as if the question of Christianizing or heathenizing the Nation depended on it, had put themselves in just about the attitude of Senator Frye and the Scotch woman.

What of this whole matter? The proposition is to shut down the machinery of the Fair on Sunday and to let the gates remain open that the working people and others who choose may wander about the grounds and through the buildings. But this is objected to as a profanation of the day.

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Especially for flats and hotels—Andrews' new folding beds. See them. 215 Wabash-av.



## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF HAVING run away; one of the finest driving mares in the city; sired by Santa Claus, 2:17; can trot in 2:30, and only sold because she became frightened at a steam street roller and ran away while being driven by a lady; price, $125. Private barn, 24 East 23d-st. J. W. GORDON.

FOR SALE—GENTLEMEN'S ROAD HORSE: bay pacer, gentle and fast; Kimball side-bar buggy; single harness; buckboard, changeable to one seat or two; extra collar and harness; cheap, for cash only. Address P 44, Tribune office.

PRIVATE PARTY GIVING UP DRIVING will sell their perfect family mare; young and sound; fearless of all objects; suit a lady; a bargain. Private barn, 220 E. 28th-st., near Wabash-av.

WILL BE SOLD CHEAP—A PERFECT saddle horse; has all the gaits and very stylish; also a one-man speeding buggy. Barn, 295 E. Erie-st.

FOR SALE—A PERFECT FAMILY MARE IN every respect; also a light family surrey and harness. No. 151 N. State-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—FOR WANT OF USE A nearly new leather top buggy; latest style; also a set of harness. Private barn, n. e. cor. 28th and Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHOICE OF EITHER A LADY'S elegant phaeton or fine Brewster top buggy; both equal to new; have use for but one carriage. Private barn, 24 East 23d-st.

$125 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT GODDARD phaeton; cost $350, is in perfect condition. Barn 24 East 23d-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A ONE-MAN COMBINATION speeding cart; nearly new; private barn. N. E. cor. 28th and Wabash-av.

WILL BE SOLD LOW—A FINE LEATHER top buggy and harness; only used few times. Barn northeast corner State and Erie-sts.

## HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fly Nets, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO. Phone, Main, 2,965. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

## BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, and magazines. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State-st., Palmer House.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT ON DIVISION-ST., between Milwaukee-av. and Sedgwick-st. or on Sedgwick-st. between Division-st. and Wisconsin-st., package containing money. Will give $50.00 reward for return of same to The National, Milwaukee-av., Division-st. and Ashland-av.

LOST—SUNDAY—LADIES' HAND BAG, BEtween 2700 Prairie-av. and 22d-st. station of the Lake Shore road. Will the finder please return the same to the office of the University of Chicago, 1212 Chamber of Commerce.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—THE SPARKS FROM OUR STOCK of diamonds give you plenty of light on the subject of quality and price.

GEO. E. MARSHALL, Importer, 195 and 197 Wabash-av., corner Adams. We open accounts with responsible parties on regular trade terms.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 9 to 5.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, salesman, collector, cashier, etc.; married man, German, well educated, 34 years of age; at present bookkeeper and cashier in a candy factory; experienced business man, able to take charge of any business, also able to keep any set of books; German stenographer and correspondent; experienced salesman; 8 years' experience in wholesale business of own; security and first-class recommendations given; would also be willing to take interest in business. Address H R 46, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO PROVISION MERchants and poulterers: A young man with six years London experience seeks engagement in above trades; good references; been in this country twelve months. Apply G. A. JEFFERIES, Hudnal, Florida.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS bookkeeper and financier who guarantees satisfaction or no pay; will remain here one week; give me a trial. I will call by addressing O 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER EMployed in the city desires to arrange for place with grain commission house. A1 reference. Address M 161, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPER; books opened, written up and closed, and expert examinations made. Address O 8, Tribune office.

### Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—WHERE ABILITY, HONesty, and strict attention to business will be appreciated; am an experienced salesman, city or traveling; ample references; grant interview. Address K O 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN OR traveling man in a good jewelry house by a man with good references; experience of 30 years. Address M 131, Tribune office.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER; EXPErienced in electric light, ice machines, and public buildings; large plant preferred. Best of references. Address C. H., Engineer, Wichita, Kas.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ENGINEER WITH reference. A. W. DOOLITTLE, 129 Halsted-st.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH man who understands how to take care of horses and do general work around the house. Address VICTOR, 1513 East Cass-st., Joliet, Ill.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with reliable stenographers from a select list of our advanced dictation class. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN WITH FIVE years' experience in the insurance business; have done some special agency work; am not out of work. Address M 126, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER, BOTtler, etc., in liquor house; Israelite of 20 years' experience. Can give bond and reference. Address P 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A HARDWARE STORE. Can give good reference. A. E. CARSON, Wooster, Ohio.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN IN dental office; has had two years' experience; can give the best of reference. Address M 158, Tribune.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY DESIRES position in office; fast writer. M 156, Tribune.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT, Tel. 137. 175 Monroe-st.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

MAN—RELIABLE, TO SELL TRAVELING BAGS as a side line in city. Address M 69, Tribune.

SALESMAN—A FAST SELLING SIDE LINE FOR lady or gentleman commercial traveler. Takes well with druggists and fancy goods dealers. Liberal commissions promptly paid. Address A. B. AUSTIN, 627 N. 8th-st., Terre Haute, Ind.

SALESMAN—MAN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SELL goods by sample to manufacturers and steam users in Chicago; must be a worker and have the ability to influence trade. Address NICHOLS, 32 Milwaukee-av.

SALESMAN—TO TRAVEL IN THE NORTHWEST for a large candy house; good position for a live man. Address G. care of Clifton House, Chicago.

SALESMEN—TWO GOOD RETAIL CLOTHING salesmen; must be of good address and speak a fluent German as well as English; also one to trim show windows; bring first-class city references; call at once or during the week before 10 a. m. and between 5 and 7 p. m. YONDORF BROS., Cor. North-av. and Larrabee-st.

SALESMEN—SIX EXPERIENCED TEA AND CIgar salesmen; must be hustlers with a good record and trade. Address K F 79, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—IN CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, Cleveland, Buffalo, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington for American Lawyers' Directory, to be out next week; salary to experienced men. 40, 142 La Salle-st.

### Boys.

BOY—A GOOD BOY TO DRIVE MILK WAGON; none but good one need apply. 3121 Portland-av.

### Trades.

CIGARMAKERS—FIRST-CLASS UNION HAND work. Mercantile Cigar Factory, St. Louis, Mo.

COOK—EXPERIENCED—SWEDE PREFERRED; sixty people; permanent place at good wages for right party. Address SUPERINTENDENT, Upper Alton, Ill.

FOREMAN—GOOD MAN TO ACT AS FOREMAN of machine work in a bicycle factory; must have good references and be competent to handle men and turn out high grade work; state what positions have held and salary expected; also men to take charge of cone work and frame work and assembly-room that can comply with above conditions. J 79, Tribune office.

ZINC ETCHER—FIRST-CLASS. ADDRESS K 10, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

MAN—FIRST-CLASS—TO TAKE CARE OF horses, 239 S. Paulina-st., near Van Buren. No loafers need apply.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Domestics.

COOK—A GOOD COOK AND A GOOD WOMAN TO do washing and ironing; bring references. 2221 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRL when out of work can find a cheap and comfortable home at 2900 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 2714 5th-av., 3d floor.

### Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers from a select list, or less expert yet accurate ones from our advanced dictation class. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

### Miscellaneous.

GIRLS—TO TRAVEL WITH NOVELTY COMpany. Good wages and all expenses. Call between 11 and 12. D. W. LAPAUGH, No. 23 Pine-st.

LADIES EARN $3 TO $5 DAILY—THE PEARL corset shields prevent corsets breaking at the waist; repair broken ones in five minutes; entirely new; sells at sight; sample pair 25 cents, postpaid. For terms address for two weeks, EUGENE PEARL, Merton, Wis.

## AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN EAST, West, North and South, to sell lots in a new manufacturing suburb of Chicago; plant recently erected covering 500 acres, employing 2,000 men; pay-roll over $100,000 per month; lots from $275 to $410; terms, $25 down, balance $10 per month; 20 per cent commission will be paid. For maps, circulars and information, address W. F. SHAW, Room 34, 94 La Salle-st., Chicago.

SALESMAN—ON SALARY OR COMMISSION TO handle the new patent chemical ink-erasing pencil; the greatest selling novelty ever produced; erases ink thoroughly in two seconds; no abrasion of paper; 200 to 500 per cent profit; one agent's sales amounted to $620 in six days, another $32 in two hours; we want one energetic general agent for each State and Territory. For terms and particulars address the Monroe Eraser Manufacturing Company X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTItute, Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. All chronic, surgical, and eye diseases a specialty; all organic, nervous weaknesses of men cured; a regular faculty of eminent specialists. Consultation and 160-page book free: mail, 10c.

## STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

DESKS—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN OFFICE desks, chairs, and showcases. Office partitions of all kinds carried in stock. Large desk blotters given away. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

MRS. LAMONT GIVES NAMES IN FULL; ADvice in family, love, and business affairs; charms specialty; ladies and gents. 226 N. Clark-st.

## CLOTHING.

A. S., 502 NORTH WELLS-ST.—SOME PEOPLE advertise: do not dispose of your cast-off clothing until I have my cash price set; every one pays the cash, but A. S. pays the biggest and the most.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st., main floor.

If you want to sell your property at a reasonable price give me the exclusive agency of it.

SOUTH SIDE.

3424 State-st., 24x123.65, $7,200.
788 39th-st., northwest corner of Butler-st., lot 48x125, with 2-story store and flat building, $10,000.
3730 Parnell-av., 24x125, with 2-story brick store and flat building, with cottage in rear, $3,200.

NORTH SIDE.

Market-st., northeast corner of Huron-st., 50x100, $22,500.
72 Grant-pl., 24x118, with 14-room dwelling, with barn, $5,000.
N. Park-av., near Webster-av., 40x160 to 18 ft. alley, $375 per foot.
Eastman-st., southeast corner of Dayton-st., 175x126, $14,000. Will lease for long term.
Halsted-st., south of Eastman-st., lot 25x126, $125 per foot.

WEST SIDE.

216 Blue Island-av., 24x100, with 2-story frame store and flat building, $8,500.
765 West 12th-st., 24x135, with 3-story and basement brick building, $13,000.
900 and 902 West Madison-st., 50x194, with frame dwellings, $350 per foot.
733 Hinman-st., 25x125, with 2-story and basement frame building; large barn, $4,000.
Homan-av., near Fillmore-st., 40x125, $1,300.
683 14th-st., 24x124, with 2-story, 8-room cottage, $2,500.

LAKE VIEW.

1932 Barry-av., 50x170, with 3-story and cellar, brown stone front residence, $27,500.
736 Addison-av., northeast corner of Woodside-av., 50x125, with 2½-story frame store and flat building, $4,500.
Clark-st., near Nellie-st., east front, 150x125 feet, $85 per foot.
Clark-st., near Addison-av., 100x125, east front, $90 per foot.
724 Racine-av., 25x121, with 2-story and attic frame building, $4,500.

TOWN OF LAKE.

7717 Wright-st., 50x133, with 2-story frame 8-room building on stone foundation, $8,000.
4808 Union-av., 25x120, with 2-story and basement frame 12-room house in flats. Terms to suit, $4,000.

ACRES.

Town of Worth, 160 acres on 111th-st.; Calumet Terminal runs through it; $400 per acre.
Town of Worth, 40 acres, s e ¼ n e ¼ 29-37-13, $250 per acre.
Town of Worth, 80 acres on 127th-st., $250 per acre.

If you want to sell your property at a reasonable price give me the exclusive agency of it. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING property of all kinds; docks, warehouses, etc. Buildings erected for responsible tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE BEST BARGAIN EVER OFfered. What are you thinking of? Only $45 and $50 per front foot that is well worth $125 on some of the best South Side avenues, near the L road and all other roads, with all street improvements in and paid for. The owner must have money; only a few more lots left; come and see them. T. P. KEEFE, cor. of La Salle and Monroe-sts.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—875 WASHington-blvd., south front, near Oakley-av., lot 32x127 to a paved alley, with a 2-story frame 9-room and bath residence, and barn; price $6,500. This property will be sold for the price of the land, improvements thrown in. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—FINE RESIDENCE, 353 Ashland-blvd. Immediate possession. MEADOWCROFT BROS., Bankers, N. W. corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NORTH SHORE—AWAY FROM TURmoil of World's Fair—A beautiful home; all conveniences; grounds 2 acres. K D 82, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—3-STORY BUILDING—BUSINESS corner; good investment; $6,000. 12 Cleveland-av.

## HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—FINE STONE front apartment building in the heart of Kenwood; lot 50x125; pays 12 per cent net. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 62 Clark-st., Sherman House.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION, BUILDERS: I HAVE an option on several pieces Hyde Park property which I can positively sell $15 to $25 below value. Address K 136, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—NO. 5817 INDIANA-av., 2-story and basement brick dwelling, 8 large rooms; modern and new; a bargain; terms to suit. Price $8,500. Owner and builder, 342 East Forty-fourth-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS. Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NEW 2-STORY HOUSES AT AUSTIN Park, with modern conveniences; from $2,500 to $3,000 each; choice lots $500 and upwards. BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT AND IMPROVED AT OAK Park, Austin, River Forest, and Ridgeland; lots on monthly payments. C. A. SMITH, Room 42, 95 Washington-st.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOME ACRES IN TRACTS OF FROM 1 to 8 acres, situated near station, schools, and churches. Fine location; grand view. L. P. NARAMORE, Downer's Grove.

FOR SALE—MY EQUITY IN S. E. CORNER 34TH-st. and Oak Park-av., Berwyn. Apply 507 Masonic Temple.

## ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—71 ACRES AT 71ST-ST. AND SOUTH Park-av. Apply Prescott's bath-rooms, 101 South Desplaines-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A 500-ACRE FARM stocked with cattle; 2½ miles from Osceola, Ia.; two good houses, orchards, and other improvements; also, good 150-acre farm to exchange for other property. A. S. JOHNSON & CO., Osceola, Ia.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NEW MODERN IMPROVED 10-ROOM house. Lot not less than 50 feet front; one having alley on side and rear preferred; east of State, south of 40th-sts. Give bottom price and full particulars. Address M 157, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY—FROM OWNER, A FINE located corner for saloon purposes; must be a bargain. C. B. RICHARD & CO., 62 Clark-st.

WANTED—FARM WITHIN 2 HOURS' RIDE; some river or lake front; some timber. Address P 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—OF OWNERS—LOT, E. FRONT, WAbash-av., bet. 40th and 50th-st., also bet. 60th and 70th; all cash. Address M 127, Tribune office.

WANTED—HALSTED-ST. CORNER NEAR SIXtieth-st., for improvement. State price and terms. M 159, Tribune office.

## REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

CONTRACTOR—TO ERECT BUILDING FOR equity in choice Hyde Park vacant. O 149, Tribune.

FOR EXCHANGE—FOR INCOME OR CLEARvacant, equity of $10,000 in finely located residence lots at Beverley Hills, with street improvements all in; would sell part for cash very cheap, or trade all for clear vacant or income incumbered for half. M. W. DUNNE, Owner, 86 Wabash-av.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD FARMS; WANT STOCK goods. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A FUND OF $100,000 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO real estate at once; will be loaned in small amounts; no charge for inspection or drawing of papers; will be loaned to build; call on us. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Est'd 1879. Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

I WILL BUY PURCHASE MONEY 1ST OR 2D mortgages, or loan money on same. E. C. JOHNSON, 1316 Chamber of Commerce.

KERR & BARR MAKE REAL ESTATE LOANS building loans. 189 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved property. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, Tel. Main 2,586. 208 Home Ins. Bld.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON good real-estate security. JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMproved Chicago real estate building loans; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., Rooms 10, 11, 12, 13, 206 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN ANY AMOUNT ON IMproved Chicago real estate security; money advanced to build. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty at lowest current rates. EDWARDS, CORSE & CO., Room 14, 122 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at current rates; building loans made. TURNER & BOND, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMPROVed Chicago real estate; building loans. HUCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW $18,000 ON HYDE Park improved worth $39,000. Address P 175, Tribune office.

$1,000 AND UPWARDS TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate; lowest rates. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

## UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 209.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

## ROOFING.

WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—ELEGANT NEW MODERN 9-ROOM stone and brick house finished in hardwood, tile vestibule, hardwood floors, etc.; 443 38th-st., near Wabash-av. Low until May 1. Key at 437 38th-st. MITCHELL & CO., 12 Pacific-av.

TO RENT—ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST., 3-story and basement brick house, 11 rooms; newly papered and painted. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EVANSTON, NEAR DEPOT—4 new detached 10-room houses, modern improvements, at $20 per month. C. L. JENKS, 1408 Title and Trust Bldg.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 1929 CALUMET-AV., 6-ROOM flat; steam heat, gas range, laundry with dryers; janitor service; all improvements first-class. W. F. THOMAS, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT APARTMENTS IN "The Clinton," 1427 Michigan-av.; plans at our office. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—SIX AND SEVEN ROOM FLATS, JANItor service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

### North Side.

TO RENT—180 CASS-ST.: FIRST AND THIRD flats, 8 and 9 rooms; to be decorated to suit tenant; open for inspection Sunday. J. P. DYWER, owner, 68 South State-st.

TO RENT—CLARK AND MAPLE-STS.: 6-ROOM flat, 2d floor, $40; 6 rooms, 4th floor, $32.50; store, $50. H. HAMMOND, 41 River-st.

### Lake.

TO RENT—NOS. 5548 5550 STATE-ST., 2D FLOOR, 6 rooms, barn; also 3d floor 5548 State-st.; all modern and in A1 order. Inquire 4738 State-st.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—THE ARGYLE—APARTMENTS, overlooking lake and boulevard; every convenience; breakfasts served in room if desired. MRS. STEWART, 7 E. Jackson-st.

TO RENT—NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, southwest corner State and Adams. Entrance 64 Adams-st., Room 2.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT PARLOR, HANDsomely furnished. 1617 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen. 2317 Wabash-av., top flat.

### North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH 282 AND 284 Erie-st., near State-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; new building and new furniture; prices moderate.

TO RENT—NICE ROOMS $2 TO $5 A WEEK—Water's Hotel, opened June 1. 98-100 N. Clark-st.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS IN BEST LOCATIONS. CALL personal y. The Home Directory 302 Tacoma.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 397 DEARBORN-ST., 25X70, 2 street frontages; low rent. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE 105 QUINCY-ST., 15X50 ft.; fine entrance from main corridor Rand-McNally Building. RAND, McNALLY & CO.

FOR RENT—FINE STORE FOR SHOES OR dry goods; 3626 Wentworth-av. P. F. McCARTHY & CO., 3841 State-st.

TO RENT—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING prop'ty. H. O. STONE & CO. 206 La Salle. Tel. 681

## TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

### Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 36 MODERN BUILDings. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Tel. 681

### Dock Property.

TO RENT—DOCK PROPERTY—DIVISION-ST. bridge and North Branch; long or short term, month, or cargo. WARREN SPRINGER, South Canal-st.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—NEW BUILDING, 166-174 CLINTON st.—The best manufacturing building in the West; mill construction; automatic fire sprinklers; watch service; steam heat and power; fast freight and passenger elevator; stores and floors 45x160; light on all sides; will divide to suit. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.; 'phone main 4166. Low insurance.

TO RENT—PRINTERS—TAYLOR BUILDING 140-146 Monroe-st.; steam power and heat; 1 room, 30x50; 1 room 50x50; 2 rooms, 30x30; all well lighted; passenger and freight elevators. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone main 4166.

TO RENT—WOODWORKERS—4 FLOORS, 60X160; 3 floors, 50x145; 1 floor, 50x40; 1 floor, 25x40; all light on 4 sides; large freight and passenger elevators; automatic fire sprinklers; steam power and heat. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st. 'Phone Main 4166.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 50X75 FEET; GOOD light; rent reasonable; Nos. 39, 41, and 43 West Washington-st. Apply to LOUIS A. TRAPET, Room 700, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER ALL SIZES We are agents for large list of factory buildings and warehouses. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st

TO RENT—ONE-HALF RATE FOR COLLECTING your rents. Ask for references. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power; large or small. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

## WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY—A FURnished house or flat of not less than five rooms, between 30th and 50th-sts. and east of elevated railroad; no children; rent not to exceed $40. Address M 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FRONT ROOM FOR TWO gentlemen, North Side. State particulars and price. M 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN PLEASant office by builder. Address, with price and location, P 9, Tribune office.

## FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY?

We make loans of any size; large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time, thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage, on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO 153 MONROE-ST., Before dealing elsewhere

ADVANCES— LOANS

SHIELDS & BRO. 95 and 97 Clark st., Room 9. We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities at lowest rates.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

ALL GET MONEY AT 3 AND 4 PER CENT ON furniture, pianos, etc. WESLEY SHIMEALL, Room 29, 149 La Salle-st., Major Block.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—WILL sell some good first mortgage at discount. Address P 176, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMANS Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

MONEY TO LOAN AT MARKET RATES; COMmercial paper bought; collateral loans negotiated; bonds and stocks bought and sold. CAMPBELL & CAMPBELL, R. 120, 115 Dearborn-st.

## TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS, WITH PRIVILEGE of buying—1635 Prairie-av., 70x160 ft., suitable for nice apartment house; 249-251 Jefferson-st., 50x100; 280 S. Canal-st., 20x100; Polk-st., near Desplaines, 24x120, manufacturing property; dock property, 300 ft. square at Division-st. bridge; will loan the lessee one-half the cost of improving. WARREN SPRINGER, 207 S. Canal-st.

## STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warehouse—Storage for household goods and merchandise; lightest and cleanest in the city; call and see this warehouse before storing elsewhere. 71 and 73 West Monroe-st. Tel. 1273.

BENNETT STORAGE COMPANY — 177 WEST Adams-st., near Halsted-st.; new warehouse for storage of furniture, pianos, bicycles, and trunks; money advanced; telephone, 4996.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 99 E. VAN Buren-st., near Clark; have all the facilities for storing furniture, mdse., office fixtures, pianos, etc.; central for the sale of specialties; private rooms; experienced men for moving; lowest rates. Tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Props.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE IS NOW OCcupying its large, new building, 80, 82, and 84 East Twelfth-st., between State and Wabash. Plenty of light, dry storage space and compartments for furniture at lowest rates. Moving, packing, and shipping done. Tel. South 786.

ORIENTAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 399 TO 405 W. Madison-st.; centrally located and convenient to principal freight depots; for storage of furniture and merchandise; if desired, separate compartments at moderate rates; packing, moving, and shipping a specialty; advances made; inspection invited. Telephone 4026. The E. Jennings Co., Proprietors.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a speciality. West Side—158, 158, and 160 W. Monroe-st. Tel. 4579 South Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1543. GEORGE PARRY.

## BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

A FEW GENUINE BARGAINS LEFT IN solid and cushion tire wheels; please call. THOMAS KANE & COMPANY, 139 Wabash-av.

"SWIFT" CYCLES, OLDEST, LARGEST, AND best makers on earth. 296 Wabash-av.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SOME FINE ORCHIDS. APPLY TO S. P. BOND at St. Ives' Park farm, one mile from Mount Clare, on St. Paul R. R., one-fourth mile north of Galewood, two miles north of Oak Park, Cook County, Ill.; on Grand-av.; reasonable prices.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S AUGUST CLEARING SALE OF PIANOS. In order to make room for our new fall stock we offer special inducements to this month's purchasers. We advise those interested to make an early inspection. All through our stock from second hand square pianos at $50 upward; uprights at $125 upward and grand pianos at $150 upward are many rare values. Note this list of newly overhauled, slightly used

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 New England 7⅓ octaves | $125 |
| 1 Conner, 7⅓ octaves | 185 |
| 1 Pease, practically new, Circassian walnut | 210 |
| 1 New England, 7⅓ octaves | 150 |
| 2 Bauer & Co., 7⅓ octaves | $185 and 195 |
| 1 Hallet & Cumston | 200 |
| 2 Brown & Simpson, 7⅓ octaves, walnut | 225 |
| 1 Washburn, 7⅓ octaves | 230 |
| 1 Opera, 7⅓ octaves, rosewood | 210 |
| 1 Behring & Son, upright | 350 |
| 1 Kranick & Bach | 285 |
| 1 Knabe | 375 |
| 1 Wisner, 7⅓ octaves, walnut | 250 |
| 1 Fischer, mahogany | 275 |

Also 3 Steinway grands at very low prices, which will be made known on application.

OUR NEW STOCK is very large and complete. The peerless KNABE, the famous FISCHER and six other leading makes are sold only by us. Seven separate salesrooms all upon one floor. New pianos for rent. Pianos tuned and moved. Pianos sold upon monthly installments. LYON & HEALY, State and Monroe-sts.

NOTE—Our factories (opposite Union park) produce 100,000 instruments annually.

LYON, POTTER & CO. PIANOS. LYON, POTTER & CO. PIANOS. LYON, POTTER & CO.

Steinway & Sons' Pianos. The A. B. Chase Pianos. Vose & Sons' Pianos. Kurtzmann & Co. Pianos.

A fine assortment of superior pianos, in great variety of natural-wood cases.

CASH or INSTALLMENTS.

SECOND-HAND Grand, Square, and Upright pianos now offered very low.

SYMPHONY ORGANS. The perfected instrument, and best self-player. Anyone can play upon them.

VOCALION. VOCALION. VOCALION. Vocalion Organs, the only successful substitute for Pipe Organs.

LYON, POTTER & CO., LYON, POTTER & CO., 174 and 176 Wabash-av. 174 and 176 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—UPRIGHT PIANOS. WE HAVE THE LARGEST STOCK OF SECOND-HAND PIANOS IN THE CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Steinway piano, handsome case | $150 |
| 1 Lyon & Healy upright piano | 160 |
| 1 Fischer upright piano | 175 |
| 1 Emerson upright piano | 180 |
| 1 Weber upright piano | 140 |
| 1 Miller upright piano | 190 |
| 1 Vose & Sons upright piano | 150 |
| 1 Hallet & Davis upright piano | 225 |
| 1 Gilbert upright | 65 |

All the above upright pianos are in fine condition; payments $6 to $10 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS. BARGAINS IN SLIGHTLY-USED PIANOS.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Chickering upright | $155 |
| 9 upright pianos | $125, $135, $145, $165 |
| 2 Steinway & Sons | $150, $175 |
| 2 Decker Bros | $125, $165 |
| 1 Hazleton | $130 |
| 4 Vose & Sons | $150, $75, $190, $200 |
| 2 Kroeger & Sons | $175, $200 |
| 1 Chickering & Son | $165 |
| 4 Schaafs | $135, $165, $175, $200 |
| 1 Mathushek | $140 |
| 3 Deckers | $175, $200, $225 |
| 3 uprights | $50, $75, $100 |
| 14 squares, all makes | $20, $50, $75, $100 |

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

200 pianos to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

SPECIAL SALE OF PIANOS—To close out and make room for new stock of the "Conover."
1 upright "Chickering," new.
3 upright "Gabler," cab. grands, new.
3 upright "Gabler," medium size, new.
1 upright Schubert elegant mah. case, slightly used.
1 upright "Kingsbury," mah. case, medium.
1 upright "Kingsbury," walnut case, large.
1 upright "Gilbert & Co.," medium size, slightly used.
1 upright "Higgins," medium size.
1 square "Brown & Monroe," good.
1 square "Mathushek."
Prices made known on personal application or by letter addressed to the CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO., Manufacturers of Pianos and Organs, 215 to 221 Wabash-av., Chicago.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., Established 1857. Makers of the Kimball pianos and organs. Dealers in Hallet & Davis and Emerson pianos. Lowest prices. Easiest terms. All instruments marked in plain figures and sold strictly on the one price plan. Old instruments taken in exchange. Pianos rented; also tuned and repaired. Secondhand pianos, $50, $100, $150, and $200. W. W. KIMBALL CO., Wabash-av., near Jackson-st.

ESTEY & CAMP, THE LEADING PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE STATE AND JACKSON-STS. Reliable Pianos of all grades and sizes, at lowest prices on easy terms. Second-hand instruments from $20 upward. Tuning, repairing, moving, renting, etc.

$120 BUYS A SPLENDID UPRIGHT PIANO, rosewood case, cash or time payments, fully guaranteed; $175 buys a Hallet & Davis upright piano, cost $350 two years ago; $125 buys a full-sized Chickering piano, cash or easy payments. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

CONOVER, SCHUBERT, KINGSBURY Pianos and Chicago Cottage Organs always on hand and for sale or rent at 215 Wabash-av., second floor. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

DO YOU WANT A PIANO? Call on JULIUS BAUER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, 226-228 Wabash-av., near Jackson. Large assortment, low prices, easy terms.

THE CONOVER PIANOS—Merit your critical examination; you will find them of the highest grade. Call at 215 Wabash-av., second floor, and learn prices and terms. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

AN ENGLISH LADY BEFORE SAILING TO Europe left with us for sale her French walnut upright piano, 7⅓ octaves; case; price $100 cash. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., Cor. Jackson-st.

$150 BUYS A CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIano; $8 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 223 Wabash-av.

PIANO SUMMER BARGAINS—1 LYON & Healy Upright, $125; 1 Brown & Sampson, $150; 1 Brown & Sampson, new, $250; 1 square, $50; 1 organ, $25. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

$150, $175 EACH FOR NEARLY NEW UPright pianos; payments $6 monthly. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

MATHUSHEK PIANOS, COMPLETE STOCK of all styles; also bargains in other standard makes. Thompson Music Co., 367 Wabash-av.

150 HIGH GRADE PIANOS FOR RENT, with privilege of purchase, at 215 Wabash-av., second floor. Chicago Cottage Organ Co.

$250 BUYS A SOHMER UPRIGHT IN splendid condition; nearly new. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., Cor. Jackson-st.

$225 BUYS A NEARLY NEW UPRIGHT Steinway piano for cash or time. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

ORGANS AND PIANOS—We have on hand a fine assortment of square and upright pianos of various makes which have been taken in exchange; also organs, which will be sold out at low figures; also a large stock of new instruments sold for cash or easy payments. Mason & Hamlin Organ and Piano Co., 149 Wabash-av., city.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

182 31ST-ST.—TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS; no other boarders.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE ROOMS with excellent table board.

### Hotels.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, pleasant rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week.

EUROPEAN HOTEL, BREWSTER, 292 DEARborn-st., cor. Van Buren; central location; lighted by electricity, heated by steam, everything new; inspection invited; rooms 50c per day up; reasonable weekly rates. W. E. MARSH JR. of Galt House, Cincinnati, O.

GRESHAM HOTEL 2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.—Large well-ventilated rooms; excellent table and service; elegant lawn; moderate rates.

HOTEL OAKLAND, DREXEL AND OAKLAND-blvds.; a delightful home hotel for travelers and permanent guests; superior service, unsurpassed location; rates reasonable.

HOTEL THOMPSON—ELEGANT FURNISHED rooms, large, light, and cool; prices reasonable. 148-156 Dearborn-st., bet. Monroe and Madison.

HOTEL WILLARD, 18TH-ST. AND WABASH-AV. —New, modern, first-class hotel; special rates to desirable, permanent guests.

MT. VERNON (EUROPEAN) HOTEL, 59 PLYMouth-place, 1 block west Siegel & Cooper; new, fire-proof, elevator, steam, toilet, baths; 50c to $1.50 day; $2.50 to $7 week; respectable; first-class.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-st., Auditorium Block—Elegant rooms; steam heat; elevator; baths; all new and modern; rates, day, 75c up; week, $4 up.

### Miscellaneous.

CONSULT THE "HOME" DIRECTORY, 302 TAcoma; free to boarders; select places.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD AND ROOM—IN REFINED PRIVATE family by young gentleman. Answer with price to M 125, Tribune office.

BOARD—GET A LIST OF US BEFORE YOU LOcate; no charges. WM. REED & CO. Tacoma Bldg.

## COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—BLOODED CHICKENS, HENS, AND eggs, Houdans, Light Brahmas, Wyandottes, Partridge Cochins, Buff Cochins, White Leghorns, Barred Plymouth Rock, and Light Brahmas; also fine Jersey bull. At St. Ives' Park farm, one mile from Mount Clare, on St. Paul R. R., one-fourth mile from Galewood, two miles north of Oak Park, Cook County, Ill., on Grand-av., at reasonable prices. S. P. BOND at farm or EDGAR HOLMES, Rooms 58 and 59, 88 Washington-st.

## INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, is a department for placing pupils in positions. A full shorthand course, 3½ months, $40. Advanced dictation class, all systems, $2 a week. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

"BENN PITMAN" SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 809 Ashland Block—Individual instruction; dictation, 5 hours daily, $2 per week; positions furnished.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

ARE YOU A GENTLEMAN AND A HUSTLER? Can you furnish reference or bond? If so, we want you to represent the best co-operative bank in America. Call on or address 804 Owings bldg., Chicago.

FOR SALE—THE FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A first-class 18-room house, east front on a South Side avenue, two miles from Court-House; all in excellent running order and every room occupied; it pays a very large income over expenses; owners have to leave the city from ill health. Address N 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE well fitted. Inquire 364 East Indiana-st.

RESTAURANT FOR SALE—GOOD BUSINESS; very cheap; must be sold on account of sickness. 32 W. Madison-st., basement.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN WITH $400 CASH IN old established specialist office in Kansas City, Mo.; chance of a lifetime. Address M 129, Tribune.

13-ROOM BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE clearing $200 a month; 27 steady boarders; selling on account of sickness. 36 Cass-st.

## LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—NOTICE IS HEREBY given to all persons having claims against Walter Huggins and Eugene R. Maunder, lately doing business at No. 1506 West Lake-st., in the City of Chicago, Cook County, in the State of Illinois, under the firm name and style of "Huggins & Maunder," to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, J. A. Kelley, who has been duly appointed assignee of said Walter Huggins and Eugene R. Maunder for the benefit of their creditors, at his office in room 412, at No. 167 Dearborn-st., in the City of Chicago, Cook County, in the State of Illinois, within three months from the date of this notice.

Dated this 18th day of July, A. D., 1892.

J. A. KELLEY, Assignee.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Mayor and Common Council of the City of Monticello, Ill., until 8 o'clock p. m. Monday, Aug. 22, 1892, for furnishing materials and laying the mains for the system of water works now being constructed in said city, said material to be furnished and said mains put in strictly in accordance with the plans and specifications now on file in the office of the City Clerk of said city, each bid to be accompanied by a certified check for $250. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved. W. P. SMITH, City Clerk.

## GLASSES AND ARTIFICIAL EYES.

HAVE YOU TROUBLE WITH YOUR EYES or spectacles? Dr. Burnham of 505 Masonic Temple examines your eyes free and warrants your glasses five years.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BUGS ARE EFFECTIVELY CLEANED OUT OF your house by Coman; same place for 20 years. 2936 Dearborn-st.

## STEAMSHIP LINES.

### Ocean Navigation.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

I. cabin, $70. II. cabin, $50; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saale, Tues., Aug. 2, noon | Kaiser W. II, Aug. 13, 9 am |
| Elbe, Sat., Aug. 6, 5 am | Spree, Tues., Aug. 16, noon |
| Lahn, Tues., Aug. 9, 7 am | Aller, Sat., Aug. 20, 5 am |

MEDITERRANEAN LINE. EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE. New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fulda, Sat., Aug. 6, 10 a.m. | Fulda, Sat., Oct. 15, 2 p.m. |
| Werra, Sat., Aug. 27, 10 a.m. | Ems, Sat., Oct. 22, 2 pm |
| Fulda, Sat., Sept. 10, 10 a.m. | Werra, Sat., Nov. 5, 2 p.m. |
| Werra, Sat., Oct. 1, 10 a.m. | Kaiser W. II., Nov. 12, 2 pm |

NEW YORK TO PALERMO AND NAPLES. Ems, Tues., Nov. 29, 2 p. m. Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin. Passengers for the Italian Lakes, Switzerland, and the Tyrol will find this route the most direct, easiest, and most comfortable. Switzerland can be reached in six hours from Genoa.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO. Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin-screw steamers of 12-16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.

| | |
|---|---|
| Augusta Victoria... Aug. 4 | Columbia ... Aug. 18 |
| Normannia ... Aug. 11 | Fuerst Bismarck.. Aug. 25 |

MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE. WINTER SERVICE. From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers

| | |
|---|---|
| Fuerst Bismarck... Nov. 17 | Augusta Victoria... Jan. 5 |
| Normannia ... Dec. 1 | Columbia ... Jan. 19 |

Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York. Duration 10 weeks. First-class only. Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. AMERICAN LINE—PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL. INMAN LINE—NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL. RED STAR LINE—NEW YORK AND ANTWERP. PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent, 32 South Clark-st., Chicago.

ALLAN LINE—ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS MONTREAL and QUEBEC TO DERRY and LIVERPOOL. Cabin $45 to $80, according to location. Intermediate and steerage at low rate. No cattle carried. STATE LINE SERVICE of Allan Line Steamships fortnightly between NEW YORK and GLASGOW. Aug. 11 ........ State of Nevada ........ noon. Cabin $40 and up. Second Cabin $30. Steerage, $19. Apply to ALLAN & CO., 112 La Salle-st.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE. FRENCH LINE. NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK. Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No Transfer of Baggage. Apply early for good accommodations. MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

### Lake Navigation.

GOODRICH STEAMERS—THREE TIMES DAILY for Racine and Milwaukee, at *9 a. m., *7:30 p. m., *8 p. m. The new steamship Virginia the 9 a. m. boat and the new steamship Indiana the 8 p. m. boat. Daily for Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Kewaunee, Ahnapee, Sturgeon Bay, Marinette, and Menominee at 7:30 p. m. Every day for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., at 7:30 p. m., on the new steamers Atlanta and City of Racine. Daily for Ludington and Manistee at *9 a. m. Saturday's boat leaves at 8 p. m. Every Tuesday and Friday at 7 p. m. for Green Bay, Escanaba, Manistique, and all way ports. *Sunday ex. Office and docks foot of Michigan-av.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO. "The Great Lake Michigan Route." Sailings from Chicago every Monday 8 p. m., Wednesday 10 a. m., and Saturday 7 p. m. for Milwaukee, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Detroit, Cleveland, and all intermediate points and northern resorts. For tourist guide, giving full information, address B. L. BURKE, Genl. Pass. Agt. Office and docks east end Michigan-st. (North Side), Chicago, Ill. Tel. Main 572.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS. THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE. Sailings from Chicago Wednesdays and Saturdays, 8:30 p. m. For Mackinac Island, Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, and all intermediate points; Detroit, Buffalo, etc., and all NORTHERN SUMMER RESORTS. Office and docks, Rush and North Water-sts., Chicago.

FOR ST. JOSEPH AND BENTON HARBOR—Connecting with Vandalia Line for South Bend, Logansport, Terre Haute, Indianapolis, and all intermediate points; with C. & W. M. Ry. for Grand Rapids, Detroit, and all Northern Michigan resorts. The elegant passenger steamers "SOO CITY" and "OSSIFRAGE" Leave Chicago at 10 a. m. and 11 p. m. Extra trips Saturdays and Sundays, 2 p. m.; Sundays, 10:15 a. m. Offices and Docks, RUSH-ST. BRIDGE (North Side)

GRAHAM AND MORTON LINES TEAMERS FOR St. Joseph and Benton Harbor—connections for Grand Rapids, Detroit, all Northern Michigan resorts, Niles, Kalamazoo, Elkhart, all Southern points; leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m., Saturday 2 p. m., Sunday 10 a. m. Dock and office foot of Wabash-av. J. H. GRAHAM, President.

SEYMOUR TRANSPORTATION CO., 432-448 Illinois-st.—Steamers leave every Tuesday at 2 p. m., Wednesday at 1 p. m., Friday at 2 p. m., and Saturday at 10 p. m. for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Harbor Springs, St. Ignace, Mackinac Island, Mich.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago & N. Orleans Limited | ‡ 2:00 pm | ‡ 4:45 pm |
| Chicago and Memphis | ‡ 2:00 pm | ‡ 4:45 pm |
| St. Louis Diamond Special | ‡ 9:00 pm | ‡ 7:00 am |
| New Orleans Fast Mail | ‡ 2:50 am | ‡12:20 am |
| St. Louis and Texas Express | * 8:35 am | * 7:20 pm |
| New Orleans & Memphis Exp. | ‡ 8:00 pm | ‡ 7:20 am |
| Kankakee & Bloomington Pass. | * 4:05 pm | * 4:45 pm |
| The River View Express | * 4:05 pm | * 9:05 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line | ‡ 1:30 pm | ‡ 1:03 pm |
| Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City | c11:35 pm | ‡ 6:30 am |
| Rockford Passenger | ‡ 3:30 pm | ‡10:28 am |
| Rockford & Freeport Pass. | * 5:00 pm | *10:30 am |
| Rockford & Freeport Express | * 8:30 am | |
| Dubuque & Rockford Express | | * 7:25 pm |

cOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. ‡Daily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Illinois and Iowa Mail | † 8:15 am | † 7:00 pm |
| Rocky Mountain Limited | *10:45 am | * 4:15 pm |
| Peoria Express | † 1:10 pm | † 1:25 pm |
| Iowa and Minnesota Express | † 1:10 pm | † 1:25 pm |
| Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex. | † 1:10 pm | † 7:45 am |
| Joliet Accommodation | † 3:20 pm | †10:00 am |
| Peru Accommodation | † 4:30 pm | †10:30 am |
| Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express | * 6:00 pm | * 8:50 am |
| St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex. | * 6:00 pm | * 8:50 am |
| Denver Vestibule Ex. via Omaha (Big Five) | *10:00 pm | * 7:45 am |
| Omaha Ex. | *10:30 pm | * 7:15 am |
| Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex. | *10:30 pm | ¶ 7:15 am |
| Denver Ex. via Kansas City | *11:00 pm | * 5:25 am |
| St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex. | *11:00 pm | * 5:25 am |
| Peoria Night Express | *11:00 pm | * 5:25 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

### WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

| | Leave | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points | *12:05 pm | * 2:15 pm |
| | ‡ 6:00 pm | ‡ 8:15 am |
| | ‡10:30 pm | ‡ 9:30 am |
| | ‡10:40 pm | ‡ 7:00 am |
| Deadwood, Bk. Hills, and Wyo. | ‡ 6:00 pm | ‡ 8:15 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | ‡ 8:15 pm | ‡ 8:00 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and Duluth | ‡ 6:00 pm | ‡ 9:30 am |
| | ‡11:15 pm | ‡ 9:35 pm |
| Northwestern Iowa & Dakota | ‡ 6:00 pm | ‡ 8:15 am |
| La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville | ‡ 6:00 pm | ‡ 8:00 am |
| | ‡11:15 pm | ‡ 9:35 pm |
| | ‡ 8:30 am | ‡ 6:45 pm |
| Milwaukee and Racine | ‡11:30 am | ‡11:30 am |
| | ‡ 3:00 pm | ‡ 4:00 pm |
| | ‡ 7:30 pm | ‡ 9:45 am |
| | ‡11:30 pm | ‡ 7:00 am |
| | * 7:00 am | * 1:35 pm |
| Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison | * 8:30 am | ‡10:00 am |
| | * 3:00 pm | * 4:00 pm |
| | * 5:00 pm | * 6:45 pm |
| | | X10:45 pm |
| Fond du Lac, Oshk'h, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee | ‡11:30 am | * 6:45 pm |
| | ‡10:30 pm | ‡ 7:00 am |
| Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard | ‡ 3:00 pm | ‡ 1:35 pm |
| Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander | ‡ 5:00 pm | ‡11:20 am |
| | ‡10:30 pm | ‡ 7:00 am |
| Marquette and Lake Superior | ‡10:30 pm | ‡ 7:00 am |

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. XSunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

| | Leave | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg and Streator | † 8:40 am | † 6:25 pm |
| Rockford and Forreston | † 8:40 am | † 2:10 pm |
| Council Bluffs and Local Pints | *11:35 am | * 2:10 pm |
| Denver and San Francisco | * 1:00 pm | * 8:00 am |
| Rochelle and Rockford | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Rock Falls and Sterling | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Streator and Mendota | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r | * 5:45 pm | * 6:45 am |
| Deadwood and the Black Hills | * 5:45 pm | * 8:00 am |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch. | * 6:05 pm | * 9:15 am |
| Hannibal, Galveston & Texas | * 6:05 pm | * 9:15 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | * 6:10 pm | * 9:00 am |
| Omaha, Lincoln, and Denver | *10:30 pm | * 2:15 pm |
| Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy | *10:30 pm | * 6:45 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | †11:30 pm | †10:30 pm |

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

| *Daily †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis and Peoria Express | † 7:45 am | * 7:35 pm |
| Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex. | † 7:45 am | † 6:40 pm |
| Pekin and Peoria Express | † 1:20 pm | † 1:15 pm |
| Lockport and Joliet Accom. | † 4:18 pm | †10:05 am |
| Joliet and Streator Express | † 5:00 pm | † 9:35 am |
| Kansas City and Denver Lim. | * 6:00 pm | * 9:15 am |
| Fort Worth and Galveston Ex. | * 6:00 pm | * 9:15 am |
| California Fast Express | *10:00 pm | * 8:20 am |
| Kansas City Fast Mail | *10:00 pm | * 8:30 am |
| St. Louis Red Express | * 8:10 pm | * 8:03 am |
| Kansas City Express | *12:01 am | * 8:03 am |

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

| Trains. | Leave | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | b 8:30 am | a 6:45 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | a 6:00 pm | a 9:50 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | a11:00 pm | b10:00 pm |
| Omaha, Sioux City | a 6:00 pm | a 9:45 am |
| Omaha, Sioux City, Denver | a10:30 pm | a 7:15 am |
| Marquette and Nor. Michigan | a 8:00 pm | a 7:00 am |

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 5:00 pm a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 11:00 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:30 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, a 1:45 pm. a Daily. b Except Sunday. s Sunday only

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

| *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Vestibuled Express | † 1:00 pm | 1:15 pm |
| Kansas City and Denver Limited | * 6:00 pm | 8:45 am |
| Kansas City, Colorado and Utah | *11:30 pm | 7:00 am |
| St. Louis Limited | †11:00 am | 4:45 pm |
| St. Louis Palace Express | * 9:00 pm | 7:00 am |
| Springfield and St. Louis Local | * 9:00 am | 7:30 pm |
| Springfield and St. Louis Express | *11:30 pm | 8:00 am |
| Joliet and Dwight Accommodation | * 5:05 pm | *9:10 am |

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

| *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr | * 9:05 am | * 5:30 pm |
| Kansas City & Texas Express | † 2:30 pm | † 1:00 pm |
| St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex | * 9:20 pm | * 7:30 am |
| Forrest Accommodation | * 4:35 pm | * 10:10 am |
| Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim. | * 3:00 pm | *10:15 pm |
| Detroit, New York & Boston Ex. | *10:30 pm | * 7:15 am |
| Toronto & Montreal Express | * 3:00 pm | *10:15 pm |
| Toronto & Montreal Local Ex. | *10:30 pm | * 7:15 am |

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD —Evansville Route—Ticket office 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers to Nashville.

| ‡Daily. *Sunday excepted. | Leave | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| Evansville Day Line | * 9:00 am | * 7:25 pm |
| Evansville Night Line | ‡11:00 pm | ‡ 6:55 am |
| Chicago and Nashville Limited | ‡ 4:00 pm | ‡10:45 am |
| Chicago and Attica Line | * 4:00 pm | * 9:55 am |

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.

| | Leave | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express | * 5:47 pm | * 7:15 am |
| | *10:45 pm | * 9:59 am |
| Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth | * 5:47 pm | * 7:15 am |
| | x10:45 pm | * 9:59 am |
| Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex. | * 5:00 pm | * 7:45 am |
| Neenah & Menasha Ex. | * 3:00 pm | * 1:35 am |

CHICAGO, GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. OPERATing Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Ry. Trains leave Grand Central Station at 6:00 pm. daily; 8:30 am. ex. Sun.; arrive 9:10 am. and 10:20 pm.

### EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

| June 26, 1892. | Leave Chicago. | Arrive Chicago. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Accommodation | † 7:05 am | † 7:35 pm |
| Detroit Day Express | † 9:00 am | † 3:35 pm |
| The North Shore Limited | †12:20 pm | † 4:30 pm |
| Fast New York Express | † 3:10 pm | † 9:10 pm |
| Niles Accommodation | † 3:35 pm | †10:55 am |
| Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo | † 4:10 pm | †10:15 am |
| Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special | † 5:02 pm | † 7:15 am |
| Grand R'ds Ex. via New Buffalo | † 5:25 pm | † 6:45 pm |
| Detroit Night Express | † 9:20 pm | † 6:50 am |
| Fast Atlantic Express | *10:10 pm | * 7:55 am |
| Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo | *10:10 pm | * 6:50 am |
| Gr'd Rapids Night Express | *11:15 pm | * 7:05 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

The beautifully-printed Bird's-eye Map Folder, now in press, and summer tourist routes and rates should be consulted before deciding on a summer trip.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson. THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS: *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

| FROM CHICAGO TO | LEAVE. | ARRIVE. |
|---|---|---|
| Mansfield & Pittsburg | † 7:15 am | † 5:25 pm |
| Dayton & Cincinnati | * 9:45 am | * 5:25 pm |
| Indianapolis & Louisville | * 9:45 am | * 5:25 pm |
| Columbus & East | * 9:45 am | * 5:25 pm |
| Philadelphia & New York | *10:45 am | * 3:00 pm |
| Baltimore & Washington | *10:45 am | * 3:00 pm |
| Washington & New York | * 3:15 pm | * 9:30 pm |
| Pittsburg & East | * 3:15 pm | * 9:30 pm |
| New York & Philadelphia | * 5:00 pm | * 9:45 am |
| Pittsburg & Washington | * 5:00 pm | * 9:45 am |
| Columbus & Cincinnati | * 8:20 pm | * 7:30 am |
| Dayton & Springfield | * 8:20 pm | * 7:30 am |
| Louisville & Indianapolis | * 8:20 pm | * 7:30 am |
| Mansfield & Youngstown | *11:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Pittsburg & East | *11:30 pm | * 7:00 am |

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st., Depot, and 22d-st.

| ‡Daily. *Sunday excepted. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago and Buffalo Accom. | * 7:10 am | * 6:45 pm |
| N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road) | ‡ 8:00 am | ‡ 9:10 am |
| Boston and New York Special | ‡10:30 am | ‡ 3:00 pm |
| Atlantic Express | ‡ 3:10 pm | ‡ 9:00 pm |
| New York & Chicago Limited | ‡ 5:30 pm | ‡ 9:45 am |
| New York & Boston Express | ‡ 7:45 pm | ‡ 7:25 am |
| N. Y. Express (via Old Road) | ‡11:30 pm | ‡ 7:00 am |
| Elkhart and Goshen Accom. | * 4:05 pm | *11:10 am |

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | † 8:40 am | † 7:00 pm |
| Limited Express | * 3:00 pm | * 9:30 pm |
| Day Express | *11:25 am | * 4:50 pm |
| Atlantic and Pacific Express | * 8:15 pm | * 8:00 am |
| Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'nw. | * 8:15 pm | * 8:00 am |
| Funeral train | *12:00 m | * 3:35 pm |

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD) —Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

| xDaily. oExcept Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive |
|---|---|---|
| New York, Boston & Phila's Ex. | x 7:45 pm | x 7:50 am |
| N. Y., Boston & Phila's Vest. Lim. | x 2:00 pm | x 8:50 pm |
| Lima, Marion, and Columbus | o 7:30 am | o 6:55 pm |
| Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim. | x 2:00 pm | x 8:50 pm |
| North Judson Accommodation | o 5:15 pm | o 9:40 am |
| Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express | x 7:45 pm | x 7:50 am |

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office 193 Clark.

| No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Local | † 6:05 am | 6:40 pm |
| New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited | *10:10 am | * 9:30 pm |
| New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited | * 2:55 pm | *11:55 am |
| Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited | * 6:40 pm | * 8:30 am |
| Night Express | *10:25 pm | * 9:30 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, No. 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

| Dec. 6, 1891. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet" | *10:30 am | * 5:20 pm |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric" | * 8:05 pm | * 7:35 am |
| Lafayette and Louisville | * 8:30 pm | * 6:15 pm |
| Lafayette and Louisville | * 8:05 pm | * 7:35 am |
| Lafayette Accommodation | * 3:15 pm | *10:20 am |

*All trains daily.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 234 Clark-st.

| All trains daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Lafayette, Indianapolis Cincinnati Day Express | 9:15 am | 5:35 pm |
| Do Night Express | 9:30 pm | 7:30 am |

# ENGLAND'S COLT, ORME

## THE PRIDE OF THE DUKE OF WESTMINSTER STILL WINNING.

**Attendance at Local Racing Is Poor—The Winning Stables, Horses, and Jockeys at Garfield and Hawthorne—Local and Foreign Racing to Come—Peculiarities of English Race-Tracks—Long Distance Record Reduction Chances—Plunger Smith in Bad Luck—General Turf News.**

The best advertised horse in the world today is the Duke of Westminster's bay colt Orme, 3 years old, by Ormonde—Angelica.

From the loins of the unbeaten Ormonde, the horse of the century, he seems destined to perpetuate the prowess of his famous sire. When Angelica was bred to Ormonde the cross was in the line of an experiment. Ormonde at that time was a hopeless roarer and stallions transmit this malady to their get in England almost invariably. Thus Prince Charles, bred to the choicest mares in England, got roarers in nearly every case. Imported to America his get were sound and possessed both speed and stamina. Scarcely waiting for a result from Ormonde's breeding the stallion was sold into Buenos Ayres, and, while any number of attempts have been made to repurchase him, they have thus far proven unavailing.

ORME AND G. BARRETT.

Orme was beaten but once as a 2-year-old and during the winter the Derby and Two Thousand were regarded as at his mercy. Then came his sensational poisoning, which kept him in the stable while the Derby was being run.

As a 2-year-old Orme started six times, winning five races. He captured the Richmond Stakes at Goodwood, and later in the same week placed the Prince of Wales Stake to his credit. In his next start for the Lancashire Plate he was beaten half a length by Signorina. He next captured the Middle Park Plate and followed this with success in the Dewhurst Plate. His 2-year-old career concluded with a victory in the Home Bred Foal Stakes.

This season he has started but twice, capturing the $30,000 Eclipse and Sussex Stakes, with George Barrett up. His engagements for this season include: The Midland Derby and Gordon at Goodwood; the Doncaster St. Leger and the Lancashire Plate at Manchester; the Great Foal Stakes at Newmarket; the Champion Stakes and Lowther Stakes at the second Newmarket meeting, and the Limekiln Stakes at the Houghton meeting.

## POOR ATTENDANCE AT LOCAL RACES.

**The Public Taking a Vacation During a Term of Uncertainty.**

There has been a most remarkable and unaccountable falling off in the racing attendance at the local tracks the last week.

Since Garfield Park's big crowd of Monday the two rival tracks together have not drawn as many people as Garfield alone did last fall. Since Tuesday Garfield's big stand has seemed lonesome and out of all proportion to the crowd that went out to use it.

Hawthorne did a trifle better and its less commodious stand was comfortably filled. But at that there was a marked falling off in the racing attendance, and that, too, without apparent cause.

This was remarkable too, in the face of the fact that the rival tracks were practically running with a free gate, as badges could be had at either for the asking.

Some have advanced the theory that the heat has kept the attendance down. This excuse will not do. The rank and file of race-goers would go through fire and water almost for the privilege of witnessing good racing. Then besides the heat had no appreciable effect on the attendance at Washington Park, and surely the sun's rays on the end ware of sufficient intensity to furnish the conditions for a test.

Others have claimed that the public was badly worsted at Washington Park and that depleted pocketbooks are the rule rather than the exception. The facts scarcely bear out this claim. It was an open secret that, up to the last week of the Washington Park meeting, the bookies were kept busy breaking even with the public, and but few of them quit winner on the meeting. The horsemen did not get much of the money in circulation and the heavy plunger did not do so handsomely either. True, Frank Shaw made several heavy winnings, but the aggregate amount carried off by him would not be even a fair percentage of the money tied up in one good betting race at the park. Chris Smith was known to be a loser on the meeting. If the bookmakers, horsemen, and plungers have not the money the natural inference is that it remains in the dear public's pocket.

Several really plausible reasons have been given for the falling off in the attendance. It has been said that the abolition of the foreign book at Garfield has hurt that track, and this is doubtless correct. People would have turned to Hawthorne in this emergency, but the sport has not been the best there, owing to Starter Gilman's bad work with the flag. It is probable, therefore, that the race-goers have taken a temporary vacation and that when the racing situation settles they will be found in the stands once more.

## HOW GARFIELD'S PRIZES WERE WON.

**Owner Headley, Falstaff, and Hoggett Lead Their Divisions.**

For the first week of its summer meeting, although held under some difficulties, the Garfield Park club has given away in purses and stakes over $20,000. Of this E. C. Headley took down $1,605, A. Ogilvie $1,445, Scoggan Bros. $1,280, J. Huffman $1,270, and J. M. Brown & Co. $1,125.

Following is a list of the stables winning over $100 with the names of the horses to which the winnings are credited:

| | |
|---|---|
| E. C. Headley | $1,605 |
| Falstaff, $1,605. | |
| A. Ogilvie | 1,445 |
| Uncertainty, $1,340. Pagan, $105. | |
| Scoggan Bros. | 1,280 |
| Red Root, $115. Quiver, $400. Shadow, $200. Vallera, $645. Empress Frederick, $120. | |
| J. Huffman | 1,270 |
| Forest Rose, $1,270. | |
| J. M. Brown & Co. | 1,125 |
| Boreftis, $800. Edith Belmont, $100. Julius Sax, $220. Bobby Beach, $105. | |
| Arkansaw Stable | 995 |
| Chimes, $465. Little Crete, $530. | |
| Avondale Stable | 400 |
| Ida Pickwick, $400. | |
| Astral Stock Farm | 400 |
| Ambrose, $400. | |
| Ætna Stable | 535 |
| Haynes, $135. Palisade, $400. | |
| G. Barbee | 115 |
| Lord of the Harem, $115. | |
| Charles Carmichael | 400 |
| Miss Dawn, $400. | |
| Claremont Stable | 800 |
| Tim Murphy, $800. | |
| J. J. Coughlin | 115 |
| Columbia, $115. | |
| T. D. Carter | 100 |
| Lumberman, $100. | |
| Equitable Stable | 120 |
| Idea, $120. | |
| Flash Stable | 400 |
| Bolster, $400. | |
| Hurley & Green | 135 |
| Fred Fink, $135. | |
| Iroquois Stable | 100 |
| Le Grand, $100. | |
| Kentucky Stable | 650 |
| Col. Clay, $465. Marietta, $135. Maj. Tom, $50. | |
| Tom Kiley | 400 |
| Zantippa, $400. | |
| T. Licaisi | 285 |
| Dolly Nobles, $55. Ormie, $115. Mitchell, L., $115. | |
| Lorraine Stable | 800 |
| Princess Lorraine, $400. Lady Useful, $400. | |
| C. McCafferty | 855 |
| Frost King, $55. Humming Bird, $400. Exclusion, $400. | |
| D. McCarty | 195 |
| Edith, $65. Sonoma Boy, $130. | |
| Nashville Stable | 285 |
| Fakir, $285. | |
| T. P. O'Hara | 515 |
| No Remarks, $400. Fauntleroy, $115. | |
| James E. Pepper | 115 |
| Sir Charles, $115. | |
| G. W. Poole | 400 |
| Churchill Clark, $400. | |
| P. Ryan | 200 |
| Tom Johnson, $200. | |
| M. Sloan | 225 |
| Top Gallant, $125. Marigold, $100. | |
| H. F. Snider | 800 |
| Consignee, $800. | |
| R. Soden | 115 |
| Betty Prather, $115. | |
| Sunshine Stable | 150 |
| Grey Duke, $65. Ora, $85. | |
| Simpson & Sons | 535 |
| Betty Badger, $465. Paris, $70. | |
| E. J. Treacy | 270 |
| Ella Shipman, $200. Heron, $70. | |
| W. T. Wright | 110 |
| Annie Martin, $110. | |
| W. F. White | 200 |
| Beatifice, $200. | |
| O. C. West, Jr. | 985 |
| Unadilla, $515. Whitenose, $400. My Partner, $70. | |
| Miscellaneous | 775 |
| Antrim, $35. Kenwood, $55. Bessie Bisland, $40. Notus, $65. Little George, $50. Kangaroo, $65. Bart Wallace, $50. Black Beauty, $70. Dowagiac, $80. Viceroy, $80. Germanic, $70. Strathmaid, $75. | |
| Total | $20,215 |

Of the winning sires Billet leads with three winners: Onondaga, Kyrie Daly, and Hyder Ali, two each; Strathmore, Ecuador, Longfellow, Astral, Buchanan, Mr. Pickwick, Rossington, Emperor, Lee Paul, Duke of Kent, Imp. Keene, Eland, Powhatan, Imp. Deceiver, Rayon d'Or, Iroquois, Aliunde, Bill Bass, and Springbok one each. The winnings of their get are distributed as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Imp. Deceiver | $1,605 | Rossington | $400 |
| Emperor | 1,340 | Lee Paul | 400 |
| Ecuador | 1,270 | Duke of Kent | 400 |
| Billet | 1,200 | Imp. Keene | 400 |
| Onondago | 800 | Eland | 400 |
| Kyrie Daly | 800 | Powhatan | 400 |
| Hyder Ali | 800 | Rayon d'Or | 400 |
| Springbok | 645 | Iroquois | 400 |
| Strathmore | 400 | Aliunde | 400 |
| Longfellow | 400 | Bill Bass | 400 |
| Astral | 400 | | |
| Buchanan | 400 | Total | $14,460 |
| Mr. Pickwick | 400 | | |

Hoggett heads the list of winning jockeys with five winning mounts to his credit. Slaughter and R. Williams are tied for second place with three wins each, and Dempsey, Goodale, Irving, and Penny are tied for third place with two wins each.

Here is a table of winning with the number of their mounts and the times they have run first, second, third, and unplaced:

| Jockeys. | Mo'nts. | First. | Second. | Third. | Unplaced. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hoggett | 13 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| Slaughter | 17 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 8 |
| R. Williams | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dempsey | 6 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| Goodale | 13 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 8 |
| Irving | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 10 |
| Penny | 12 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 7 |
| A. Clayton | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Costello | 13 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 11 |
| Fox | 12 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Hazlett | 4 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Howe | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Juison | 7 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Kuhn | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| Seaman | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Shealey | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

### Garfield Stakes of the Week.

Three stake events are on the card this week at Garfield Park. Tuesday a selling sweepstakes for 3-year-olds and upwards, with $1,000 added, will be run with such probable starters as Forerunner, Joe Blackburn, Dolly McCone, Ceverton, Big Three, Bob L., Future, Pendleton, and La Bosco, the recent importation of Taylor & Caldwell, by Sweetbread—Lightheart.

Thursday's stake is a 2-year-old selling event, with $1,000 added, with G. W. Johnson, C. H. Gillock, Falstaff, Forest Rose, Parthenia, Bonnie True, Bismarck, Victress, Castanet, Equation, Cora Taylor, and Footrunner as possible starters.

Saturday's 3-year-old handicap of six furlongs should send to the post such sprinters as Tulla Blackburn, Bobby Beach, Tim Murphy, Sunshine Whiskey, Lucinda, Highland, Oregon Eclipse, Lake View, Fan King, Viceroy, imp. Oddfellow, imp. La Bosca, and imp. Henry. Most of the above-named horses having a six furlong record of 1:14 flat, it looks with a good day and a fast track as though the winner would have to run a fraction of a second better.

## THE WINNING LISTS AT HAWTHORNE.

**Owners, Horses, and Riders That Have Won the Summer Meeting Races.**

The stables who have won a race at the Hawthorne summer meeting are given below:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. G. Atkinson | $400 | W. F. Schultz | $400 |
| Sam. Bryant | 800 | S. K. Hughes | 400 |
| J. M. Brown & Co. | 400 | Horse Shoe Stable | 400 |
| Ed Corrigan | 1,175 | New City Stable | 425 |
| Carlile & Shields | 700 | C. E. Railey | 400 |
| C. W. Crowley | 400 | Tranquilla Stable | 400 |
| John Rodegap | 400 | W'dford & B'ckner | 400 |
| P. Dunne | 1,375 | Miscellaneous | 1,025 |
| Flash Stable | 850 | | |
| A. E. Gates | 400 | Total | $11,225 |
| O. C. Gower | 475 | | |

Here are the horses that have won $400 and over:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barbara | $400 | Miss Spot | 475 |
| Bonnie B. | 400 | Nancy Hakes | 400 |
| Burt Jordan | 400 | Parolee | 400 |
| Carroll Donder | 400 | Patrick | 400 |
| Come to Taw | 800 | Shoshone | 800 |
| Deception | 400 | Sunshine Whiskey | 650 |
| Evangeline | 400 | Sunnybroeck | 475 |
| Gov. Adams | 475 | Sir Bevys | 425 |
| Horace Leland | 400 | Spellbound | 400 |
| Lake Breeze | 400 | Tenny Jr. | 400 |

The riders who have won are shown in the table below:

| Jockey. | Start. | First. | Second. | Third. | Unp. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blevins | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Durnell | 9 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| Feeny | 7 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 3 |
| Hazlett | 5 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Madison | 10 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 6 |
| McBride | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Overton | 10 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| Perkinson | 17 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 |
| Pearce | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Richie | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Sanford | 12 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Van Camp | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 |

### Hawthorne Track Racing to Come.

While there are no stake events on the Hawthorne card for this week the usual purse and selling races will be given with a daily handicap. Tuesday, in addition to the overnight handicap, a handicap hurdle race will be given at a mile and a furlong over four hurdles, weights and declarations for which will be made today.

## MONMOUTH STAKES OF THE WEEK.

**Some of the Eastern Classics Are on the Program to Come.**

There are two stake races on Tuesday's Monmouth Park card: the Red Bank Stakes for 2-year-olds, and the Palisade Stakes for 3-year-olds.

The Red Bank Stakes, five furlongs, closed with eighty-one nominations. Among them are: Shelley Tuttle, Indigo, Prince George, Experiment, Chicago, Sir Walter, Linger, and Ajax.

The Palisade Stakes, a mile and a quarter, closed with sixty-one nominations. Among the lot are: Lamplighter, Pickpocket, Sir Matthew, Tammany, Nomad, Fremont, Zorling, Ha'penny, Dagonet, Leonawell, Victory, Mars, Adelbert, Locohatchee, and Entre.

Thursday's card embraces three stake races—the Camden, for 2-year-olds; the Trenton, for 3-year-olds; and the Eatontown, for all ages.

The Camden Stakes, six furlongs, closed with ninety-six nominations. Among them are: Lady Violet, Indigo, Chicago, Hugh Penny, Helen Nichols, Sir Walter, Ajax, and Robin Hood.

The Trenton Stakes, one mile, closed with fifty-six nominations. In the lot are: Pickpocket, Airplant, Airshaft, Zorling, Ha'penny, Emperor Otho, and Kirsch.

The Eatontown Stakes, one mile, should bring out a choice field, as among the forty-nine nominations are: May Win, Montana, Sir Matthew, Kingston, Raceland, Demuth, San Juan, Leonawell, Tournament, Nero, Russell, Tenny, Locohatchee, and others.

Saturday the Amboy Handicap, for 2-year-olds, and the Freehold Stakes, for all ages, are to be contested.

The Amboy Handicap, six furlongs, closed with 116 nominations. Among them are: Lady Violet, Don Alonzo, Comanche, Experiment, Dr. Rice, Chicago, Helen Nichols, Hugh Penny, Merriment, Minnehaha, Semper Lex, Linger, Ajax, Robin Hood, and others.

The Freehold Stakes, a mile and a half, closed with twenty-seven nominations. Among them are: Montana, Lamplighter, Raceland, Banquet, Poet Scout, Almont, Tournment, Victory, Russell, Tenny, Diablo, and others.

### Saratoga Stakes Well Filed.

Five stake events will be contested at Saratoga this week. The Hudson Stakes, for 2-year-olds, to be run Wednesday will probably find Helen Nichols, Wang, the Hunter, Little Nell, Elknight, and One at the post.

The Foxhall Stakes on the same day will probably send to the starter Rally, Old Pepper, Annie Queen, Frank Kinney, and Latinus.

Saturday the Morrissey Stakes will be run, in which will possibly be found Queenie Trowbridge, Paragon, Azrael, Sir Modred, Experience, Gambler, and Benedictine.

The Kensington Hotel Stakes, a steeplechase, will send Elphin, Flip Flap, Stonewall, Fabian, Neptunus, Pat Oakley, St. Luke, Benefit, and Can Can to take the jumps.

## PECULIAR ENGLISH RACE TRACKS.

**They Are of All Shapes, Grades, and Lengths, and Time Cuts No Figure.**

There are some peculiar race tracks in this country, but England has scarcely two alike. There are few which are shaped alike or of the same length, varying from less than a mile to four miles one furlong, 176 yards, which was the length of the Beacon course at Newmarket, so famous in the old days of English racing. In a description of the race courses at ninety-nine places in England and Scotland, there are only eleven which are called a mile, two or three of which are said to be an "exact" mile. The number of places do not show the true number of courses, as at Newmarket there are some thirty, but that, of course, means that several of them are portions of the Beacon. Here are the shapes and dimensions of some of the other courses:

Newton, a triangular course of about one mile and a quarter, with a strong hill and a straight, flat run-in of about half a mile.

Oswestry, in form resembling an ill-shaped figure of 8, and only a few yards short of two miles, ending in a straight run-in of nearly half a mile, on a gentle ascent.

Newcastle is composed of four unequal sides and nearly approaching to a triangle; once round, or Hotspur course, measured eight yards from the inside ditch, being 3,162 yards. The T. Y. C. (2-year-old course) is six furlongs, and the mile, two mile, and larger courses are exactly of the stated distances. There are hills in different parts, a straight running on the west side of 400 yards, on the south side of 543 yards, and on the east side of 740 yards, and on the north to the winning-post of 480 yards.

Ascot, a circular course short of two miles by sixty-six yards, the first half nearly all on the descent, and the remainder, which is called the old mile, up-hill the greater part of the way.

Blanford, the Cup course, is two miles, starting at the winning chair, running nearly a mile straight and with a good turn-back over the same ground.

Doncaster, where the St. Ledger is run, is a round course of about one mile, seven furlongs, and seventy yards. The St. Ledger course is one mile, six furlongs, and 132 yards.

Epsom, the old or Cup course, is two miles, of an irregular circular form, the first mile up hill. The new Derby course is exactly a mile and a half, and somewhat in the shape of a horseshoe, the last half mile being straight. The first half mile is on the ascent, the next third of a mile level, the bend into the straight run home and until within the distance on the descent, and the remainder on the rise.

Stockbridge is nearly a round course, somewhat hilly, with a straight run-in of nearly three-quarters; there is also a straight mile.

Canterbury is shaped like a cricket bat, being two miles out and in, with a severe hill from the distance home.

## LONG DISTANCE RECORD REDUCTION.

**It Would Be Easy to Make New Marks if They Were Sought.**

Lottery magnate John A. Morris thinks there are selling platers today which can beat Lexington's time at four miles. He may be nearer the truth than many think. Only as recently as the spring of 1890 William Lakeland's filly, Miss Cody, won at four miles at Clifton in 7:27½, pulled double. All who saw it said she could have done it in 7:23. Miss Cody was only a poor selling plater. If she could do this what would horses like Poet Scout, De Muth, Raceland, Tammany, Montana, Mars, etc., do it? I think there are a great many horses capable of it.

Aside from the admitted improvement racehorses have made in speed there is another consideration. The race tracks of today are kept in order all the year round, while years ago they were in weeds until just before a meeting, when they were plowed and harrowed. They are laid out for speed. The Washington Park course is probably five or six seconds faster than the old Metairie course at New Orleans, over which Lexington made his memorable race. Lexington's race was only a trifle under the rate of 1:50 to the mile. If we have not plenty of horses to run under that—if prepared—I am greatly mistaken.

As to the possibility of Lexington's time being beaten (7:19¾), it is quite probable, if the class of the horses which start is above the average. There is hardly any observing man who doubts that the speed of the race-horse has improved very much since Lexington made his record in 1885. The time record shows that. Take the mile record for example. The fastest mile time up to 1868 was Legal Tender's 1:44. In 1869 Herzog ran it in 1:43½. In 1870 Judge Curtis ran it in 1:43¼. In 1872 Alarm ran it in 1:42¾, and in 1874 Grey Planet in 1:42½. In 1875 Searcher ran in 1:41¾. In 1877 Ten Broeck ran against time in 1:39¾. This has since been beaten in actual races, and 1:40 has become quite common, and on the straight at Monmouth Salvator ran it in 1:35½, while Racine, La Tosca, Raveloe, and Major Domo have all beaten 1:39¾. At two miles the best time up to 1873 was Hegira's 3:34¼, with 71½ lbs. Now the best is 3:27½. At three miles the best was Norfolk's 5:27¼, made in 1865, with only 100, but in 1884 Drake Carter ran it in 5:24, with 115 lbs. up.

### The Kendall Plunger in Hard Luck.

Chris Smith of the Kendall stable is in more than hard luck. He lost on Maid Marian at Washington Park, failed to get his money on when she first won at St. Paul, lost on Ceverton, could get no price against Yo Tambien, and is said to be $100,000 behind the game so far this season.

His recent foray against the Covington pool rooms was not successful. His stable has won $40,000 this season and will go East from St. Paul.

### Turf Notes.

Foxhall Keene's Mavourneen won the Beaufort Stakes in England last week.

Reader—A welter weight race is one in which forty pounds is added to the weight for age of horses entered. A welter weight fighter is one who weighs between 135 and 145 pounds.

One of the greatest evils of the turf lies in the fact that bookmakers are recognized as owners. It is an evil which is a continual threat to honest and "square" racing. The sooner the Turf Congress rule is enforced the better.

Judge A. C. Monson of New York purchased several colts and fillies at the sale of Withers' yearlings, and announced his intention of racing. It is over twenty years since the Judge raced under his black jacket, gray sash and cap, and he intends racing under the old colors.

"Squire" Abingdon's Meddler, a strong candidate for the St. Leger and Derby of 1893, and better than Mrs. Langtry's Mulford, won the Chesterfield Stakes last week. The race is always looked upon to furnish a line of 3-year-old classics. Among the winners are †1866, Achievement; †1867, Formosa; *1869, Kingcraft; *1880, Iroquois; *1871, Cremorne; *1887, Ayrshire; *1879, Bend Or; 1889, Orieto; 1891, La Fleche; 1892, Meddler. *Won the Derby. †Won the St. Leger.

## CAMPAIGN CHAFF.

Hartford *Courier:* Sh! everybody! Mr. Cleveland is writing a Letter!

Sioux City *Journal:* Cleveland is this time careful not to pledge himself to the one-term limit. However, it is needless.

New York *Advertiser:* Candidate Stevenson's persistent ratification of himself is, from all appearances, entirely satisfactory to the person ratified.

Cincinnati *Times-Star:* Congress has passed an automatic brake law, but an automatic brake that will stop Congress itself continues a long-felt want.

Boston *Herald:* A New York gentleman has complained of the Grace Church chimes in that city as a nuisance. Probably he prefers the Tammany ring.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* Mr. Cleveland has made his speech accepting the nomination, but D. B. Hill has yet made no sign that he accepts Mr. Cleveland as the candidate.

Washington *Post:* While Gov. Pattison has the troops out it would not be a bad idea for him to shoot that Pennsylvania man who proposes to get up a joint debate on the tinplate question.

New York *Press:* Candidate Cleveland says "we," meaning the Democratic party, "have fallen upon a time." November will probably show that it is not a time, but a buzz-saw.

Columbus *Journal:* Cleveland expects to do much political work this year by means of the campaign photograph. He is a bold man to take such chances. Brains, not beef, will win this fall.

Kansas City *Star:* The arrest of an Indiana woman for using a postal card twice denotes a resuscitation of the public conscience in that State that will be anything but reassuring to Col. W. W. Dudley.

Rochester *Democrat:* We really do not believe that Mr. Cleveland is in favor of the "force bill." Perhaps as in the case of the tariff once upon a time, he "doesn't know a d—— thing about it."

Springfield *Journal:* If the Democratic Congress could enforce the closure rule on Stevenson's mouth and Cleveland's right hand, the managers of the Democratic campaign would be much happier.

Detroit *Tribune:* There is still some doubt whether Cleveland was put on the Democratic ticket to catch the mugwump vote, or Stevenson was put on the mugwump ticket to catch the Democratic vote.

Albany *Journal:* Stevenson spent thirteen days finding a substitute to go to the front, and then voted the war a failure. That is all the claim he has to the title of "General." As well say "Gen. Cleveland."

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* It is said that Senator Hill contemplates retiring from public life. A large and respectable element in both political parties will give this determination of the Senator their hearty approval.

Milwaukee *News:* Efforts are being made in various parts of the country to ward off cholera. But a country that can endure an infliction like Skinflint Holman ought not to be worried much about the cholera.

Denver *Sun:* Mr. Cleveland, in his speech at Madison Square Garden the other night, dwelt at considerable length on the force bill, but had not a word to say about silver. What a grasp that man has on the issues of the day!

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* It is a significant fact that not one of the Democratic politicians who opposed Cleveland's nomination has yet retracted the least of the reasons given for believing that his election was impossible.

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

That queenly woman, Lady Londonderry is as fond of snapping the camera as she is of posing before it. This penchant was recently displayed during the royal sale of horses at Hampton Court, when her ladyship skillfully handled a kodak while seated on the box seat of her coach.

A foreign newspaper writer says the little Queen of Holland is a charming child, with pretty manners and a sweet disposition. He describes her as a well-grown, handsome, healthy girl, fair and rosy, and fond of romping and childish games. She is devoted to animals, especially to her ponies, dogs, and pigeons.

The story that Mlle. Vacaresco had sent to the Princess Marie of Edinburg, the fiancée of the Crown Prince of Roumania, the love letters she had herself received from that gentleman in the days of his infatuation with her, is vigorously denied by a Roman correspondent of a Paris journal. He declares not only that the jilted maid has not done so, but that she would regard such a deed as cowardly.

### A Garden Full of Roses.

The Baroness de Rothschild's rose garden at Ferrières is one of the most beautiful in the world. It is surrounded by trellis work completely covered with climbing roses of every hue and of every sort. The space is laid out in arcades, bowers, alleys, great bushes, and into plantations and beds, where every variety of the queen of flowers flourishes. The perfume is intoxicating in the evening, and the nightingales have found out this enchanted Vale of Cashmere in the environs of Paris.

The Ladies.

The pleasant effect and perfect safety with which ladies may use the California liquid laxative Syrup of Figs under all conditions makes it their favorite remedy. To get the true and genuine article look for the name of the California Fig Syrup company, printed near the bottom of the package.

# GRAY JACK IS GOOD.

## HIS DETROIT FREE-FOR-ALL RACE WAS ONE OF GREAT QUALITY.

**The Bicycle-Sulky a Yankee Notion and a Success—New 2:30 Harness Performers—Great Entry Lists for the Sturgis, Mich., and Buffalo Grand Circuit Meetings—Osmond's Reasons for Dodging Zimmerman—Chicago Team Batting and Fielding Records.**

That gallant gray gelding Jack, in Budd Doble's stable, seems better than ever this season. His win of the Detroit free-for-all showed great quality. He won the second, third, and fourth heats in 2:13¾; 2:15¼; 2:15¾. Jack is 9 years old, a Michigan product, and owned by George Middleton of Chicago, who bought him when a colt. The gelding got his 2:12¼ record over the Independence kite Aug. 29, 1890. Three months later, Jack, seeming to be outclassed by his fast record,

JACK, 2:12¼.

was sold by George Middleton to J. Malcom Forbes of Boston for $12,000. After he had paid $125,000 for Arion Mr. Forbes tired of Jack and sent him to be sold at auction in New York last winter, when trotting prices ran high. Mr. Middleton went East to buy Jack for anything less than $6,000. To his surprise he got the gelding for $2,500, and putting him again in Doble's hands was surprised at a spring report from the master reinsman: "Jack is better than ever." The gelding's Detroit race proved that Doble's estimate was right. Jack will be seen here at the coming meeting of the Northwestern Breeders at Washington Park.

## THE BICYCLE SULKY EXPERIMENT.

**Origin of the Latest Vehicle on Trotting Tracks—It's a Yankee Notion.**

The bicycle sulky being tried on the Grand Circuit is the most important innovation the trotting track has seen in a decade.

To Charles F. Clark, a well-known horseman, is due the credit of making the test of a wheel which bids fair to supplant the regulation high wheel. This is an adaptation of the pneumatic tire, with a wheel of much smaller diameter than the one now used for the trotters and pacers. Mr. Clark has a farm near Sudbury, Mass., where he keeps some well-bred trotters, such as the brown stallion Roland, record 2:38, a descendant of Mambrino Chief, and Guy Kohl, a son of Guy Wilkes and Mamie Kohl, by Steinway. Here is also a half mile track used for training, and on it the "bicycle sulky," as it is popularly known, was first tried. A sulky was taken, the large wheels removed, and a bicycle company fitted a pair twenty-eight inches in diameter with the pneumatic tire, making them as stiff as possible with iron braces. Mr. Clark remembered that C. E. Mosher, a veteran turfman, who brought out Onawa and other successful campaigners, always had his sulky wheels lower than anybody else and generally closer together. His reason for this was that going round the turns, especially on a half-mile track, his horse could step more easily than in the higher and wider vehicle. The new contrivance was sent to Falmouth farm, and its trainer, J. Woodbury, used it several times. Both he and Mr. Clark found that in making the turns the low wheels did not swerve to a perceptible degree, and the affair had merit enough to warrant trying it in public. A series of meetings had been arranged on several half-mile courses in Massachusetts and New Hampshire, and Worcester was the place selected to make the début of the bicycle sulky. Mr. Clark had a pacer, Albert D., bred in the Maritime Provinces and eligible to the 2:40 class. He sent him to Worcester and when the big sidewheeler appeared, drawing the queer-looking rig, there was a sensation. Some of the old-time trainers laughed at the notion of a horse being able to do anything in such a contrivance, but when the Canadian pacer stepped off with the necessary three heats, one of them in 2:29¾, they were the first to make up the procession that followed him to the stable for a close inspection.

The next week at Laconia, N. H., Albert D. started again with the same sulky, was barred in the pools, and won as easily as he did before. Last week at Nashua an exhibition was given which convinced every one who saw it of the merits of the bicycle sulky. The weight of the sulky used first is forty-two pounds, but this can be reduced.

Mr. Clark himself thinks a modest estimate on the gain of speed would be five seconds on a half-mile track and two seconds on a full-length course. The trotter or pacer can keep up the same rate of speed on the turns as on the stretches without an additional tax on the strength or danger of accident. The driver will not have to lean to the inside to maintain a balance, but can sit still and attend strictly to the movements of the horse. This, in itself, will be a great boon to the professional reinsman, but another which seems sure to follow the use of the pneumatic tire may be even more valuable. This is that the constant jar, or jolting, which increases as the clip becomes more rapid, is largely done away with by the use of this air-expanded rubber instead of the less elastic steel. Even on the roughest tracks the bicycle sulky rolls smoothly along, and the trainer must certainly be able to go more miles and thus last longer than he has hitherto done. The life of these men is peculiarly trying on the most rugged constitution. Not only must they stand the strain of riding the numerous miles in races, but the preliminary work of preparing the horse and getting him to an edge must receive their personal attention as well. It is no unusual thing for a driver to cover seventy or eighty miles a day in getting his pupils ready for their engagements.

On one day of the New York meeting Geers, the trainer for C. J. Hamlin's stable, went fourteen heats, five of them below 2:20, to say nothing of the frequent journeys he had to make in preparing for these. Though a man of iron frame Geers will surely feel the effects of this continued effort, and few drivers who are successful can keep actively at work beyond 50 years of age. James H. Goldsmith fell a victim to this never-ceasing jar when he was only a little over 40. Budd Doble has had more than one close call from a complete breakdown, and similar cases might be multiplied to prove how severe is the life of the trotting horse trainer.

Budd Doble is now one of the bicycle sulky's warmest adherents. The machine and its work will be seen at the trotting meeting at Washington Park.

## NEW 2:30 HARNESS HORSES.

**Twenty-eight Added to the List Since Last Week's Report.**

The following new performers have been added to the 2:30 list since THE TRIBUNE'S last report:

| | |
|---|---|
| Belford E., by Champion Morrill | 2:27¾ |
| Bob, by Young Abner | 2:29¾ |
| Brown Velvet (3), by Vatican | 2:28¾ |
| Cadmus, Jr., by Cadmus Hambletonian | 2:26 |
| Cicerone, by Cyclone | 2:30 |
| Coxey (p) | 2:30 |
| Dan Mack, by Mammont | 2:27¾ |
| Dan Phallamont, by Phallamont | 2:26½ |
| Darbey | 2:29¾ |
| Dazzle, by Slander | 2:29½ |
| Fred Douglas (p) | 2:24½ |
| Golden Boy, by Plato | 2:26¾ |
| Hulda | 2:21 |
| Hustler, by Haldane | 2:25½ |
| Jimmie Mc (p) | 2:29¾ |
| Litchfield, by Mansfield | 2:29¾ |
| Little Mac Jr., by Little Mac | 2:28½ |
| Mascotte (p) | 2:28¾ |
| Maumee S., by The Baron | 2:28¾ |
| Muta Wilkes, by Guy Wilkes | 2:23 |
| Onie, by Mambrino King | 2:29¾ |
| Parole, by Patron | 2:30 |
| Plutess | 2:30 |
| Pointer (Kissell's), by Ravenswood | 2:26½ |
| Scott | 2:29¾ |
| Red Lane, by Bourbon Wilkes | 2:27 |
| Roy K., by Ethan Wilkes | 2:28 |
| Sir Albert | 2:29¾ |
| Tempest | 2:29½ |

## STURGIS AND BUFFALO TROTTERS

**Grand Fields in the Events of Two Fast and Liberal Tracks.**

The two most important trotting meetings this week are at Buffalo, N. Y., and Sturgis, Mich. The Sturgis kite track opens today and the entries are as follows:

Monday, Aug. 1, 2:30 stake, trotting, $5,000—Answer, Bromal, C. O. D., Daisy Garfield, Dot L., De Wolf, Geneva, Independence, Jeffie Lee, Muta Wilkes, Silver Star, Tom Pugh.

2:17 class, pacing, $1,000—Cuckoo, Frank Oxman, Henry S., Ivorine, Johnny Smoker, Mikado, Rockbottom, Saboya, Smiler Colfax, Tommy, W. W. P.

2:23 class, trotting, $500—Brignolia Wilkes, Cadmus Jr., Cebolla, Clay Herr, Earlemont, Gov. Stanford, Gall, Johnny A., Little Daisy, Maggie Sherman, Prose, Paragon, Racine, Red Bird, Silver Cloud, Stanza, Veda, William M. Hill, Wonder.

Tuesday, Aug. 2, 2-year-old stake, trotting, foals of 1890 eligible to 2:50 class, $5,000—Antella, Barney Egbert, Centilivre Wilkes, Captain White, Coraline, Dancourt, Elloree, Glendower, Image, Iota Wilkes, Martha Washington, Novel, Ora, Ora Wilkes, Pilot Knob, Sabledale, Silver Ore, Superior Medium, Verdi, Wilkesmaid, Wooloomooloo.

2:17 class, trotting, $1,000—Almont, Favora, Harry Noble, J. B. Richardson, Lord Clinton, Margaret M., N. T. H., Junemont, Una Wilkes, Senator Conklin.

2:35 class, pacing, $500—Ben Nevis, Little Wonder, McKinley, P. T. Barnum, Prima Donna, Quoddy, Red Cloud, Tom Harold, Track Wilkes, Wisconsin King.

Wednesday, Aug. 3, 2:30 stake, pacing, $2,500—Atlantic King, Beechnut, Bessie H., Dick B., Ella Brown, Georgia M., Ira King, J. A. L., J. J., Lucy Dumas, Track Wilkes, Victor, Walnut Boy.

Three-year-old stake, trotting, foals of 1889 eligible to 2:35 class, $1,000—Allie K., Ambrosial, Bonnie Maid, Charley B., Decorah Chief, Ding Dong, Eskimo, Frank Baldwin, Fred, Honey Dew, King Nassir, Kitchel's Red Wilkes, Magnetta, Maud Fithian, Merle F., Miss Wilton, Myoma, Nanepha, Parade, Prefix, Ripton, Sensorium, Sunbeam, Tyranus, Willow.

Yearling stake, trotting, $500—Altoneer, Allie May, Cerous, Conformation, Delabel, Dentine, Denver Medium, De Wilkes, Edna S., Eddy Jefferson, Georgana, Glenette, Gov. Gray, Gouverneur, Harry Davis, Inauguration, La Comptesse, Lola, Noraline, Nyphano, Peter Edison, Robert Ivanhoe, Starford Prince, Theresia, Valley Boy, Zulu—b. c., by Chimes.

Thursday, Aug. 4, 3-year-old stake, trotting, for foals of 1889 eligible to 2:25 class, $5,000—Annorean, Baron Sontag, Belleflower, Czar, Digma, Gift O'Neer, Jessie McCorkle, Knoxie Magnet, Kentucky Union, Nyanza, Piletta, Prince Dickerman, Quickstep, Sabina, St. Lookout, Sirus, Vivian, Wilkesward.

2:12 pacing class, $1,000—Charlie Freel, Frank Oxman, Ivorine, Maj. Wonder, Rupee, Telegram.

2:35 class, trotting, $500—Almont Star, Bon-No-Nie, Delaware, Decider, Earnest Wilkesmont, Jack Spratt, Lailah Wilkes, Rose Turner, Richard N., Susie C., Tavernier, Ulee Wilkes, Vrowsky, Wilson.

Friday, Aug. 5, 2:20 stake pacing, $2,500—Frankie C., Hal Dillard, Jack Shiel, Joe Jefferson, Mary Centlivre, Mikado, Monita, Rally Wilkes, Roadmaster, Rocker, Subscriber.

2:27 class, trotting, $500—Ben Wallace, Cadbrino, Cebolla, Chicquerita, Democrat, Dot L., Daisy, Dazzle, Exarch, Fedora, Gail, Maggie B., Mab, Max, Magnolia, Prince Henry, Prose, Pontiac Chief, Riverside, Red Clover, Stamina, Stanza, San Malo, Tipseco, Veda, W. B. H.

Saturday, Aug. 6, 2:20 stake, trotting, $5,000—Blazeberry, Canary Bird, Coraliold, Edith Sprague, Fannie Wilcox, George St. Clair, Hazel Wilkes, Lady Belle, McGregor Wilkes, Madge Hatton, Morea, Myrtle R., Paragon, Pedro, Trim.

Three-year-old stake, trotting, for foals of 1890 eligible to 3:00 class, $1,000—Anna McGregor, Anteeoyne, Baronet, Baronette, Berceto, Betty King, Brown Betty, Centlivre Wilkes, Col. Kaiser, Coraline, Crescent, Cricket, Dr. S., Fluellen, Hazel, Image, Jenny H., June, King Sultan, Kratz, Lady Best, Laura Trego, Mary Magdalene, Freddie B., Novel, Oro Wilkes, Petunia, Phallas Wilkeswood, Silk Floss, Silver Ore, Silver Sprague, Spoopendyke, Success, Superior Medium, Supposition, Wintergreen, Lake Erie.

2:25 class, pacing, $500—Beechnut, Cash Boy, Doty, Islein, John A., Lucy J., Lady Belle, Wisconsin King.

### Buffalo Grand Circuit Entries.

The Buffalo (N. Y.) Grand Circuit meeting begins on Tuesday and its entries are as follows:

Tuesday, 2:29 class, trotting, purse $2,000—Rose Filkins, Col. Kip, Wilkes Goldust, Albert K., Lamont, Judge E., Quarter Deck, Nellie B., White Flag, Chimes Boy, b. s. Oscar King, Jessie S., Clara K., Maggie Monroe, Brookie, Dirego, Corinne, Lizzie Gibson, b. g. Harry Belmont.

Special match race, purse $4,500 ($2,000 a side, with $500 added)—Mascot, Johnston.

2:21 class, trotting, purse $2,000—Wauson, by Vacher; Belle Cassette, Lucille's Baby, J. J. Audubon, Kentucky Star, Mollie S. Lightfoot, Captain, Claudius, Billy A., Speedaway, Excellence, Burt Sheldon, Gertrude, Howard H., Powhontas Prince, Keokee, Orphan Lass, Nellie Mason, George S. James, Alex. C., Nightingale, George, Duchess, Clara D., Little Betz.

Wednesday, $5,000 guaranteed stake, for trotters eligible to 2:27 class, April 15, 1892—Jeff Davis, H. C. T., Abbie L., Prince S., Amboy, Clonmare, Conway.

2:16 class, pacing, purse $2,000—Saladin, Frank Dortch, Charley P., Crawford, Maggie R., Black Dick, Vitello, Gray Harry, Paul, Jocko, Simmie, Storm, Cæsar, Vinette.

2:19 class, trotting, purse $2,000—Abbie V., Charlie C., Illinois Egbert, Bush, Zembia, Martha Wilkes, Evangeline, Burt Sheldon, Nightingale, Prince M.

Thursday, $5,000 guaranteed stake, for trotters eligible to 2:23 class, April 15, 1892—Madge Hatton, Pomona, Excellence, Mogul, Gretchen, Monroe Wilkes, Alcyone, Lamont, Bella Wilkes, Pansie, Kitty Bayard, Speedaway, Cephas, Mary Mar.

Special class, pacing, purse $5,000—Direct, Hal Pointer.

2:17 class, trotting, purse $2,000—Minnie Wilkes, Abbie V., Sprague Golddust, Lakewood Prince, Diamond, Sadie M., Miss Alice, Jean Val Jean, Walter E., Keno F., Little Albert, Honest George, J. B. Richardson.

Friday, 2:25 class, trotting, purse $2,000—Election, Rose Filkins, Senator K., Enola, Franklin, Monroe Wilkes, Alcyone, Lamont, Bella Wilkes, Pansy, Kitty Bayard, Speedaway, Cephas, Mary Mac.

2:20 class, pacing, purse $1,500—Thistle, Mabel Flood, Nellie B., David Copperfield, Grover S., Expert Prince, Tempest, Min Young, Brown Frank, San Pedro, Merry Chimes, Gertie B.

2:15 class, trotting, purse $2,000—New York Central, Rosaline Wilkes, Lakewood Prince, Sadie M., Miss Alice, Alice, Jean Valjean, Ryland T., Honest George.

Saturday, $3,000 guaranteed stake, for pacers of 2:27 class—Lydia Wilkes, Robert J., Raven, O. B., H. B. P., Allen Lowe, Linden, Rebus, Hal Branden, Corncracker, Kissel's Pointer, Flying Jib.

Free-for-all pace, purse $2,000—Lee H., Reflector, Frank Dortch, Dallas, Elva Medium, Bunco Jr., Johnston, B. B., Grant's Abdallah, Mascot.

2:30 class, for 3-year-olds, purse $1,000—Blonde Beauty, Ruby, Nyanza, Nellie Aldine, Mambrino Queen, Beautiful Chimes, Midnight.

For 4-year-olds, trotting, purse $1,000—Belmont Prince, Belle Cassett, Judge G., Chimes Girl, Duchess.

## BATTING AND FIELDING AVERAGES.

**What the Chicago Players Have Done in Games Thus Far.**

Below will be found the batting and fielding averages of the Chicago club players in all games to date. Ryan still leads in batting, while Anson leads the fielding. The figures are:

**Batting Records.**

| Player. | Times at bat. | Runs. | Base hits. | Struck out. | Sacrifice hits. | Two-base hits. | Three-base hits. | Home runs. | Batting average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan | 265 | 52 | 82 | 19 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 5 | .309 |
| Dungan | 229 | 33 | 66 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 0 | .287 |
| Dahlen | 343 | 59 | 92 | 30 | 21 | 13 | 11 | 1 | .268 |
| Anson | 322 | 32 | 80 | 10 | 20 | 14 | 3 | 1 | .248 |
| Hutchison | 148 | 12 | 36 | 33 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | .243 |
| Schriver | 214 | 31 | 47 | 12 | 16 | 7 | 4 | 1 | .219 |
| Gumbert | 102 | 10 | 22 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | .215 |
| Wilmot | 342 | 43 | 73 | 17 | 11 | 6 | 5 | 2 | .213 |
| Decker | 65 | 6 | 12 | 14 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | .184 |
| Luby | 130 | 11 | 23 | 14 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 0 | .176 |
| Kittridge | 108 | 9 | 19 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 0 | .176 |
| Canavan | 297 | 32 | 51 | 29 | 22 | 8 | 6 | 0 | .171 |
| Parrott | 71 | 7 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | .140 |
| Connor | 16 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | .062 |

**Fielding Records.**

| Player. | Games played. | Put-outs. | Assists. | Errors. | Stolen bases. | Fielding average. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anson | 84 | 856 | 41 | 27 | 12 | .970 |
| Kittridge | 32 | 167 | 39 | 9 | 2 | .958 |
| Decker | 17 | 14 | 4 | 1 | 3 | .947 |
| Dahlen | 84 | 154 | 231 | 24 | 32 | .941 |
| Connor | 4 | 4 | 10 | 1 | 0 | .933 |
| Schriver | 59 | 247 | 53 | 23 | 2 | .928 |
| Canavan | 80 | 206 | 261 | 37 | 25 | .924 |
| Dungan | 59 | 83 | 5 | 8 | 7 | .916 |
| Ryan | 67 | 127 | 19 | 14 | 16 | .912 |
| Gumbert | 30 | 14 | 56 | 7 | 1 | .909 |
| Wilmot | 84 | 149 | 8 | 17 | 25 | .902 |
| Hutchison | 44 | 19 | 79 | 11 | 5 | .899 |
| Parrott | 17 | 37 | 32 | 9 | 0 | .884 |
| Luby | 37 | 22 | 53 | 10 | 4 | .882 |

## OSMOND SAYS HE WAS NOT FIT.

**Stung by Criticisms He Tells Why He Dodged Zimmerman.**

At last Osmond defends himself before the wheelmen for not competing in the N. C. U. championships with Zimmerman. He was tardy about it, but once he applied himself seriously to the task he performs as he rides, right well. Still he is not satisfactory. For example, he does not say a single word concerning the real reason of his not grappling with the American. Not a syllable does he utter with regard to his inexcusable apathy and his listlessness in the early portion of the season, when from one end of England to the other the racingmen were getting fit and only he the champion, who of all should have been in readiness first, was out of condition. He wisely refrains from even hinting at the bitterness which stole to him as the season advanced and the cracks like Schofield and Bradbury and Shroud, whom he had pitched upon as quite good enough to hold down Zimmerman, went down before the American. Nor does he make it plain that he was only strung into getting ready for a meeting with the stranger by the innumerable conquests he had achieved at the expense and shame of the inferior substitutes. One looks in vain for a recognition of the chief purpose which prompted Zimmerman to go abroad, to wit, to encounter Osmond himself. All too late he woke up, dishonored, disappointed and dismayed to discover that the man he thought was merely the equal of his inferiors was in reality his own equal if not his superior. Then he pressed his training and sought a meeting, but was denied. His humiliation was complete, and as they viewed the championship honors in the hands of Zimmerman the amazement of the Britons turned to wrath and they crucified their idle idol. To their taunts he makes this reply:

Some of the cycling papers have, for the last few weeks, been filled with paragraphs slating me for not competing in the championships and for not giving Mr. A. A. Zimmerman a chance of meeting me. Various reasons are given by the writers of these paragraphs as to why I did not start, but all are more or less incorrect, so with your permission I will take this opportunity of explaining to those who do not already know it my reason for acting as I have done.

My only reason is that I was not in fit condition to do myself justice. In my opinion an amateur who, having earned during four or five years' racing a reputation for himself, is, to say the least, foolish if he starts when quite unfit. No one regrets more than I do myself that I was unable to get into form in time for the championships, but the fact remains, I could not, and consequently did not start.

Mr. Zimmerman's friends gave out that I was going as well as ever I did two or three weeks back, but it was quite untrue, as, indeed, was the statement that I had made disparaging remarks about him and that I "contemptuously turned over the task of defeating him to Schofield." In fact, so far from having made disparaging remarks about him I, after seeing him ride for the first time, described him to my friends as likely to prove a very fast man.

With regard to the Brixton Cup race, seeing that the joint meeting was down in Mr. Zimmerman's future list and as I had won the cup race four times in succession, I, about a fortnight before the race, promised Mr. Puckle definitely to compete, knowing that it was my last chance of meeting the American on a first-class track and thinking I should be in something like fit condition for the race. I found out about a week later that I could not get fit in time, but having promised Mr. Puckle, and having allowed him to advertise me, I could do nothing but keep my promise. I was very much surprised to see Mr. Zimmerman start for the fifty on the Thursday night, and to think, in spite of his assertions, that he preferred to go for the least important of the championships to meeting me in a ten miles scratch race. Mr. Zimmerman knew perfectly well long before the fifty miles championship that I was a *certain* starter in the Brixton Cup race, so the excuse that he fancied I might not have started is absurd. Besides, he could have soon seen whether I was going for the fifty beforehand by looking at the entry list, where my name could not be found, or by looking in at the dressing-room at Paddington to see whether I was dressing or not.

He can no longer say that he has had no chance of meeting me. He has had a chance, and such a chance as he'll not have again. Next time we arrange to meet, if we ever do, I shall take care to be in better condition than I was on the 9th of July, 1892.

F. J. OSMOND.

### Today's Ball Game.

The Chicagos returned home yesterday and will meet the Pittsburgs this afternoon. The club will be home all of August, except Wednesday and Thursday, when it goes to St. Louis.

In today's game the clubs will be placed as follows:

| Pittsburgs. | Position. | Chicagos. |
|---|---|---|
| Baldwin or Ehret | Pitcher | Hutchison |
| Mack | Catcher | Schriver |
| Beckley | First base | Anson |
| Bierbauer | Second base | Canavan |
| Farrell | Third base | Parrott |
| Shugart | Shortstop | Dahlen |
| Miller | Left field | Wilmot |
| Kelly | Center field | Ryan |
| Donovan | Right field | Decker |

### Notes of the Trotters.

Administrator, sire of Catch Fly, 2:18¼, and six other 2:30 trotters died at Summersede, P. E. I., recently.

Oliver K., 2:16¼, whose days of glory are now but a memory, is being worked by W. A. Boggs at Springfield, Mass.

The new performer, Joe Jett, 2:18¼, is only 4 years old and is by Billy Wilkes, 2:29¼ (son of Harry Wilkes, 2:13½) out of a mare by Fairy Gift; second dam by a son of Clark Chief.

An internal tumor as large as a man's hat has been removed from the stallion Viking, 2:19¼, by Belmont, and he is looking and acting better than for two years past. There is little doubt that the tumor was the trouble with him last year.

W. F. Cowham of Jackson, who owns the horse Lee's Pilot, was somewhat aggrieved at the action of the judges in removing his driver from behind his horse and substituting George Starr in the $3,000 2:28 stake at Saginaw last week. He sent an insulting telegram to the judges and was expelled.

Marcus Daly's string of trotters and pacers that will "do" the Montana circuit are now at Anaconda. These are Prodigal, 2:17; Yolo Maid, 2:12; Brown Silk, for the three-minute classes; A. L. Kempland and W. W. Dixon, "green" 2-year-olds; Dan O'Connell and John Mackay, 3-year-olds; Lena Holly, 3-year-old; Vesolia, 6-year-old mare, record 2:29¾; Deputy, which will be in the 2:24 classes; Nadjy, Eclipse, St. Patrick, and Lord Byron complete the string. The last two are at Dillon.

### Baseball Notes.

Al Maul has found a berth with Buffalo.

John Ward made three hits Tuesday, all of them bunts.

The Reading, Pa., club has disbanded owing to lack of support.

Von der Ahe has signed third baseman Haigh of Allentown, Pa.

Fred Pfeffer says that Clausen has as good a drop ball as Ramsey ever had.

Arthur Irwin has signed Lefthand Pitcher Jones, lately released by Louisville.

Ed Stein is rapidly becoming one of the league's best pitchers under Con Daily's tutelage.

It is said that a syndicate of New-Yorkers would like to purchase the Spalding interest in the New York club.

Besides his glass arm and sprained ankle, "Buck" Ewing now has hip trouble. His assurance, however, remains uninjured.

The Eastern League is none too strong. Rochester is a big loser, and so also is Buffalo, and either may quit at almost any moment.

Comiskey comes to the front with the prediction that Philadelphia will win the present season's championship and then defeat Boston in the play off.

## ILLINOIS POLITICS.

Peoria *Transcript:* Judge Altgeld is giving the voters the shake now. They will reciprocate in November.

Quincy *Whig:* Senator Palmer has not said anything silly or dangerous for a week. He has had his mouth closed all the time.

Peoria *Transcript:* Senator Hill will take the stump for Cleveland about the same time that Col. Morrison begins an active campaign for Adlai Stevenson.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* A few weeks hence the Democrats will realize that they are far more likely to lose Missouri than they are to gain Illinois.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* Stevenson says he proposes to imitate Hendricks. While looking up to the old-time Democratic stars Adlai's brogans will drop into a hole.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* Illinois Republicans smile when they hear that the Democrats will make their State the "battle ground of the West." It means an extra large Republican majority.

Aurora *Beacon:* The fact that Altgeld is Mike McDonald's candidate and that his nomination was secured by this noted Chicago gambler will lose him thousands of votes among the more respectable Democrats in this State.

Springfield *Journal:* There can be little doubt that nominee Altgeld is a great jurist. Only eight out of ten decisions rendered by him on the bench were reversed by the Appellate Court, and marked "error by the Judge."

Danville *News:* The record of Gov. Fifer is above criticism; he has made a fair, clean, able administration; is kind, generous, and as honest as old Uncle Abe Lincoln or old Uncle Dick Oglesby. He will be reelected by a rousing majority.

Bloomington *Leader:* When Dr. Edward C. Beal, the eminent New York phrenologist, and the Hon. A. E. Stevenson, the Democratic Vice-Presidential candidate, met a few days ago the two greatest living headsmen in this country came together.

Sioux City *Journal:* Mills, Palmer, Altgeld, and Stevenson are to be the big four who will stump Illinois this year. It will be a mixture of free trade from Mills, communism from Palmer, anarchism from Altgeld, and explanations from Stevenson.

Bloomington *Leader:* The Democrats are not nursing any hopes of carrying Illinois. Their forlorn hope is to elect the Presidential ticket, and they will devote their energies to Indiana and New York. They are too cunning to waste any ammunition on Illinois.

St. Louis *Star-Sayings:* It is to be hoped that the authorities in their search for Anarchists may not discover and carry off Senator Palmer of Illinois. If not disturbed he will greatly aid the Republican cause by his Democratic speeches until this campaign is over.

Kansas City *Journal:* Mr. Stevenson is said to be very hopeful of carrying Illinois, but there is little ground for his hope. In the first place, Illinois is a Republican State; and in the second place, Mr. Stevenson is not the kind of a man to make a State change its principles.

Aurora *Beacon:* The best information from various sections of the State is to the effect that the Republican Lutherans will vote the Republican ticket and that they are perfectly satisfied with that portion of the platform of the Republican party which treats specifically of the school question.

Danville *Commercial:* The shooting of H. C. Frick was the logical result of Senator Palmer's preaching of socialism and nihilism. It is about time the pendulum of public sentiment were swung to the opposite from the dangerous teaching of Palmer, Altgeld, et al. It is swinging that way, too.

New York *Advertiser:* Adlai Stevenson has paused in Chicago long enough to tell a reporter of the delightful impressions left upon his primitive mind by his recent visit to New York City. We can take time to tell Mr. Stevenson that the impression of himself which he left in New York City was a poor one—in fact, deuced shabby.

Springfield *Journal:* Those people who thought that Judge Altgeld's visit would cause a dent in Central Illinois that would remain for all time as a landmark dedicated to the occasion are disappointed. The barometric level is unchanged. The reception was public, but the introduction to the barrel, a far more important matter, was conducted in privacy.

Champaign *Gazette:* It is said that the Democrats hope to make the battle-ground in the West and to carry Illinois. They must have better prospects elsewhere than in this neck of woods, or they are merely chasing the old rainbows of 1888 again. If the rest of the State does as well as the Eastern Illinois counties will the Republican majority will be 35,000 in the State.

Alton *Telegraph:* There is only one conclusion from the facts, and that one is that Senator Palmer is a blatherskite, whose gray hairs make his utterances still more pitiful, and that he is just as lacking in judgment today as when, to gratify his personal pique, he deserted his soldiers just as they were going into battle, and rode away from the army with the sound of the musketry ringing in his ears.

Ottawa *Times:* Mr. Altgeld's handshaking campaign is not a success in some portions of the State. Workmen are disgusted, and a good many of them show it in the most marked manner. A voter who respects himself does not desire to shake hands with a millionaire candidate who cares nothing for him and only wants his vote. Such campaigning is of a cheap John order and is a disgrace in this enlightened era.

Moline *Dispatch:* While Judge Altgeld is traveling the State organizing his campaign Gov. Fifer is attending to business at Springfield and making votes by doing it. It is mighty hard work for the Judge to give any reason why he should be put in Fifer's place. A Judge who has had eight out of ten decisions reversed by the Appellate and Supreme Courts is not just the kind of a man that the people want in the Governor's chair.

Rochelle *Herald:* We have it from a good, square, reliable Democrat that they do not expect to carry Illinois this fall, but they do expect to carry both branches of the Legislature. He says that, should they be able to accomplish this, it would be years before another Republican United States Senator would be elected from this State. This is a matter that should interest every Republican voter in the State, as the Democrats have some show of accomplishing this same thing.

Springfield *News:* Has not Republican management steadily reduced the taxation of the State from 53 cents on the hundred until during Gov. Fifer's administration it has been reduced to 33 cents? Where was the extravagance or mismanagement in that? Has not the present Secretary of State made the best showing for economy in his office that was ever shown by any of his predecessors, while at the same time the business largely increased? Where was the extravagance or mismanagement in that? All the Republican State officials can make an equally good showing.

# ARE STILL VICTORS.

## RIVALS AND FRANKLINS HAVE LOST NO GAMES THUS FAR.

**Standing of the City League Clubs in the Second Series—The Games that Were Played Yesterday in Detail—The Crystals Have Bad Luck, Though They Do Fairly Good Work—How the Other Clubs Fared in the Contest—The Amateur League Apparently Not at Work.**

The second games of the second series of the City League were played yesterday. The clubs stand as follows:

| Clubs. | Played. | Won. | Lost. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rivals | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| Franklins | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1.000 |
| West Ends | 2 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Garden Citys | 2 | 1 | 1 | .500 |
| Brands | 2 | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Crystals | 2 | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Lake Views | 2 | 0 | 2 | .000 |
| Whitings | 2 | 1 | 1 | .500 |

## VICTORY FALLS TO THE WHITINGS.

**The Good Luck Due to the Errors of the Crystals.**

The game between the Crystals and Whitings resulted in a severe overthrow for the former team, and gave the Whitings the first taste of victory which they have enjoyed for many days. This rather unexpected result was due mainly to the free and easy error-making of the Crystals, who played a surprisingly poor game in all parts of the field. The Crystals' battery was also badly off in the way of passed balls and wild pitches, and the defeat which followed was therefore about equally the fault of everybody on the team. Only in one inning did the Whitings weaken, and even then they rallied and kept up their steady play.

The first part of the game, up to the fourth inning, was well contested. Then Dahmke, after getting hit by the ball, scored on a steal and two sacrifices, and the Whitings had a working lead. In the fifth Condon's muff of Daly's fly, O'Brien's hot double, a base on balls, and several passed balls let in three runs. The sixth saw the Crystals ahead, they rushing in five runs on a base on balls, a bad error in right, and three hits, culminating in a two-bagger by Meehan. But the Whitings promptly fell upon Griffin and wound up the game with a carnival of hits, assisted by numerous errors, forcing in run after run. The Crystals could not score again, and so the game ended.

| Whitings. | R | B | P | A | E | Crystals. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daly, cf. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | McAc'ms, 2b. | 1 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| O'Brien, 2b. | 3 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 2 | Meehan, ss. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Rheims, ss. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 | Lyon, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Scanlan, 1b. | 2 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | Boyd, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 2 |
| Dahmke, lf. | 3 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Condon, lf. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Dawson, rf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Cole, cf. | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Manning, 3b | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 | McDerm't, rf | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| M'Donald, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 0 | Botte, c. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 |
| Adams, c. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Griffin, p. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 11 | 9 | 27 | 11 | 5 | Totals | 5 | 8 | 27 | 10 | 10 |

Whitings 0 0 0 1 3 0 3 4 0—11
Crystals 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 0 0—5

Two-base hits—O'Brien, Rheims, Dahmke, Adams, Meehan. Three-base hit—McDonald. Stolen bases—Daly, O'Brien (2), Scanlan, Dahmke, McDonald, Adams, McAdams, Meehan, Lyon, Condon, Cole. Bases on balls—By Griffin, 6; by McDonald, 2. Struck out—By Griffin, 6; by McDonald, 3. Time—2 hours.

### Ætnas, 11; Standards, 3.

The Ætnas defeated the Standards at the North grounds in an interesting game, which was full of errors and hard hitting by both clubs. The features of the game were the batting of Dineen, Owens, Giblon, Hayes, and Peppick, the first three getting home runs and the others two and three hits apiece. The pitching of Owens, the catching of Holmes, and the fielding of Giblon, who had ten chances without an error, were also features. The score:

| Ætnas. | R | B | P | A | E | Standards. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hayes, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Hayes, 1b. | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 |
| Douglas, cf. | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Morris, 2b. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Peppick, lf. | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Phalen, s. s. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Dineen, 3b. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Giblon, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Minton, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | Dillon, c. f. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Reitz, ss. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Bolar, c. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Fields, rf. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Walsh, l. f. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Owens, p. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Scott, rf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Holmes, c. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 4 | 0 | Murphy, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | | | | | | Frye, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Totals | 11 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 1 | Totals | 3 | 6 | 18 | 14 | 6 |

Ætnas 1 3 2 2 0 3—11
Standards 0 2 1 0 0 0—3

Earned runs—Ætnas, 5; Standards, 3. Two-base hits—Dineen, Peppick, Murphy. Three-base hit—Douglas. Home runs—Giblon, Dineen, Owens. Sacrifice hit—Reitz. Stolen bases—Reitz (2), Douglas, Fields, Hayes of Standards (2), Walsh. Base on balls—Reitz, Fields, Phalen. Struck out—Holmes, Dineen, Morris (2), Phalen (2), Giblon (2), Walsh, Frye (2). Passed ball—Holmes. Wild pitches—Owens, 2; Frye, 1. Time—1:45. Umpire—Murray.

### Lake Views, 6; Brands, 3.

The Lake Views defeated Manager Brand's team on the North Side grounds before a gathering of about 1,200 people. McGinniss was in the box for the Lake Views, and pitched one of his old time games, holding the Brands down to eight scattering hits and striking out twelve men. On the other hand Hawkins was wild, giving five men bases on balls, three of them scoring. The features of the game were the batting of Heim, McGinniss, and Hawkins, and the fielding of Hayes, Hawkins, and Esterquest. The Lake Views started the ball rolling in the first, scoring one on Andrews' base on balls, a steal, and Prindiville's single. In the second they scored two on singles by Heim and McGinniss, Ayer's life on Esterquest's error filling the bases, and then Hawkins gave Andrews and Healy their base on balls, forcing in two runs. In the fourth they scored one on Ayer's base on balls, Healy's single, and O'Neil's wild throw to the plate. In the sixth they scored one more on Heim's home run over the center-field fence and in the eighth they scored their sixth and last run on Ayer's life on O'Neil's error, Andrews' single, and Galivan's error. For the Brands, they scored one in the first on Hamilton's base on balls, Hall's sacrifice, a steal, and a passed ball. In the fourth they scored one more on Hayes' and Dineen's singles and Hawkins' sacrifice. In the ninth they scored their last run on Quigley's and Hawkins' singles, Hamilton's sacrifice, Hall's base on balls, and Esterquest's life on Heim's error. With the bases full and one run over the plate Galivan ended the agony by hitting an easy fly to Sullivan. The score:

| Lake Views. | R | B | P | A | E | Brands. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Andrews, cf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Hamilton, lf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Healy, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | Hall, cf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hudson, rf. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | Est'rq'est, 3b | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Prindiv'le, lf | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | Galivan, ss. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Sullivan, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 3 | O'Neil, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Gubbins, 1b. | 0 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 0 | Hayes, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 0 |
| Heim, ss. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | Dineen, rf. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| McGinniss, p | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Quigley, c. | 1 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 |
| Ayers, c. | 2 | 0 | 13 | 1 | 0 | Hawkins, p. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Totals | 6 | 8 | 27 | 8 | 7 | Totals | 3 | 8 | 27 | 15 | 7 |

Lake Views 1 2 0 1 0 1 0 1 0—6
Brands 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—3

Earned runs—Lake Views, 1; Brands, 1. Home run—Heim. Sacrifice hits—Hamilton, Hall, Hawkins. Stolen bases—O'Neil, Hamilton, Healy. Double play—Esterquest-Quigley-Hayes. Base on balls—Quigley, Hamilton, Hall, Ayers, Healy (2), Andrews (2). Struck out—Hawkins, Hayes, O'Neil, Galivan (3), Esterquest, Dineen (2), Hall (2), Hamilton, McGinniss, Ayers, Gubbins, Heim, Sullivan, Hudson, Andrews, Prindiville. Passed balls—Ayers, Quigley. Wild pitch—McGinniss. Time—1:45. Umpire—Tindill.

### Franklins, 8; West Ends, 7.

The Franklins hung up another victory by defeating the West Ends on the Northwest grounds. They appear invincible. The game was well contested, abounding with hard hitting and superb fielding. It was an uphill game for the Pirates, and their staying qualities were well applauded by those present. The West Ends held the lead up to the ninth innings, when Bartell singled to center, Stein following with another to left, and both scoring on Gastfield's liner to Sayrs. The costly errors of the West Ends, together with opportune hitting, was responsible for their defeat. The score:

| West Ends. | R | B | P | A | E | Franklins. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sayrs, cf. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Ortman, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Kinney, p. | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 2 | Ziegler, c. | 0 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 0 |
| Brayt'n, 1b. | 1 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | Bartell, cf. 2b | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Roxbury, 3b. | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | Stein, lf. | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Hanrah'e, 2b | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | Ga'tfi'd, 2b 1b | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 |
| Lawrence, lf | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | Niedner, rf. | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Housman, rf | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Justi, 1b. & p. | 1 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Schaffer, c. | 2 | 0 | 8 | 2 | 1 | Nellis, cf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hartigan, ss. | 0 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | Dillon, p. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| | | | | | | Seng, ss. | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals | 7 | 10 | 24 | 9 | 8 | Totals | 8 | 9 | 27 | 8 | 5 |

Franklins 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 4 2—8
West Ends 0 3 0 1 0 0 3 0 0—7

Earned runs—Franklins, 3; West Ends, 1. Sacrifice hits—Hartigan (3), Ziegler, Gastfield. Struck out—Franklins, 5; West Ends, 4. Hit by ball—Hanrahoe. Stolen bases—West Ends, 4; Franklins, 3. Bases on balls—Stein, Seng, Ortman, Bartell, Dillon. Passed balls—Zeigler, 3; Schaffe., 2. Time—2:15. Umpire—Cary.

### Rivals, 7; Garden Citys, 5.

The engagement between the Rivals and the Garden Citys at the south grounds was short, sharp, and decisive. The Rivals were the victors. The Garden Citys batted and fielded with a vim and vigor worthy of a better fate. But their dash availed little against the rattling playing of the champions, whose steadiness and judgment are winning games for them. Parker, for the Rivals, was not in his usual good form, though he pitched himself out of several tight places. He was exceptionally well supported throughout the game, the Garden Citys earning four of their five runs.

| Rivals. | R | B | P | A | E | Gardens. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ball, ss. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | Crowl, 2b. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Baker, 2b. | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 1 | Peterson, rf | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kinzie, 3b. | 0 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 0 | O'Meara, lf. | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Possehl, lf. | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Halpin, 1b. | 0 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Gubbins, c. | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | O'Rourke, ss | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| O'Meara, rf. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | Harder, c. | 0 | 0 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| M'Don'ld, 1b | 0 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | Noll, cf. | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Novak, cf. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Lynch, 3b. | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Parker, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | Lyons, p. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Totals | 7 | 10 | 27 | 15 | 4 | Totals | 5 | 9 | 24 | 12 | 2 |

Rivals 0 2 1 1 0 0 0 3 *—7
Garden Citys 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—5

Earned runs—Rivals, 4; Garden Citys, 4. Home runs—Peterson, O'Rourke, G. C. O'Meara. Sacrifice hits—McDonald, O'Rourke, Harder (2). Stolen bases—O'Rourke, Ball, Possehl, Gubbins (2), R. O'Meara (2), McDonald, Novak. Double plays—Kinzie-Baker-McDonald; Ball-Kinzie. Bases on balls—Ball, Possehl, R. O'Meara, Novak, G. C. O'Meara (2), Harder, Lynch (2). Hit by pitched ball—Crowe (2), Halpin, R. O'Meara. Struck out—Ball, Novak, Parker, Peterson, O'Meara, Noll (2), Lynch, Lyons. Passed balls—Harder, Gubbins. Wild pitch—Lyons. Umpire—Hogan. Time—1:45.